Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

ABC

Volume 149 No. 25 — Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., Publishers — June 24, 1946

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Dichloropentanes

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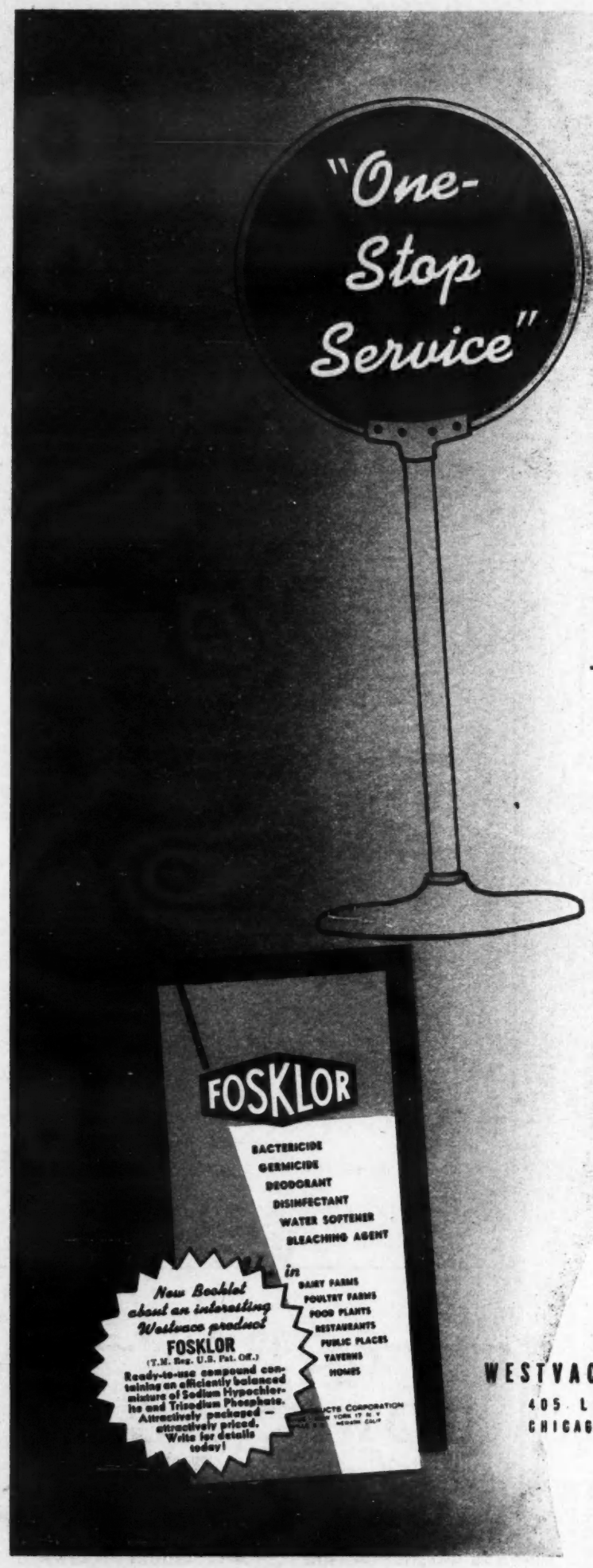

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Vol. 149 No. 25 New York 7, N. Y. June 24, 1946

Natural Gas Role In Chemicals Told

OPD Washington Bureau

The importance of the natural gas industry as a growing source of supply for production of non-coaltar organics and the desirability of conserving natural gas supplies for the beneficial uses made of it by the chemical industry was stressed before the Federal Power Commission June 17 by Warren N. Watson, secretary of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

Testifying during the closing series of hearings which the commission has been conducting all over the country to develop facts about natural gas uses and markets, Mr. Watson said that during the past twenty years an entirely new industry has been developed based on the use of components of natural gas as raw material.

This is the industry for the manufacture of synthetic organic chemicals, he said, and the growth of this business has been so rapid that few have fully appreciated its influence on present economic life or the role that natural gas plays in the chemical industry. Over a fifteen-year period, from 1929 to 1944, production of synthetic organic chemicals has risen from 650,000,000 pounds to over 10,600,000,000 pounds, an increase of over 1500 percent.

The number of chemicals which can be manufactured from the components of natural gas may be counted in the hundreds. A few of the more

—*Continued on page 41*

U.S.-Germany Chemical Activities Report Filed

OPD Washington Bureau

The military government in the United States-occupied Germany has reported to the War Department that more than 1,700 tons of ammonium nitrate have arrived from England. Superphosphate for fertilizer has begun to arrive from Belgium and complete delivery of both is expected this month. United Nations relief rehabilitation administration has purchased $85,000 worth of potash for use in Czechoslovakia.

The announcement of these activities was contained in the department's eighteenth of a series of reports on operations in Germany covering the week ended July 12. The report also described operations in the field of chemicals and allied products as follows:—

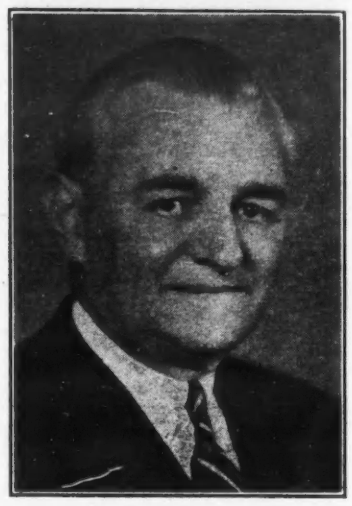
Survey on the feasibility for producing penicillin in Germany indicates that with present facilities it will be about two years before requirements for the drug in the United States zone can be filled.

In the U. S. zone, 2,000 tons of tar are produced monthly, including more than 1,000 tons produced in gas plants in Greater Hesse. Carbide deliveries average one-third to one-half of allocations. Soap production does not increase as rapidly as in incidence of scabies, although in Bavaria half a million cakes of soap are available as premiums for collections of bones containing fat. Shortage of sulphuric acid is being alleviated by increasing production of iron pyrites, a necessary raw material.

Lead Pigments 'Trust' Hearings Resumed

Hearings were resumed by the Federal Trade Commission June 17 on its complaint changing a "trust" in lead pigments. The hearings, which consumed most of the week in Washington, were scheduled to move to New York for the week of June 24 and thence to Cincinnati, July 8; to Chicago, July 15; and to Philadelphia, July 25. Probabilities are that a brief hearing also will be held on the West coast before the commission concludes the presentation of its testimony, expected around August 1.

Trade Ass'n Head



Reuel W. Elton, executive vice-president of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, has been elected president of the Washington Trade Association Executives, an association of 350 trade association representatives in the Washington area.

Paint Research Associates Meet

Paint Research Associates, Inc., a national cooperative research organization, composed of independent paint manufacturers, held its semi-annual board of directors meeting and technical committee sessions at the Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., June 9 to 13.

Technical committee sessions followed the usual pattern of open forum discussions on the several projects now in work. Emphasis has been placed on projects directly relating to work on substitutes for critical raw materials. Considerable progress was reported to the group by Howard Smith, president and technical director of Centro Research Laboratories, Inc., Briarcliff Manor, New York, on several academic and basic commercial projects assigned by PRA to Centro under development contracts.

N.Y. Purchasing Agents Elect Officers

David M. Meeker, of Revlon Products Corporation, New York, was elected president of the Purchasing Agents Association of New York at the annual meeting June 18, in the Builders Exchange Club, 2 Park avenue, N. Y. Mr. Meeker succeeds H. W. Macintosh, of L. O. Koven & Bro., Inc., Jersey City, N. J. Other officers elected were:—

David M. Meeker

Vice-Presidents, Harold G. Butterfield, of National Union Radio Corporation, Newark, N. J., and Donald H. Lyons, of Johns-Manville Corporation, New York; treasurer, Edward B. Fielis. Members of the executive committee are:—A. J. Kelly, of Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey, Charles O. Minot, of A. H. Bull & Co., and Howard M. Van Cleaf, of Whitman Export & Import Company.

Jordan Made President Of Breon Company

J. Gil Jordan has been named to succeed George A. Breon as president of the George A. Breon Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Kansas City, Mo., which organization was purchased recently by Sterling Drug, Inc. Mr. Breon is retiring from business. Mr. Jordan has been affiliated with the Sterling organization since 1929.

Mercury Chlorine Cell Data Now Available

OPD Washington Bureau

A horizontal, mercury-type chlorine cell which turns out caustic soda of 50 percent concentration without further processing has been discovered by American investigators in an I. G. Farben plant in Germany, John C. Green, executive secretary of the Office of the Publication Board of the Department of Commerce, announced June 20. This 7-meter cell is now on its way to the United States and will be put on exhibit for American industry at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., early in August.

The exhibit is an outgrowth of an investigation of German chlorine production undertaken cooperatively by the U. S. Army Chemical Warfare Service, the Technical Industrial Intelligence Branch of the Department of Commerce, and representatives of American chemical firms, Mr. Green explained. The investigation has been coordinated by Colonel H. A. Kuhn, Chemical Warfare Service.

The German cell is significant for American industry, explained Colonel Kuhn, because wartime research uncovered many new uses for caustic soda in the aluminum, rayon, glass, gasoline, and other industrial fields. German advances combined with American developments may lead to an improved chlorine cell in this country for turning out high-grade caustic soda.

The outstanding feature of the German cell, Colonel Kuhn explained, is that it produces caustic soda of rayon grade, ready for shipment without further refinement. American cells turn out a 12 percent caustic soda, which must then be concentrated by evaporation to the standard 50 percent. The

—*Continued on page 43*

Combined Food Board Taken Over by IEFC

OPD Washington Bureau

The combined Food Board, set up in June, 1942, by the United States, Canada, and Great Britain to control the distribution of the food resources of the United Nations, were out of existence June 20 and its functions were taken over by the International Emergency Food Council formed under the Food and Agricultural Organization.

Subcommittees of the CFB, including the Fertilizer Committee, were transferred over to the council intact and will continue in existence until such time as it is determined that they are no longer necessary. Because of the world shortage of fertilizers, it appeared likely that this committee might be continued for another year.

The new council is composed of twenty nations and held their first meeting June 20. All member countries were present with the exception of Argentina, which informed the meeting that it was accepting membership but that its representative would not arrive in time for the meeting. Although an invitation also had been extended to Russia to join the council, no reply had been received up until the time the meeting convened. Countries represented on the council are:—

Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba Denmark, France, Greece, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Siam, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, and the United States.

Aurand Made Director Of Army Research Div.

OPD Washington Bureau

Major General Henry S. Aurand has been appointed director of the new Research and Developments Division of the General Staff of the War Department by Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson. General Aurand is of the Regular Army, having been in the service continuously since his graduation from West Point in 1915.

Labor Relations

Mitchell M. Shipman and Paul E. Anderson

Instalment II

Collective Bargaining Turns the Corner in Chemicals

Both CIO and AFL (including Lewis's mine workers' district 50) have started to make a large drive to organize the workers of the chemical and affiliated industries. During the planning of these drives, Henry Ford, 2d, made drastic changes in the Ford Motor Company's labor relations policies. The two events are tightly linked.

In place of the old, tough-minded, labor policy Henry Ford, 2d, risks the vast Ford enterprises on the policy that labor and management can cooperate in the consumers' interests. How large a part do customers play? In 1930 the Ford Motor Company dominated the automobile market in the number of cars made and the proportion of the total. Eleven years later, its share had declined to one of relative insignificance. In automobiles, customers are important—in chemicals they are equally vital.

CIO and AFL, as well as independent unions, have to face the fact that, in the chemical industries, the customers play a highly direct role. The development of a new product often means the gambling of millions on customer response and reaction. Very slight changes in temperature, or process, in chemicals mean the difference between success and failure in business. Management and labor have, therefore, to look toward the customer and serving him.

With this fact in mind—a fact which is gradually becoming of the utmost importance to industry—collective bargaining is turning a corner. While the pursuit of a powerful union, on the one hand, or the holding aloof of management, on the other, may have been major considerations in the past, these are today of minor importance. Collective bargaining is becoming more seriously concerned with understanding the problems of management and labor, and these are best understood when both proceed to the bargaining table with the common purpose of serving the customers.

More and more, unions are coming to see that this is a significant factor in the chemical industries. More and more, management itself is recognizing that the older relationships have disappeared from modern industry. In place of master and servant, there appears functional activity. Each man assumes the responsibility entailed in the process, and the knowledge of process is a major key to its exercise. Truly, we may face the approaching drive of the unions with the knowledge that collective bargaining has turned the corner. Cooperation is the new approach, and its word is:—Industry must serve its customers.

National Petroleum Council Appointed

OPD Washington Bureau

A National Petroleum Council of eighty-five members to advise the newly formed Oil and Gas Division of the Department of the Interior on oil and gas matters was appointed June 18 by Secretary of the Interior J. A. Krug. The group held their first meeting with the secretary and acting director of the division, Ralph K. Davies June 21, for the purpose of organizing and determining the ultimate size of the council.

While many of the members are affiliated with the larger companies, the preponderance of representation is from the smaller, independent companies. Included on the list were the fifty-five men who served at some time during the war on the Petroleum Industry War Council.

The advisory group has as its purpose assisting the department in the aim of President Truman to unify and coordinate federal policy and administration with respect to petroleum and to serve as the channel of communication between the federal government and the industry. At the present time there are some 27 agencies of government dealing with oil in one way or another.

The purposes of the Oil and Gas Division and the objectives it seeks to accomplish were subjected to a searching investigation June 17 by the special senate oil committee with particular attention directed to the extent to which the division would seek to centralize government oil activities and the method of so doing. Committee members intimated their fears that it was a move to impose peacetime controls over the industry.

Undersecretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman, and Mr. Davies repeatedly assured the committee, however, that whatever was done would be within the framework of law and that they recognized the requirement that Congress pass on all consolidations, whether through the reorganization act or by legislation.

Radioactive Material Standards Studied

The National Bureau of Standards is actively aiding the Manhattan District of the War Department by working out standards of measurement covering beneficial radioactive materials produced as peacetime by-products of the atomic bomb project, according to the Department of Commerce.

The need for accurate measurements is particularly important now that the Manhattan District has developed a plan for the distribution of radioactive isotopes.

Recent Imports

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New York Imports

ACONITE ROOT—18 bls, Smith Crude Drug & Spice Co

ALGAROBILLA BARK—360 bgs, Littlejohn & Co

ALMOND OIL—10 dms, P R Dreyer

AMBRETTA—4 bgs, S B Penick & Co

AMMONIA MURIATE—334 bgs, Fallet Products Co

ANTIMONY ORE—856 bgs, Watson Geach & Co

ARNICA FLOWERS—13 bls, Smith Crude Drug & Spice Co

ASBESTOS—1,560 bgs, Keasby & Mattison; 4,000 bgs, Union Asbestos Rubber Co; 600 bgs, Ehret Magnesia Mfg Co; 2,000 bgs, Philip Carey Mfg Co; 1,000 bgs, Plants Asbestos Rubber Co

ARTIST'S MATERIALS—18 cs, Winsor & Newton

BAUXITE RESIDUE—100 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co; 1,000 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Inc

BEES WAX—25 bgs, Bankers Trust Co; 31 bgs, Balex Co, Inc; 111 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp; 213 bgs, W R Grace & Co; 22 bgs, Wessel, Kulenkampf & Co; 50 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 51 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp; 50 bgs

BELLADONNA LEAVES—48 bgs, S B Penick & Co

BILES—3 bbls, Frederick Stearns & Co

BISMUTH—236 cs, Cerro De Pasco Copper Corp

BLUE CLAY—200 tons

BOLDO LEAVES—34 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co

BUCHU LEAVES—45 bls, W Russel Howe; 10 bls, S B Penick & Co; 16 bls, R J Prentiss & Co; 10 bls, Allaire, Woodward & Co; 13 bls, Eli Lilly & Co; 18 bls, Parke, Davis & Co; 102 bls, Lo Curto & Funk

BUCKTHORN BARK—43 bgs, S B Penick & Co

CAFFEINE ANHYDROUS — 1 cs, Burroughs, Wellcome & Co; 50 bbls, De Pepper Co; 2 bbls, Klein & Saks International Corp

CALENDULA FLOWERS—18 cs

CANARY SEED—634 bgs, Crawford, Keen & Co

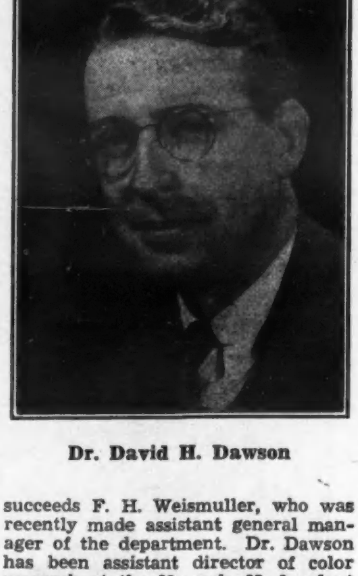
CARNAUBA WAX—56 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 50 bgs, W R Grace & Co

CAROB BEANS—100 bgs, J Arthur Co

—Continued on page 60

Du Pont Names Dawson Pigments Sales Head

Dr. David H. Dawson has been appointed director of sales of the pigments department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. He



Dr. David H. Dawson

succeeds F. H. Weismuller, who was recently made assistant general manager of the department. Dr. Dawson has been assistant director of color research at the Newark, N. J., plant since 1944.

Dr. James E. Booge has been made chemical director of the department, a new position with headquarters in the Wilmington office. Dr. Booge has been director of research on white pigments since 1935. Dr. E. R. Allen has been appointed senior research associate reporting to the chemical director. Dr. Allen joined the company in 1919 and has been director of research on colors at the Newark plant since 1923.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

June 20, 1946	June 13, 1946	June 22, 1945
135.3	**135.5**	**132.5**

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

One new facet was added to price changing in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week. This derived from the official elevating of the phosphate rock lid. The lineup in other respects was quite familiar on both sides, all items being of vegetable origin, and mostly in natural or distilled aromatics. The strength was on the downside and the general average was depressed.

If there was anything new to be said about market conditions it was that supplies of basic materials were still getting tighter, and there was a natural reduction in the volume of all successive stages of production. Demand showed no abatement. Foreign interest increased, especially with reference to materials of which there is not enough for domestic needs.

Lanham Trademarks Bill Passes Senate

The Lanham bill (H.R. 5744) providing for the registration and protection of trademarks and to carry out the provisions of international conventions on trademarks, was passed by the senate June 14 and sent back to the house for concurrence in a number of amendments.

Research Institute Elects Officers

C. S. Venable, director of chemical research, for the American Viscose Corporation, Marcus Hook, Pa., was elected president of the Industrial Research Institute at its eighth annual meeting held recently at the Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio. Other officers elected were:—

Vice-president, N. A. Shepard, of American Cyanamid Company, New York; secretary and treasurer, C. G. Worthington.

The American patent system and industrial research was the subject of a talk by C. W. Ooms, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. He called for an objective and thorough survey of how the patent system is serving the country and pointed out the responsibility that rests on those directing industrial research to aid in working out the future of the system.

Gustav Egloff, director of research of the Universal Oil Products Company, Chicago, Ill., recounted his experiences during a recent trip through China on a technical mission sponsored by the National Resources Commission of China. He emphasized the pressing need for technical assistance there and the high regard in which the United States is held by the Chinese.

The current failings of research management were the subject of four simultaneous round-table conferences. The outline for the discussions was based on anonymous communications on the subject which had been solicited from the technical staffs of member companies. L. T. Work, director of research and development for Metal & Thermit Corporation, Rahway, N. J., organized this session.

The meeting was concluded Friday afternoon with organized trips to the Firestone Research Laboratory, Akron, Ohio, and the Aircraft Engine Research Laboratory of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Cleveland, Ohio.

Ammonium Sulphate Ceiling Raise Expected

OPD Washington Bureau

An order raising ceiling prices on ammonium sulphate to reflect the increased costs of production resulting from higher wages and prices of coal and steel was expected June 20 to be issued momentarily by the Office of Price Administration.

It was learned that the order which had been in the "works" for weeks as a result of petitions from producers that they were unable to operate under existing ceilings, is on the desk of Price Administrator Paul A. Porter awaiting his signature.

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Late Markets

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended June 15 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquor NH_3	lbs.	807,535
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	20,910,912
Benzol	gals.	2,645,115
Coaltar	gals.	9,775,426
Creosote oil	gals.	544,024
Naphthalene	lbs.	12,920,562
Phenol	lbs.	153,007
Toluol	gals.	527,023
Xylol	gals.	119,006

Copper Sulphate Advanced

Price ceilings on copper sulphate were advanced 65c. per 100 pounds, it was announced by OPA June 21. The raise in the ceiling may be passed on to consumers.

Menthol Higher

Spot prices advanced to $6.75 per pound late last week following the buying of large lots for domestic consumer accounts. British attempts to buy also strengthened the price views of Brazilian shippers after receiving British proposals at $15 per kilo.

Bids Wanted

Bauxite:—750 tons; U. S. Engineer Office, 1st and Douglas streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C., serial 49-080-46-80, opening June 26.

Chlorine:—600,000 pounds; U. S. Engineer Office, 1st and Douglas streets, N. W., Washington 25, D. C., serial 81, opening June 27.

Rust Preventive Compound:—100,000 gallons; Commanding Officer, Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.; invitation 24, opening June 26.

Fats, Oils Consumption For 1946-47 Estimated

OPD Washington Bureau

The probable supplies of major food commodities which will be available during the year ahead and tentative plans for government procurement schedules within these supply totals were announced June 17 by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. The estimates were prepared as the basis for discussion at a conference of Production and Marketing Administration state field representatives in Chicago the first of this week.

The tentative plans for government purchases are not based on final allocations, it was explained, and the estimates on probable total supplies are subject to considerable modification as more definite production estimates become available and as charges may be made in the price structure. Preliminary estimates of some of the commodities follow:—

Lard—Production is expected to total about 2,130,000,000 pounds in the next 12 months, of which nearly 478,000,000 pounds will be required for non-civilian uses. In the 1945-46 year lard production was estimated at 2,230,000,000 pounds out of which about 658,000,000 pounds for non-civilian outlets.

Skim milk—Major procurement for overseas shipments will occur during the flush 1946 season, but out of the estimated production of 260,000,000 pounds for the next six months, military agencies will require 50,000,000 pounds and about 7,400,000 pounds will go for U. S. Territories and commercial exports. Civilians will receive around 200,000,000 pounds, about the same as in the last six months of 1945.

Fats and oils—Since we are faced with the prospect of continuing shortages of fats and oils in the 1946-47 year, it will probably be necessary to limit domestic consumption to about the 1945-46 level. Further, after carrying out commitments for the 1946 fiscal year, it is expected that shipments will be largely for commercial exports. Present procurement programs in effect on specified fats and oils will be continued.

Amino Acids Items Ceiling Passed by OPA

OPD Washington Bureau

An increase of 9 cents per pound, from 16 cents to 25 cents, in the ceiling price of individually frozen sheep pancreas glands, used almost entirely in the production of amino acids, was authorized June 17 by the Office of Price Administration. This action, effective June 22, is being taken to encourage slaughterers to increase the number of sheep pancreas glands sold to pharmaceutical houses manufacturing amino acids.

At the same time, OPA said that a buyer may pay a broker a commission not to exceed five percent of the seller's maximum price for pancreas glands and bile. However, if a seller's commission to the broker is five percent or more, the broker may not receive any fee from the buyer. A buyer is permitted to pay the broker a commission only to the extent that the combined commission from the seller and buyer does not exceed five percent of the seller's maximum price for pancreas glands and bile.

Formerly, the broker's fee established by OPA was 12½ cents a hundred pounds or a hundred gallons of glands or bile. Today's fee is more in line with industry custom. None of these actions will affect present retail prices on amino acids, it was stated.

Health Conference Aid Assured by Truman

OPD Washington Bureau

In a message to the opening session of the United Nations-sponsored International Health Conference, President Harry S. Truman declared that victory in the fight "is essential to the welfare and happiness of mankind."

The sixty-seven nation conference, largest of its kind ever held, was called by the U. N. Economic and Social Council to write a constitution for a global agency with the broad goal of protecting and improving the health of every human being. Name of the agency probably will be the World Health Organization of the United Nations.

Washington Talks It Over

The OPD Observer

There is much speculation in Washington over whether, sooner or later, a suit may be filed in the courts for a determination of the legality of the contracts between management and labor in cases where the government stepped in and seized a plant or industry and carried on the negotiations with labor to a satisfactory settlement.

There is a fine question of due process of law involved in such proceedings, which many of the lawyers are now beginning to argue about among themselves. Where the government seizes a plant, it replaces the management in bargaining with labor, and often labor is given more than the owners might have granted. The owners have to make a similar agreement with the workers in order to get the property back from the government.

Something akin to this question came up in the courts in 1920 when the supreme court denied the right of the Kansas industrial relations court to fix hours in a packing plant. The supreme court held the basic law unconstitutional because it infringes the liberty of contract and rights of property guaranteed by the due-process-of-law clause of the fourteenth amendment. Four years later the supreme court declared unconstitutional the system of compulsory arbitration set forth in the Kansas law as applied to the coal-minging industry.

Tariff Bargaining Schedule

Indications are that the trade agreements negotiations now scheduled with some seventeen nations will be postponed until late Fall or next Spring. Although the State Department is continuing its work on listing the commodities which might be considered for modification of tariff rates, this rather extensive consolidated list will not be completed and published until late in the Fall.

It has been the practice of the State Department to make the list of United States products to be considered in trade agreements negotiations available to interested parties well in advance of the public hearings date and in advance of the negotiations. Full opportunity is to be given interested parties to make known their views either in writing or orally in public hearings, or through conferences with the Committee on Reciprocity Information, the officers of the State Department, or of other government agencies, which will make the views known to the negotiators.

Farmers Clean Debts

Farmers have emerged from World War II in a better position from the standpoint of mortgaged indebtedness than they have ever been since 1915, according to a survey just completed by the Department of Agriculture. January 1, the farm mortgage debt amounted to $5,081,000,000, less than one-half of the peak of $10,786,000,000 reached in 1923.

The farmers apparently learned a lesson in the first world war of what to do with their added income resulting from rising prices, because the trend of this war has been exactly opposite to that of World War I. Since 1940, total farm mortgage debt has decreased by $1,500,000,000, or 23 percent, showing that the farmers used their added income to get out of debt as much as possible. During the other war, farmers, on the other hand, increased their debt 43 percent in the four years from 1915 to 1919.

Experts believe, however, that the long cycle of decreasing mortgage indebtedness is approaching its end. During 1945, the net reduction in debt was about $190,000,000, or less than half of the average annual reduction that occurred in the two preceding years. In addition to the slower rate of reduction, there were twenty States in which indebtedness showed an increase for the year, compared with eight States showing such an increase in the preceding year.

Sugar for Medicines

Pharmaceutical manufacturers have been given the same sugar quota for the July-September allotment period that they have had for the past several periods, in spite of some novel arguments advanced by the baking industry as to why the drug producers should not get the 120 percent quota.

The bakers were hard put to justify their arguments for continuance of their present quota into the next period in face of the fact that flour production is scheduled to be reduced 15 percent in the third quarter. They contended that it is because the consumers are not able to get enough enriched bakery products that they have to take medicines. Give the bakers more sugar and flour and consumer demand for pharmaceuticals would decrease, and the industry would not need the 120 percent quota.

Needless to say these arguments were rejected by OPA, and the bakers wound up by being the only class of industrial users that was cut. They had their quota reduced from 70 percent of the base to 60 percent.

Boll Weevils Look Bad

The future doesn't look any too bright for the cotton growers this year in their annual battle against boll weevils, especially if infestation is as bad as it now threatens to be. The strike of the workers in smelting and refining plants, even though it has now largely been ended, has so shortened supplies of calcium arsenate that there isn't going to be enough to meet the boll weevil threat.

For a time there was hope in the government that we might be able to supplement our supplies by imports of arsenate from Sweden, but this has been shattered by the reports now coming in from that corner. Rumored stockpiles of refined arsenate in Sweden turned out to be only huge stockpiles of crude arsenate which we can't use. Sweden produces only between 6,000 tons and 8,000 tons of the refined a year, and all of that has been contracted for.

Sweden does have about 1,000,000 pounds of calcium arsenate which it would like to sell to the United States, but no one here is particularly interested in it because not enough is known about its quality. An improper grade could do as much harm to cotton as the boll weevils.

Fertilizers Block Fuels

Department of the Interior officials have placed a big question mark over their plans for demonstrating the feasibility of producing synthetic liquid fuels from coal and other sub-

—Continued on page 36

RFC Strategic Materials Listed

OPD Washington Bureau

Reconstruction Finance Corporation stockpiles of strategic and critical materials are to be virtually completely liquidated during the next twelve months, it was learned June 20. Inventories of strategic metals and minerals will be increased during this same period, however, from a present level of $601,581,000 to $615,068,000.

Liquidation of the materials will be undertaken under directions from the Civilian Production Administration, the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion and other government agencies, rather than through the process of declaring these materials surplus and turned over to War Assets Administration for disposal. Present holdings of these materials by the agency aggregate $109,899,000 and will be reduced to only $150,000 by June 30, 1947, according to present plans.

The rise in the inventory of the metals is expected as a result of the continued purchasing of certain of the metals during the year under the direction of the other agencies in line with the President's letter of August 9, 1945, requesting expansion of production of materials in short supply for military and civilian demands.

Purchases during the year are scheduled to amount to $364,367,000 of the following:—Manganese ore, nickel, copper and copper ore, chrome ore, tin and tin ore, zinc and zinc ore, tungsten ore and other minor items. Sales of metals out of inventory will amount to $350,380,000 in cost value to the RFC.

Purchases of critical materials will aggregate more than the value of present inventories, but practically all of these will be disposed of during the year. This is because certain of the items still remain critical, or are those for which long-term arrangements were entered into during the war and are still continuing. The more significant of these are:—Goatskins, $56,000,000; quinine and cinchona products, $900,000; hard fibers, $62,000,000; molasses, $19,000,000, and pyrethrum and rotenone, $3,000,000.

Expenditures for the various development programs, such as for the agave, cinchona bark and abaca plantations in Central America, are being slashed sharply under a policy of continuing the projects only to the point of obtaining maximum production, instead of expanding operations. No new development work or extension of the

—Continued on page 41

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, June 23, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents

A swing to better business is noted in reports, as compared to a month ago. The settlement of major strikes has already had its effect in a turn toward better business. New business appears to be coming in volume; production, however, is still low. Inability to secure materials seems to be the major obstacle at the moment. Many concerns are scheduling vacations earlier this year, hoping for an improved material situation.

The great pentup demand for all types of goods is bound to result in increased production—barring further major strikes.

Business on the West coast continues at a rapid pace, but, in Canada, there was not the stimulating effect from settlement of the rail and coal strikes in U.S.A. that should have come with this return to work. The Great Lakes shipping strike is currently holding coal back at American lake ports or mines, and this situation, unless soon corrected, will be extremely serious to Canadian industry.

Industrial purchasing agents feel that, with major strikes settled, if material shortages could be corrected, business would soar to new peaks.

Commodity Prices

No appreciable upward trend of prices is noted over a month ago. On the other hand, there is no indication of any break-through to lower prices. Prices are firm and are expected to remain so for some time. New ceilings for many industries are being permitted. A vicious cycle is probably under way. Buyers continue to receive notices of actual increases or expected increases, many retroactive. Some items have increased in price twice since the first of this year. The upward trend will continue until competition and production, plus buyers' resistance, cause some stabilization.

Buyers on the West coast report that prices are definitely climbing and that available supplies are becoming more difficult to locate. "Price at time of shipment" tends to remove limits to prices.

In Canada, with the easing of price controls, the trend is gradually upward.

Inventories

The trend of a month ago to definitely lower inventories appears somewhat checked. The unbalanced and spotty condition continues. Coal, steel, and nonferrous metals are definitely lower. The machine-tool industry reports indicate the lowest inventories in five years.

Many buyers feel there is a lot of "water" in forward orders.

Conditions do not permit buyers to build up inventories. There is little likelihood of any opportunity to build up inventories on basic commodities until well into 1947.

West coast buyers report supplies lower. Raw materials, particularly pulp, are being used up faster than received.

In Canada the inventories of food products are reported lowest since last year's pack of canned goods and are being cleaned up very fast.

—Continued on page 40

What's NEW at NYQ

Sealed for your Protection

As further assurance that you may depend on the highest quality and purity of NYQ products, many NYQ chemicals now have the added protection of Cel-O-Seal bands. Eliminates contamination. Protects against loss of contents or tampering. Keeps out air and moisture. Specify NYQ and buy with complete confidence.

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Adhesives—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in adhesives compositions containing cellulose derivatives.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Chemical—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) for cellulose derivatives.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose derivatives as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods

Metal Fabricating—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in coating compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used for protecting and decorating articles of various sorts.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes, containing cellulose derivatives.

Paper—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in making films from cellulose derivatives.

Plastics—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in making laminated fiber and molded articles, plastics from or containing cellulose derivatives.

Resins—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in making artificial resins from or containing cellulose derivatives.

Rubber—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (U.S. 1922646) in compositions, containing cellulose derivatives, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

Betadiethyl-N-methylamino-ethyl Sorbate Hydrochloride

Pharmaceutical — New product claimed (U.S. 2251946) interesting to pharmaceutical manufacturers, pharmacists, doctors, veterinarians, and others.

Tetrapotassium Pyrophosphate

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Emulsifier in making degumming oils for silk hosiery, textile oils.

Miscellaneous — Detergent, emulsifier, water-softener in many types and classes of cleansing compositions.

Soap—Builder for increasing suds; eliminating limecurd rings, gray after-effects in domestic washing, soaplike residual odors, masking after-effects; obtaining low alkalinity; prolonging life of suds; promoting cleansing and water-softening actions; producing quick, rich lathering properties; reducing caustic effect of soaps on skin. Clarifying agent for liquid soaps, shampoos.

Joins Heller, Inc.

W. J. Zick, sales manager of Stanco, Inc., New York, and associated with that company for the past twenty-five years, has joined the Heller Laboratories, Inc., Chicago, as vice-president and general manager, according to Preston B. Heller, president of B. Heller & Co., Chicago, of which the Heller Laboratories, Inc., is a division.

Agricultural Economics Post for Dr. O.C. Stine

OPD Washington Bureau

Dr. O. C. Stine has been appointed assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Stine will have general supervision and direction of divisions in the Bureau that conduct economic research in prices, income, and marketing. He is a graduate of Ohio University and obtained his Ph.D. degree from the University of Wisconsin.

Insecticide, Disinfectant Makers Discuss Raw Material Needs

The growing interest in the quaternary ammonium compounds was reflected in mid-year meeting of the National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers, held at French Lick, Ind., June 17-19, where four papers were presented on the proper method of evaluating the compounds, and a resolution was adopted asking that the Department of Agriculture's test methods for germicides be made more adequate.

The resolution on the test methods for disinfectants, unanimously adopted, asked that, since test methods contained in circular 198 of the food and drug act are not satisfactory for evaluating certain recently-developed commercial disinfectants, the association request the Secretary of Agriculture to secure and set aside funds for the development of more adequate methods of testing germicides.

Outlook Confused

N. J. Gothard, of the Sinclair Refining Company, New York, president of the association, said in his midyear report that if there is any single characteristic of the present outlook in disinfectants and insecticides which is outstanding, that characteristic is confusion, especially in the minds of manufacturers and distributors.

Over the next ten years, our industry will solve many of its basic problems and get back on an even keel, he said, but in the meantime everybody is going to experience a headache in the readjustment process. Mr. Gothard said that in his opinion the less government interferes with industry over the next few years the sooner will return to normal business conditions be completed. However, he added, if government continues to try to legislate and regulate industry into economic perfection and to attempt to solve economic problems by passing more laws, American industry may still find itself tied in a know ten years hence.

N. J. Gothard

Mr. Gothard said that the chief barriers to reconversion were strikes and interference by OPA regulations with resumption of normal production. He lay particular stress, in regard to the insecticide and disinfectant industry, on the steel and coal strikes which seriously hampered the production of raw materials from coal-tar.

Buyer's Market Seen

A switch from a seller's market to a buyer's market in many products was seen as not too far off by Mr. Gothard. In the market for household insecticides, he said, stocks are more than ample for all needs this year and competition is likely to be very keen unless demand is exceptionally heavy. On the other hand, he added, the industry entered the 1946 season with the American public more insect conscious than ever before in history, which in itself may help to stimulate the demand for insecticides.

In a paper entitled "Considerations

—Continued on page 44

Viehoever Consultant on German Drug Industry

OPD Washington Bureau

The appointment of Dr. Arno Viehoever, of Washington, D. C., as technical consultant to coordinate an investigation of the German pharmaceutical industry, has been announced by the Technical Industrial Intelligence Branch, Department of Commerce.

Dr. Viehoever taught and directed research at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science from 1923 to 1929. He has also served with the coordinator of Inter-American affairs, the Foreign Economic Administration, and as technical adviser to the Siamese government. He will leave for Europe within the next two weeks.

ACS Fellowships Awarded to Nine

Nine fellowships aggregating $45,000 have been awarded by the American Chemical Society to advanced students of chemistry and chemical engineering to enable them to engage in research and teaching after obtaining the doctor's degree, it is announced by Bradley Dewey, president of the society.

Some Thoughts and Ideas on Retirement and Pensions

G. Lee Camp

Having been disassociated from active business now for four years and having a first-hand knowledge of the effect of strenuous application to industrial duties for a period of forty years, as well as the governmental trend affecting the take-home pay of the average managerial type of executive, I may be considered qualified to present a few ideas on the subject of retirement: when it should occur and how and to what extent industry should aid and subsidize its realization through the medium of a liberal pension plan.

The first point to be made is:—What is the proper retirement age? I think that there will be little opposition to the statement that most hard-working men slow down considerably between fifty years and sixty years of age. It is also true that there are a few exceptions—and only a few. When a man reaches the point where he doesn't enjoy the surge of problems that are always stacking up on him; when he would rather delegate than do the many little and big things that he once took in stride; when he reaches a point in life, as we all sooner or later do, when it is more in keeping with our ideas to give the signals rather than to carry the ball—we are just plain slowing down and occupying space in an organization, that could be better filled by a younger man. Some have the self-analysis angle and take note of these changes. Others, puffed up with ego and authority, are too hesitant and fear for the continued successful operation of the business. Never fear, there is in all well-regulated organizations a man behind you, or often a man behind the man behind you, that can take over and even perhaps improve upon the job that you have done. There should be no false pride in recognizing these facts, and I feel sorry indeed for the person who hasn't observed from the first that business is only a means to an end and not the endpoint of a happy and successful life.

Time to Step Down

If a man cannot, in the ordinary business lifetime, accumulate sufficient to enable him to retire from the business when he is obviously slipping and when a younger man full of pep can cut circles around him,

—Continued on page 61

G. Lee Camp

Twenty-seven of his forty years in the chemical industry were in major executive positions—fifteen as general sales manager for the Dow Chemical Company; twelve as vice-president and cogeneral manager of organic chemicals for the Monsanto Chemical Company. He preaches what he practiced, having retired at the age of sixty years under a self-promise to return to the soil, from which he sprang, but with greater comfort and less strenuousness than marked his beginnings. There is some difference between his account today of his life of leisure and the tales of his activities, which come out of his Floridan citrous enterprise by way of visiting friends. But, then, Lee Camp always did start his day's work at sunup.

Association Meetings

American Medical Association, San Francisco, July 1-5.
American Pharmaceutical Association, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 25-30.
American Society for Testing Materials, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., June 24-28.
American Society of Agricultural Engineers, St. Louis, June 24-26.
American Soybean Association, Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, August 29-31.
Chemical Institute of Canada, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 24-26.

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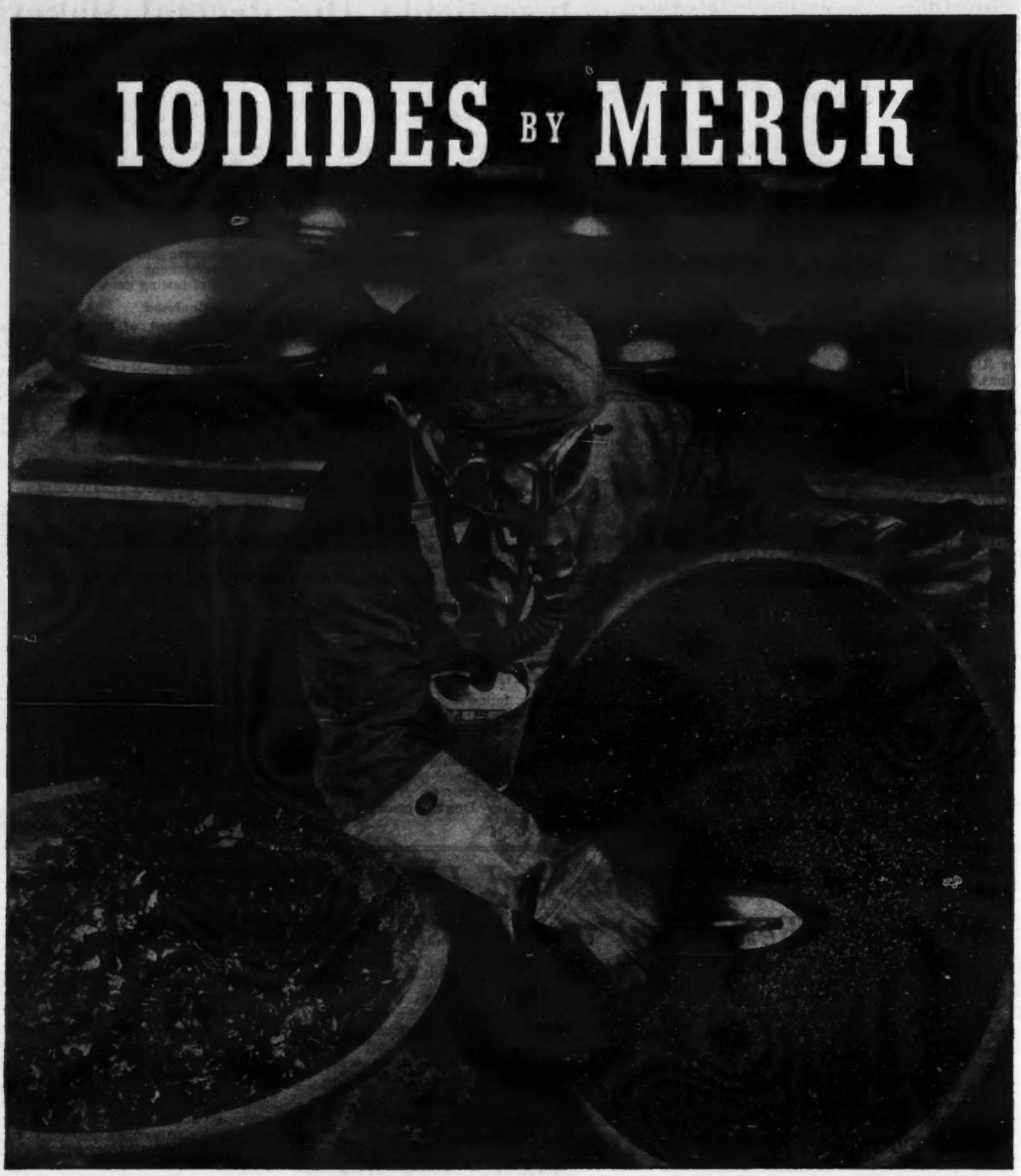

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Current Market Quotations Chemicals and Related Materials

June 20, 1946

Unless otherwise indicated, quotations are first-hands on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Price changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, Arabic).			
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., 55 gals., works	lb.	.11	—
5 and 10 gals., works	lb.	.14	—
Acetaldol (see Aldol).			
Acetamide, CP, fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.36	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.38	- .70
tech., fib. dms., 5,000 lbs. a year, works	lb.	.28	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	- .50
Acetanilide, tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	.29	- .31
powd., bbls.	lb.	.27	- .29
USP, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.36	- .37
kgs.	lb.	.37	- .39
powd., bbls.	lb.	.34	- .36
kgs.	lb.	.35	- .37
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.11½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13	—
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dms.	lb.	.49	- .67
Acetone, CP,[1] dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.06	—
Methyl (see (M).			
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.40	—
5-gal. lots, works	lb.	.45	—
less than 5-gal. lots, works.	lb.	.50	—
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., kgs., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00	—
dms.	lb.	1.08	- 1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms.	lb.	1.50	- 1.75
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works.	lb.	.60	—
Acid, abietic, doms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.07½	—
Acetic,[1] com'l or redist., 28%, bbls.	100 lbs.	3.38	- 3.63
50%, bbls.	100 lbs.	5.53	- 5.83
70%, bbls.	100 lbs.	6.68	- 6.98
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.47	- 7.72
99.5%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
glacial, nat., c.p., dms., works,	100 lbs.	12.50	-13.25
99.5%, bls.	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
tanks	100 lbs.	6.98	- 7.25
synth., tech., bbls., works,	100 lbs.	9.15	- 9.40
dms., works	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.75
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.98	- 7.25
USP, dms., works	100 lbs.	10.50	-11.00
pure, 30%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.41	- 4.69
36%, bbls.	100 lbs.	4.86	- 5.11
60%, bbls.	100 lbs.	7.60	- 7.85
80%, bbls.	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.51
USP, 36%, cbys.	lb.	.08	- .10

Acetic acid price ranges above are for c.l. and l.c.l. quantities. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride).			
Acetylsalicylic,[1] special, USP, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipm't, 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	—
smaller lots	lb.	.46	- .50
standard USP, fine cryst., gran. (20-40 mesh), powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis.	lb.	.40	- .54

Freight equal'd, shipment identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y. City, Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works	lb.	.30½	—
Aminoacetic, USP (see Glycine).			
Anthranilic, resub., bbls.	lb.	1.20	- 1.25
tech., bbls.	lb.	.95	—
Arsenous, tech. (see Arsenic, white).			
USP, powd., dms., kgs.	lb.	.20	- .23
Ascorbic,[1] USP, dms., 500-kilo lots	kilo.	24.50	—
25-50 kilo lots	kilo.	25.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	25.35	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	25.70	—
bots., kilo lots	kilo.	26.41	—
500 grams	kilo.	27.47	—
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.60	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.65	- 2.65
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more	lb.	.42	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.44	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.47	—
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.54	—
1,000 to 3,900 lbs.	lb.	.55	—
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.58	- .59
dms., 4,000 lbs. up	lb.	.55	- .56
1,000 to 3,000 lbs.	lb.	.56	- .57
900 lbs. or less	lb.	.53	- .58
Benzoxynaphthoic, bbls., works.	lb.	.95	—
Boric, tech., 99.5% cryst. (same as prices for powder).			
gran., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	90.90	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	111.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	109.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
bulk, frt. alld.	ton.	95.50	—
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	104.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	116.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	121.00	—
bbls., c.l., frt. alld.	ton.	114.00	—
ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	126.00	—
less than ton lots, ex whse.	ton.	131.00	—
USP $21 per ton higher.			
Butyric, 90%, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.30	—
Broener's, bbls.	lb.	1.11	—
Cacodylic, bots.	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Camphoric, cns.	lb.	6.95	- 7.00
Caprylic, 99%, dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Capric, tech., ret. dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Castor oil,[1] split, ret. dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.03¼	- .04½
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l.,	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.17½	- .19
Cinnamic, refd., bots.	lb.	3.00	- 3.25
Citric, anhyd., gran., dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't,	lb.	.23	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.23	—
dms.	lb.	.25½	- .26½
kgs.	lb.	.24	—
USP, cryst., gran., bbls., c.l.,	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., 10,000 lbs. 1 ship't,	lb.	.20½	—
smaller lots, bbls.	lb.	.21	—
dms.	lb.	.23	- .24
kgs.	lb.	.21½	—
powdered citric acid, ½c. higher.			
Cleve's, bbls.	lb.	.65	—
Coconut oil,[1] dist., dms.	lb.	.17½	- .19½
Corn oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.12	—
Cottonseed oil,[1] s.d., dms., c.l.	lb.	.12	- .13
tanks, divd.	lb.	.11¼	- .12¼
Cresylic, dom. coaltar, high-boil 50% (210°-215°), low boil 50% (204°-206°), and special blends, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	gal.	.81	- .96
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.83	- .98
tanks	gal.	.75	- .90
Petroleum, heavy grade (247°-296°), dms., 20, Cal. ref.	gal.	.490	—
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.616	—
1-19, Cal. ref.	gal.	.510	—
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.636	—
tanks, divd.	gal.	.566	—
light grade (200°-246°), tanks, Cal. ref.	gal.	.690	—
medium grade (220°-246°), dms., 20, Cal. ref.	gal.	.50	—
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.636	—
1-19, Cal. ref.	gal.	.570	—
Sewaren, N. J., ref.	gal.	.656	—
tanks, divd.	gal.	.646	—
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, wks.	lb.	.25	—
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.80	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.85	- .95
Salt, fib., dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).			
F (see Acid, monosulphonic).			
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., wks.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½	- .11
90%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	- .11½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.27	- .31
Gallic, NF V, bbls.	lb.	1.27	- 1.30
fib. dms.	lb.	1.32	—
technical, bbls.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Gamma, bbls.	lb.	.85	—
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bbls.	lb.	.12	—
dmjn.	lb.	.21	- .26
kgs.	lb.	.14	- .15
Glutamic hydrochloride, dms.,	lb.	2.00	- 2.40
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).			
H, bbls.	lb.	.43½	- .45
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys.	lb.	2.42	- 2.44
5-lb. bots.	lb.	2.57	—
57%, bots.	lb.	2.90	—
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., divd. E.	lb.	.48	—
tech., 48%, cbys., same basis,	lb.	.45	—
34%, cbys., same basis	lb.	.35	- .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, Muriatic).			
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works	lb.	.80	- 1.00
NF, dilute, 2%, 5-lb. bots.	lb.	.30	- .34
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., wks.	lb.	.19	- .19½
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
30%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.08	- .09
48%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.12	—
52%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.12½	—
60%, rubber dms., works.	lb.	.13½	—
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Hydroxyacetic, 70% tech., bbls., non-return, Phila.	lb.	.064	—
tanks, Belle, W. Va., acid basis.	lb.	.08½	—
Hypophosphorous, USP, dms.,	lb.	.75	- .77
Lactic, edible, 50%, cbys, 20 or more	lb.	.12½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.13	- .13½
80%, bbls., 5 or less	lb.	.24¼	- .24¾
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., cbys., 20 or more	lb.	.14¼	—
10 or less	lb.	.14¾	- .15¼
80%, bbls., cbys., 5 or less,	lb.	.26	- .26¼
tech., dark, 22%, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	6.30	—
l.c.l., bbls., works,	100 lbs.	6.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
light, 22%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	3.90	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
44%, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	7.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.55	—
cbys., works	100 lbs.	8.55	—
USP XII, 85%, cbys.	lb.	.54	- .57
USP VIII, 75%, cbys.	lb.	.52	- .55
Lauric, dist., 95%, dms.	lb.	.28	—
Laurent's, bbls.	lb.	.45	—
Linseed oil,[1,7] light, dms.	lb.	21½	- .22
Maleic, powd., dms.	lb.	.30	—
Anhydride (see M).			
Malic, powd., kgs.	lb.	.47	—
Mandelic, USP, dms., 1,000 lb. lots.	lb.	2.05	—
smaller lots.	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit	lb.	.05	- .06
sulphuric unit	lb.	.0065	- .009
Molybdic,[1] kgs., works	lb.	95	- 1.10
Monochloracetic, tech., flakes, 96-97%, dms.	lb.	.16½	—
purified, flake, 99%, dms.	lb.	.20	—
Monosulphonic, bbls.	lb.	1.50	—
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.50	—
l.c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	- 2.45
tanks, works	100 lbs.	1.05	—
20°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	22.00	—
22°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	2.25	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	32.00	—
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra.	lb.	.08	—
6-lb. bots., extra	lb.	.10	—
dealers, cbys. extra	lb.	.06½	—
6-lb. bots., extra	lb.	.08½	—
Myristic, dist., dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Naphthenic, 210-220 acidity, dms. extra, works.	lb.	.10¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.09	—
230-245 acidity, dms., extra, works.	lb.	.12¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12	—
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works	kilo.	6.50	- 6.80
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., 25, E. works.	100 lbs.	5.25	—
10 to 24, works.	100 lbs.	5.35	—
1 to 9, works.	100 lbs.	5.95	—
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	5.50	—
Western works.	100 lbs.	5.75	—
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	6.00	—
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	6.50	—
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra.	lb.	.13	—
7-lb. bots., cs. extra.	lb.	.15	—
dealers, cbys. extra	lb.	.11½	—
7-lb. bots., cs., extra.	lb.	.13½	—
Oleic (see Oil, red).			
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).			
Oxalic,[1] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11¼	—
10,000 lbs.	lb.	.11¼	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.12½	—
Palm oil,[2] white, dist., dms.	lb.	No stocks	
Para-aminobenzoic, cns.	lb.	1.40	—
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.	lb.	.72	—
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works.	lb.	.80	—
Peanut oil,[1] s.d., tanks, works.	lb.	.11¼	—
Phenylacetic, bots.	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Phosphoric, food grade, 50%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.35	- 4.60
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	5.25	- 7.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area	100 lbs.	4.00	—
75%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.75	- 5.00
cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	5.10	- 5.35
l.c.l., frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.00	- 9.50
tanks, works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.25
tankwagon, divd. N. Y., Phila. Met. area	100 lbs.	4.75	—
USP, 100-lb. cbys., c.l.	lb.	.10½	—
10 cbys. to c.l.	lb.	.11½	—
2 to 9 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
single cbys.	lb.	.13	—
70-lb. cbys.	lb.	.10½	—
25 cbys. to c.l.	lb.	.11½	—
5 to 24 cbys.	lb.	.12	—
1 to 4 cbys.	lb.	.13	—
dilut., 10%, cbys., djns.	lb.	.07	- .07½
Picramic, kgs.	lb.	.65	- .70
Picric, bbls.	lb.	.35	—
Propionic,[1] synth., pure, dms., works.	lb.	.19½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	—
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.	lb.	1.45	- 2.00
USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	2.10	- 2.15
resub., dms.	lb.	2.60	- 2.65
Pyroligneous, dms., divd. E.,	gal.	.30	—
Ricinoleic, com'l split (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
Salicylic,[1] tech., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.26	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.33	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.34	- .42
USP, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28	—
100 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.36	- .44
Sebacic, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.51	- .52
Soybean oil,[1] s.d., dms., works.	lb.	.11¾	- .16½
tanks, works.	lb.	.11	- .15¾
Stearic,[1] double pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. Rockies.	lb.	.15½	—
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.16¾	—
Texas and Okla., divd.,	lb.	.16¾	—
single pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.15¾	—
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.16¾	—
Texas and Okla., divd.,	lb.	.15½	—
triple pressed, bgs., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies.	lb.	.18¾	—
W. of Rockies.	lb.	.19¾	—
Texas and Okla., divd.,	lb.	.19½	—

Stearic acid l.c.l. prices are:—Ton lots, ½c. per lb. higher; less than ton lots, 1c. higher.

Succinic, bbls.	lb.	.75	—
Sulphanilic, CP, bots., works.	lb.	1.60	- 1.63
tech., dms., works.	lb.	.17	—
Sulphuric, 60°, cbys., c.l., E. works.	100 lbs.	1.25	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.50	- 2.20
tanks, E. works	ton.	18.00	—
66°, cbys., c.l., E. works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
tanks, E. works	ton.	16.50	—
98°, tanks, works	ton.	17.50	—
Acid, sulphuric, CP, USP, consumers cbys., extra.	lb.	.08	—
9-lb. bots., cs. extra.	lb.	.10	—
dealers, cbys. extra.	lb.	.06½	—
9-lb. bots., cs. extra.	lb.	.08½	—
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works.	ton.	19.50	—
Tannic, tech., bbls., dms.	lb.	.71	- .72
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000 lbs.,	lb.	1.33	—
smaller lots.	lb.	1.35	- 1.38
powder, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.13	—
smaller lots.	lb.	1.15	—
Tartaric,[1] USP, cryst., gran., powd., bbls., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.62½	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.63	—
kgs.	lb.	.63½	—
Thioglycolic, bbls., cbys., basis 100%.	lb.	2.60	- 3.00
Tobias, bbls.	lb.	.55	- .60
Trichloroacetic, bots.	lb.	2.00	- 2.50
Tungstic,[1] CP, 100-lb. pkgs.	lb.	2.94	- 3.10
pure, 100-lb. kgs.	lb.	2.86	—
Aconite leaves, bls.	lb.	1.10	- 1.40
Root, bls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Aconitine, amorph., bots.	oz.	23.00	-28.00
15-gr. vials.	vial	1.00	—
cryst., bots.	oz.	42.00	-48.00
15-gr. vials.	vial	1.60	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., works.	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, works.	lb.	.25	—
Adeps lanae,[1] USP, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works.	lb.	.33	- .34
pharmaceutical, dms., works.	lb.	.32	- .33
Agar	lb.	3.50	—
San Diego, Cal.	lb.	3.00	—
Agaric, white, bls.	lb.	2.85	- 2.90
Albumen, blood, dark (see Blood, soluble).			
light, dms., Chicago	lb.	.65	- .70
egg, edible,[1,7] powd., bbls.	lb.	1.99	- 2.07
granular, cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.94	- 2.02
tech., cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.00	- 1.50
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.21½	—
tankcars, divd.	lb.	.20	—
Amyl ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.141	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.151	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.131	—
(see also Fusel oil, ref.).			
Benzyl, cns.	lb.	.90	—
dms.	lb.	.65	—
Butyl, normal,[1] ferment, iil., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.2190	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.2240	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.2090	—
tankwagons, frt. alld.	lb.	.2140	—
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1950	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.2000	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.1850	—
synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.11¾	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.12¼	—
tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.10¾	—
Normal butyl alcohol prices in West, ½c. per lb. higher.			
secondary, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.09½	—
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.10	—
tanks, divd.	lb.	.08½	—
tertiary, denat., dms., c.l.	lb.	.12¾	—
l.c.l., dms.	lb.	.13	—
tanks	lb.	.11	—
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.17½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.16	—
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	1.75	- 1.80
smaller lots	lb.	1.95	- 2.30
Cinnamic, bots.	lb.	3.00	- 3.55
Denatured,[1,7] CD14, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.613	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.633	- .653
tanks, E. divd.	gal.	.543	—
Tankcar sales require written authorisation by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., E. works.	gal.	.612	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.632	- .652
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.542	—
Anhydrous 5c. per gal. higher.			
SD2B, dms., c.l., wks., E.	gal.	.60½	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.63½	- .65½
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.53½	—
SD23G, dms., c.l., works.	gal.	.652	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.672	—
tanks, works	gal.	.582	—
SD23H, dms., c.l.	gal.	.61	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.63	- .66½
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.54	—
SD29, denatured, with acetaldehyde, dms., c.l., E. works,	gal.	.62	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.64½	- .68½
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.55	—

When any of the several SD29 denaturants is supplied by the purchaser, the prices are the same as those for SD21 plus 1½c. per gal. denaturing charge.

Special solvent, dms., c.l., works, E.	gal.	.62	—
l.c.l., works, E.	gal.	.65	- .68
tanks, E. works.	gal.	.56	—

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11¼	- .14¼
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.12	- .15
tanks, divd.	lb.	.10½	- .13½
tech., dms., c.l., divd.	lb.	.11	- .13½
l.c.l., divd.	lb.	.11½	- .14
tanks, divd.	lb.	.10	- .12½

Controls on Materials

Applications of WPB, OPA and WFA regulations to materials listed in this section are indicated by superior figures as follows:—

[1]—Specific price ceiling

[2]—Price agreement (sellers with OPA)

[3]—General Limitation Order

[4]—General Preference Order

[5]—Conservation Order

[6]—Allocation

[7]—War Food Order

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., dms., c.l., works..gal.17.72½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.17.76 -17.79
tanks .....gal.17.62½- —
absolute, dms., c.l., works.gal.18.67½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal.18.71 -18.74
tanks .....gal.18.60½- —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works.lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23 - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works..lb. .35 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Carbinol, isobutyl).
Isobutyl, refd., dms., works..lb. .0660- —
tanks, works.....lb. .0760- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .31½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd.. gal. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol methylisobutyl).
Octyl (see Alcohol, ethylhexyl).
Phenylethyl, dms.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis. lb. .60 - .63
Propyl, normal, dms., works.gal. .67 - —
smaller containers, works, gal. .82 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .60 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Aldol, dms, works.....lb. .13 - .15
denaturing grade, dms.....gal. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Algarobilla,[1] c.l., ex dock.... long ton.80.00 -83.30
Algarobilla price based on ocean $12 and $1 insurance per long ton. frt. at
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 - 1.00
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet, root, bgs.....lb. .85 - .90
Allspice,[1] Mexican, futures, bgs. lb. .18 - .18½
Allyl bromide, obys., 5,000 lbs., works..lb. .90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. No stocks
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .43 Nom.
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.80
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .52 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .23¼
Alphapinene, from gum turpentine, dms., c.l., wks..gal. .89½- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .91½- —
tanks, works.....gal. .86½- —
from steam-distilled wood turpentine, tanks, works..gal. .71%- —
Alphaterpineol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .1340- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1390- —
tanks, works.....lb. .1200- —
Alphacocopherol, amp.....gram. 1.00 - 1.10
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls...lb. .55 - .60
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls., kgs..lb. .16 - .19
gran., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil...100 lbs. 4.00 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil...100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Potash, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil...100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil...100 lbs. 4.50 - —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.65 - —
dlvd., N. Y., Phil...100 lbs. 4.65 - —
Potash-chrome, bbls.....lb. .12½- .15
Soda, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.00
Alumina, classified, grade, ground, kgs., works..lb. .35 - .67
top grade, ground, kgs., works. lb. .60 - .67
unclassified, ground, kgs., works..lb. .10½- .40
Acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., dlvd..lb. 10½- .11
20%, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .09½- .10
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .08 - .11
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09 - .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c., works .....lb. .06½- .06¾
solution, 32 deg., cryst., c.l., works..lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .03¼- —
Fluoride, tech., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Formate, solution, 12-20° Be, bbls., c.l., works, f.o.b. equaled Phila. and Chi.lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, same basis. lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., works. lb. .024 - .061
l.c.l., works .....lb. .035 - .040
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
bbls., dlvd. .....lb. .15 - —
Hydroxide, gel, tech., min. 15% Al ($(OH)_3$), dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, f.o.b. ship't point..lb. .03 - .03¾
ton lots, same basis..lb. .03½- .03¾
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .03¾- .04
conc., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .17%- —
contract, works.....lb. 16%- —
14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., wks..lb. .20%- —
contract, works.....lb. .19%- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works..lb. .78 - —
contract, works.....lb. .73 - —
powder, tech. (see Alumina hydrate).
USP IX, bbls., dms.....lb. .15 - .17
Laurate, precip., bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
Naphthenate, 1.7% Al, 50-gal. dms., works..lb. .19¾- —
Oleate, dms., contract.....lb. .24½- —
Resinate, precip., dms.....lb. 19½- —
Stearate, precip., ctn., c.l...lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .24 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.15 - 1.20
l.c.l., works, frt. equald... 100 lbs. 1.40 - 1.50
bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 1.35 - 1.40
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.70
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Trihydrate, heavy (see Alumina hydrate).
Aluminum, 98-99%, c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - .16
paste, lining, extra fine, 200-lb. dms..lb. .56 - .60
ink., 150-lb. dms. .....lb. .71 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms. ....lb. .38 - —
Aluminum powder, lining, extra, fine, 150-lb. dms..lb. .32 - —
litho, 150-lb. dms.....lb. .40 - —
standard, 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
rubber comp., 200-lb. dms..lb. .42 - —
unpolished, stand., dms...lb. .38 - —
varnish, stand., 300-lb. dms., lb. .42 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 20,000 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier, transportation rate will be made from sellers' invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Ambergris, gray, tins.....oz. 8.75 -12.00
Aminoethylpropanol, cns., dms., works..lb. .50 - .60
Aminopyrine, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Ammonia acetate, reagent, crystals, bbls..lb. .34 - —
purified, bbls. .....lb. .32 - —
Anhydrous, fertilizer, tankcars, works, frt. equald..ton.59.00 - —
pure, cyls.....lb. .14½- —
refrigeration, tanks, works... ton.61.50 - —
Aqua, 26°, cbys.....lb. .06¼- —
dms., c.l.....lb. .02¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .02½- —
tanks, works (NH_3 content). ton.65.00 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., up, frt. alld..lb. .43 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld..lb. .44 - .47
Biborate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1515- —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l.....lb. .0564- —
Bichromate, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Bifluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Borate, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1060- —
powd., bbls., kgs.....lb. .1130- —
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls....lb. .28 - —
dms. .....lb. .29 - —
Powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms..lb. .08¼- .09¼
cns. .....lb. .14¼- .17½
powdered, 1c. per lb. higher.
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms., kgs.. lb. .13 - .15
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
dms. .....lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride,[6] bbls.....lb. No stocks
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms....lb. 1.25 - 1.27
jars .....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Iodide, NF, bots.....lb. 3.71 - —
jars .....lb. 3.65 - —
Linoleate, 80%, anhyd., bbls.lb. .12 - —
Molybdate,[6] c.p. cryst., kgs.lb. 1.26 - 1.33
fine cryst., bbls., kgs....lb. .84 - .87
purified, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Nitrate,[1] fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% nitrogen, bgs., same N unit price, delivered, as Ammonia sulphate, bgs., c.l., shipping point....ton.52.00 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.46.00 - —
tech., bgs., works.....100 lbs.4.35 - 4.50
bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.55 - —
Nitrate of limestone, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.32.50 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .14 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., bbls....lb. .23 - —
dms. .....lb. .25 - .29
Perchlorate, kgs.....lb. No stocks
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, dibasic, NF V, bbls., kgs..lb. .37 - .39
tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- —
monobasic, pure, bbls.....lb. .39 - .41
tech., bgs., c.l., works...lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07¾- .08¼
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs....lb. 1.15 - 1.16
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .15 - .18
Stearate, anhydrous, dms....lb. .34 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .06½- —
Sulphamate, bbls., works....lb. .18 - .21
Sulphate,[1] bulk, inland producing ovens...ton.28.20 - —
Atlantic coast ports...ton.29.20 - —
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis 100%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .07½- —
red, 48%, cbys., works.....lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
yellow, 33%, cbys., works..lb. .08 - —
dms., works.....lb. .06 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP, bbls.....lb. .75 - —
jars .....lb. .97 - —
tech., bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Thiocyanate (see Ammonia sulphocyanide).
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, bbls..lb. 7.10 - 8.25
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bbls., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 5.50 - 5.75
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.70
white, gran., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.15 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .16 - —
ex-pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. 15½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. 16½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. 14½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Chloride, mixed, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .06 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .095 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .102 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .085 - —
Nitrite, USP, bots.....lb. 1.72 - 1.85
Mercaptan, dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, bots.....lb. .82 - .85
Stearate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Anethol, com'l, dms., works..lb. .657 - .682
NF, dms.....lb. 2.20 - 2.50
Angelica dom. atropurpurea root, bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.40
imported, natural, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .10½- —
Salt, dms., works.....lb. .22 - .24
Anise, Bulgarian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Chinese, star.....lb. .28 - .28½
Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Mexican, bgs., futures.....lb. .48 - .49
Syrian, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Turkish, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Anisic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 2.75 - —
cns., bots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Annatto, paste, bxs.....lb. .34 - .39
Seed, bgs.....lb. .13½- .13¾
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works, lb. .55 - —
90%, bbls., works.....lb. .65 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls....lb. .70 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys.....lb. .17 - —
Metal,[1,4] bulk, c.l., works...lb. .14½- .17½
Needle,[1,6] Bolivian, brown, 67%, cs..lb. .16¼ Nom.
Chinese, black, 70%, cs....lb. .20 - .22
Oxide,[1,6] ceramic grade, bgs., c.l..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17 - —
paint grade, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16%- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .16%- —
Salt,[1,6] 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss River..lb. No stocks
Sulphide,[1,6] 65-70%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
Antipyrine, bbls., kgs., ton....lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Apomorphine, bots.....oz.23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .15½- .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, bots..oz. 6.10 - 7.10
Argols,[7] min. 70%, bgs., shipment port, 100 kilos (100% purity)..35.00 -36.00
Arnica flowers, bbls.....lb. 3.25 Nom.
Arrowroot, powd., bgs., bbls..lb. .10½- —
Arsenic, chloride (arsenous), bots. lb. 1.85 - —
Metal, lump, c.l.....lb. No prices
Sulphide, yellow, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Trioxide (see Acid, arsenous, and Arsenic, white).
White, powd., kgs., c.l.....lb. .04 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
Asafetida, cs. .....lb. .85 - .86
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .94 - .95
Asbestine (see Talc, N. Y., fibrous).
Asbestos, fiber[1] 5D and 5K bgs., c.l. (20 tons), Cana. mines. ton.49.50 - —
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.44.00 - —
6D, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis..ton.32.00 - —
7D, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.28.50 - —
7F, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.26.50 - —
7H, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.22.50 - —
7K, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.19.00 - —
7M, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.16.50 - —
7R, bgs., c.l., same basis.ton.15.50 - —
Asphaltum, Barbados, Dunellen, N. J..lb. .10½- —
California, dms., c.l.....ton.36.40 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.41.40 - —
Cuba, A, bulk, c.l.....ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.90.00 - —
B, bulk, c.l.....ton.38.50 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.55.00 - —
Egyptian .....ton. No stocks
Gilsonite,[1] brilliant black, selects, 340° F. fusing point, bgs., mineston.30.00 -32.00
270-295° fusing point, bgs., seconds, 300°-350° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., mines..ton.25.50 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works..lb. .05½- .12
process form, bgs., works..lb. .05½- .12
jet, bgs., 2,000 lbs., gross weight, Colo. mines..ton.30.50 - —
Mexican, refd., dms., f.o.b. Tampico, Mex. metric ton.27.50 - —
South American, refd., dms., c.l., N. J. refy..ton.22.00 -23.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.24.00 -25.00
tanks, same basis.....ton.15.00 - —
Atropine, bots.....oz. 9.85 - —
Sulphate, bots.....oz. 7.35 - —

B

Balm of Gilead buds, bgs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Barbasco root,[1] (see Cube root).
Barberry root bark, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Barbital, dms. .....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Sodium, dms. .....lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Barium carbonate, natural, 90% through 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.43.00 - —
precip., bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 -70.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.65.00 -75.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.70.00 -80.00
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .27½- .31
Chloride, CP, cryst., bbls....lb. .25 - .27
pure, bbls., kgs.....lb. .10 - .12
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.78.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .18 Nom.
Hydrate, crystals, bbls.....lb. .06½- .07½
Hydroxide, bbls., works.....lb. .15 - .16
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.62 - 4.82
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .09½- .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - .11½
Oxide, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - .15
grd., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15 - .17
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .17 - .19
Stearate, ctns., 1 ton up.....lb. .31 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes, and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .09½- .10
kgs. .....lb. .12 - —
Barytes,[1] floated, bbls., c.l., St. Louis..ton.27.65 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.28.65 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.36.00 - —
paper bags, c.l., St. Louis.ton.25.35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.26.35 - —
ex whse., N. Y.....ton.34.00 - —
Southern, off-color, bgs., mines. ton.17.50 - —
95.75, bgs., mines.....ton.18.00 - —
Ore, approx. 84% $BaSo_4$, bulk, mines..ton. 6.50 - —
Bauxite bulk, mines.....ton. 7.00 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Barberry bark, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Belladonna leaves, bls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works. ton.11.00 - —
325 mesh, bgs., works....ton.16.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms.....lb. .70 - 1.10
tech., cbys., dms.....lb. .45 - .55
Benzene (see Benzol).
Benzidin base, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Benzocaine, cns.....lb. 3.20 - 3.55
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration and 90%, dms., works, gal. .20 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .15 - —
W. Coast, Minnequa, Colo..gal. .15 - —
Benzophenone, dms. .....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys.....lb. .20½- .26
Peroxide, pure, gran., fib. ctns., works..lb. 1.95 - —
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns....lb. .60 - .75
dms. .....lb. .55 - .60
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, f.f.c., dms.....lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, tech., cbys., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
refined, cbys. .....lb. .21 - —
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 5.50 - 6.35
Formate, cns. .....lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Propionate, bots. .....lb. 1.65 - 2.45
Salicylate, bots. .....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots. .....lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 9.50 - —
Berberine bisulphate, cns.....lb. No stocks
Hydrochloride, bots. .....lb. No stocks
Sulphate, cns .....lb. No stocks
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works..lb. .55 - .60
tech., bbls., c.l., works....lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .23 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works..lb. 1.75 - —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., works, lb. .51 - —
Betapicoline, 90%, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.35 - —
95%, dms., works.....lb. 2.05 - —
98-99%, works .....lb. 2.20 - —
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .24½- —
Beth root, bls. .....lb. .43 - .44
Bismuth chloride, bots.....lb. 3.00 - —
jars .....lb. 2.85 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, bots.....lb. 2.81 - 2.90
jars .....lb. 2.75 - —
Hydroxide, bots. .....lb. 3.41 - 3.46
cns .....lb. 3.35 - —
Metal, ton lots.....lb. 1.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bots.....lb. 1.41 - 1.49
cns. .....lb. 1.30 - —
Oxychloride, bots. .....lb. 3.14 - 3.19
cns., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.10 - —
Subbenzoate, bots. .....lb. 3.51 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 3.40 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, bbls., dms., lb. 1.50 - 1.53
bots., cns.....lb. 1.59 - 1.63
X-ray, 5-lb. bots.....lb. 2.79 - —
fib. dms. .....lb. 2.78 - —
Subgallate, NF, bots, cns...lb. 1.49 - 1.53
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Subiodide, bots. .....lb. 4.19 - 4.25
fib. dms. .....lb. 4.13 - —
Subnitrate, USP, powd., bbls., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.22
bots. .....lb. 1.29 - 1.33
Subsalicylate, USP, bbls., fib. dms..lb. 2.50 - —
5-lb. cans .....lb. 2.54 - 2.59
Sulphocarbolate, bots. .....lb. 3.71 - 3.74
fib. dms. .....lb. 3.65 - —
Bismuth-ammonia citrate, USP, powd., dms..lb. 3.40 - —
cns. .....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - —
Bone 1A, bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .17 - —
2, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
3, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
4, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .08½- —
400A, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .08½- —
457, bgs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .11½- —

Bone black l.c.l. prices are ½c. higher than c.l. Pacific coast, ex dock, or whse., prices are 1½c. higher.

Carbon, channel, compressed, beads, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .05 - —
bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .055 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
dlvd. or whse.....lb. .092 - —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03625- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l. dlvd. or whse..lb. .097 - —
Furnace, HMF, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .07½- —
SRF, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .06½- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse.....lb. .08 - —
Thermatomic, bgs., c.l., works, La..lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., whse. Trenton, N. J. lb. .06½- —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, magnetic, pure, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
Lamp, 1, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - —
2, ctns., l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
2A, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13½- —
3, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
4, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17½- —
5, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26 - —
6, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
7, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .38½- —
Mineral, vine type, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .04¾- —
Vine A, bbls.....lb. .04½- .05
B, bbls.....lb. .03¾- —
kegs .....lb. .06 - —
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw root bark, bls.....lb. .84 - .85
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Black Indian hemp root, bls..lb. .55 - .60
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works..ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.67.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works....ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.80.00 - —
pulp, 66%, bbls., c.l., works. ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.40.50 - —
Bleaching powder,[2] dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.80
Blood,[1,7] dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs..unit-ton. 5.53 - 7.50
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago. unit-ton. 5.53 - 7.50
soluble, bgs., c.l., Chicago...lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., Chicago.....lb. .15 - .20
Bloodroot, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Blue,[1] alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis. lb. 1.75 - —
Toner, bbls., same basis....lb. .85 - .90
Celestial, bbls., same basis...lb. .10 - .12
Chinese, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis..lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).

TARTARS*

Cream of Tartar

Rochelle Salts

Tartaric Acid

WILLIAM D. NEUBERG COMPANY

Chemicals

GRAYBAR BUILDING • 420 LEXINGTON AVE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

TELEPHONE LEXINGTON 2-3324

CABLE—"WILNEUBERG"

*Ask for Our New Price Schedule

Blue, copper phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
60%, bbls., same basis...lb. 3.00 - —
green shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.50 - 4.90
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian, and Soda).
Milori, bbls., same basis....lb. .36 - —
Molybdated, Victoria, bbls., same basis..lb. 3.15 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis..lb. .52 - —
permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
tungstic .....lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis. lb. .42 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis.lb. .36 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis..lb. .36 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .23 - .27
jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis..lb. .12 - .13
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis..lb. .17 - .27
Victoria, toner, molybdic, bbls.. lb. 3.15 - —
tungstic, bbls.....lb. 3.30 - —
ink toner, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.83 - —
Synthetic vehicle, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.93 - —

Blue, violet, toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.24 - —
tungstic, kgs., same basis..lb. 2.10 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast; Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blues dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blue mass, NF, cns., tube....lb. 1.58 - 1.75
powd., bots., cns., dms.....lb. 1.61 - 1.75
Blueflag, root, bls.....lb. .60 - .85
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bone,[7] raw, bulk, Chicago...ton.57.00 -65.00
junk, bulk, same basis....ton.35.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works.. ton.37.50 - —
Chicago, works....ton.39.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works..ton.48.50 - —
Chicago works.....ton.50.00 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.38.50 - —
Chicago, works.....ton.36.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
Precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip.).
Boneset leaves, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Borage flowers, bls.....lb. .60 - .62
Borax, tech., 99½% gran., bulk, c.l., frt. alld..ton.41.50 - —
bgs., c.l., frt. alld....ton.45.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.56.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.61.00 - —

Borax, tech., 99½%, gran., bbls., c.l., frt. alld..ton.55.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.66.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.71.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.. ton.50.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.61.00 - —
less ton lots,ex whse. ton.66.00 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. alld....ton.60.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse....ton.71.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse.ton.76.00 - —
USP, $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixt., dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½ - —
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Bromoform, USP, bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cbys. .....lb. 1.42 - —
Bromstyrol .....lb. 5.20 - 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .60 - .65
moulding, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .85 - 1.20
radiator, cns., dms., same basis..lb. .45 - .50
Broomtop, bls. .....lb. .21 - .24
Brown, iron-oxide, pure, precip., cks., works..lb. .12 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½ - —
Sap, crystals, works.....lb. .12 - —
powdered .....lb. .13 - —

Brown, sienna, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .06½ - .08
pap. bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. 0235 - —
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .09¾ - .19¾
raw, American, bbls., works. lb. .04 - .10
Italian type, bbls., works. lb. .08 - .10
Umber, burnt, American, bbls., works..lb. .08¼ - —
Italian-type, bbls., works.lb. .04¾ - —
Turkey-type, bbls., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.; N. Y..lb. .04¾ - —
St. Louis, Chicago, Indianapolis, New Orleans..lb. .05¼ - —
Minneapolis .....lb. .0535 - —
Pittsburgh .....lb. .05 - —
ex car, Los Angeles.. lb. .03¾ - —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05½ - —
ex whse., Los Angeles. lb. .03¾ - —
Portland, San Francisco, Seattle..lb. .05¾ - —
Vandyke, reg., bbls., works..lb. .09 - —
special, bbls., works.....lb. .12 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls.....lb. .58 - .60
Buchu leaves, bls.....lb. .80 - .82
Buckthorn bark, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Berries, bgs.....lb. .60 - .70
Burdock root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Burgundy pitch, dom., dms...lb. .06 - —
Butane,[1] indust., tanks, Group 3. gal. .03¼ - —
Butyl acetate, normal,[1] ferment. Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R. lb. .2025 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .2065 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1935 - —
tankwagon, same basis.. lb. .1985 - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1900 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1950 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .1800 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .12¾ - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .10¾ - —
secondary,[1] dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½ - —
Normal butyl acetate, W. of Miss. R., ½c. per lb. higher.
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½ - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .26½ - —
Laurate, dms., works.....lb. .42 - —
Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Oleate, ref., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24½ - .25½
Phenylacetate, dms.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Propionate, dms., dlvd.....lb. 15½ - .17
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15½ - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .51½ - —
Butyric ether, bots.....gal. 6.50 - 6.95
cns., works.....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works.....lb. .60 - —

C

Cadmium bromide, bots.....lb. 1.84 - 1.91
jars .....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.23 - —
cns. .....lb. 4.00 - —
Lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal,[1,6] ingots or sticks, dlvd. lb. .90 - —
pat. shapes, cs., dlvd.....lb. .95 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine,[1] dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 2.80 - 2.85
smaller lots.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 3.00 - 3.05
smaller lots.....lb. 3.15 - 3.45
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more, lb. 1.95 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Hydrobromide, bots.....lb. 5.29 - 5.37
Calabar beans, bgs., futures. lb. .65 - .95
Calamus root, natural, dom., bls. lb. .50 - .55
imported, bleached, bls..lb. .70 - .85
Calciferol, in corn oil, dms., 10,000 units or more, works, unit. .10 - —
1,000 to 10,000 units, works, unit. .11 - —
less than 1,000 units, works, unit. .12 - —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, bgs., c.l., whse., wks., frt. alld..lb. .07½ - .09
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - .09½
Bromide, N.F., jars.....lb. .65 - .70
Carbide,[1] dms., c.l., works.ton.80.00 - —
dlvd. .....ton.87.00 -90.00
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., dlvd..ton.18.50 -95.00
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.50 -45.00
liquor, basis 40%, tanks, works..ton. 7.50 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton.18.00 -34.50
l.c.l., dlvd.....ton.28.00 -44.50
Calcium chloride prices vary according to zone; minimum prices are for spot delivery. C.l. prices for flake in burlap paper-lined bags, $2.50 per ton over paper bags; drums, $3.50 per ton over paper bags.
Cyanide, dms., delivered E. of Rockies..lb. .20 - .40
Gluconate, USP, gran., bbls., lb. .52 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .59
cns. .....lb. .70 - —
powd., 2c. per lb. lower.
Glutamate, kgs.....lb. 1.50 - —
Glycerophosphate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60
Hypochlorite, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .22 - .25½
cans, in cases, same basis..lb. .3775- .4325
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 4.04 - 4.19
Lactate, edible, dms.....lb. .21 - —
USP, bbls.....lb. .26 - .31
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .28 - .33
Mandelate, USP, dense, fluffy, works, dms..lb. 2.65 - 2.85

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Leading pharmaceutical manufacturers as well as those in the textile, leather, paper, paint and other color-using industries have long relied upon CALCO for fine colors of highest uniform quality.

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SULFADIAZINE U.S.P.
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Sodium Sulfadiazine U.S.P.
Sulfamerazine
Sodium Sulfamerazine
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
(powder, crystal and micro crystal)
Sodium Sulfathiazole U.S.P.
Sulfapyridine U.S.P.
Sodium Sulfapyridine
Aminoacetic Acid U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Cinchophen N.F.
(and Sodium Salt)
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Mandelic Acid U.S.P.
(and Calcium Salt)
Menadione U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P.
(powder or crystals)
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Saligenin
Thiouracil
Phenothiazine N.F.
(Regular and Drench grades for Veterinary use)
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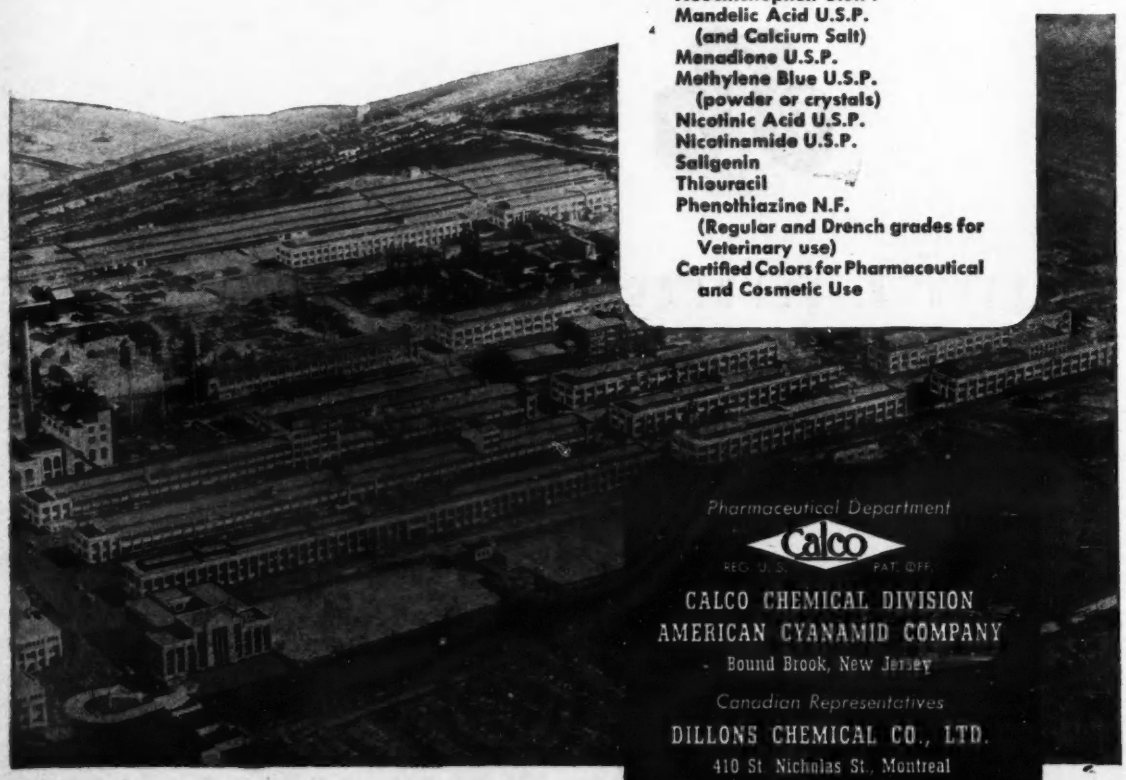

Pharmaceutical Department

Calco
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION
AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
Bound Brook, New Jersey

Canadian Representatives
DILLONS CHEMICAL CO., LTD.
410 St Nicholas St., Montreal
137 Wellington St. W., Toronto

Calcium naphthenate, 4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .22½- —
Pantothenate, doz., 100-gram bots, works. per gram. .10 - —
Phosphate, feeding, grade, bgs., works. ton. 75.00 - —
food grade, bbls., 10 or over, works. lb. .07 - .07¾
less than 10, works. lb. .08 - .10
medicinal, dibasic, bgs. 100 lbs. 11.40 -16.00
monobasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., frt. equald. lb. .06 - .06¼
tribasic, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .0635- —
bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .0645- .0680
Resinate, precip., 5.8% Ca, 100-lb. dms. lb. .15½- —
Silicate, hydrated, c.l., bgs., works. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works. lb. .26 - .29
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 70%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 45.00 - —
80%, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works. lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphocarbolate, bbls. lb. .49 - .50
Tallate, 3%-4% Ca, 50-gal. dms. lb. .13¼- .19½
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - 1.50
fine particle size, works. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls. lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Calomel, bbls., dms. lb. 2.44 - 2.45
Camphor, natural. lb. No stocks
synth., tech., bbls., contract, 2,000 lbs. or more, works. lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.). lb. .44½- —
5 to 9 bbls. lb. .45 - —
1 to 4 bbls. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots. lb. .48 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots. lb. .70 - —
smaller lots. lb. .71 - —
tablets, 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .82 - —
1,000-lb. lots. lb. .83 - —
smaller lots. lb. .84 - —
Camphor, monobromated, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Russian, bgs. lb. 9.00 - —
Chinese, cs. lb. 9.75 - —
powd., bxs. lb. 10.35 - —
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Capsum oleoresin, USP VII, cns. lb. 4.50 - 4.65
Caramel coloring, bbls. gal. .70 - 1.10
Caraway seed, California, Dutch type. lb. .26 - .27
Canadian, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Danish, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Dutch, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
futures, bgs. lb. .27 - .27½
Morocco, dewhiskered, futures, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
natural, bgs., futures. lb. .33 - .34
Spanish, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. No stocks
Swedish, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Syrian, dewhiskered, bgs. lb. No stocks
Carbazole, 95%, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .80 - —
90%, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .75 - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .85 - —
Carbinol, butyl, norm. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .27 - —
secondary, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .30 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
tanks, works. lb. .21½- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., nearest delivery point buyer's works. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis. lb. .10¾- —
Carbon bisulphide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. all. E. of Miss R., N. of Ohio R. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .05¾- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, cyls. lb. .06 - .08
Tetrachloride,[1] **c.p., dms., c.l.** gal. .96 - —
l.c.l. gal. 1.01 - —
tech., Zone 1, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .76 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .86 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. 1.03 - —
Zone 2, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .76 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. 1.10 - —
Zone 3, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .96 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. 1.13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. 1.23 - —
Zone 4, 52½-gal. dms., c.l., gal. .83 - —
5 or 10-gal. dms., c.l. gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l. gal. .90 - —
USP, chys. lb. .17 - .19
Carbon tetrachloride prices are frt. alld. with the exception of Zone 4, where prices are f.o.b. cars, L. A. Cal.; S. F., Cal.; Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash. Sales zones are:—1, Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Me., Mass., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., and river cities of Burlington, Ia., and Kansas City, Kans.; 2, Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; 3, Colo., N. Mex., Tex., and Montana points E. of Billings; 4, Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. and Montana points W. of Billings.
Cardamom, bleached, bold, cs., medium, cs. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
lb. 1.30 - 1.35
decorticated, Guatemala, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
India, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .92 - .93
Carotene, cryst., 1,350,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .50 - —
research grade (alpha, 10%; beta, 90%), ampa. 100 grams, dlvd. gram. 2.65 - —
50 grams, dlvd. gram. 2.90 - —
in vegetable oil, 250,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb. 27.80 - —
30,000 USP units per gm., bots., works. lb. 6.43 - —
dms., works. lb. 7.03 - —
3,000 A units per gm., tins, works, 1,000,000 units. .55 - —
dms., works. 1,000,000 units. .80 - —
1,900 USP units per gm., dms., works. lb. .66 - .71
Carvel, bots. lb. 16.00 -20.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk. lb. .43 - .45
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l. lb. .09¾- —
cake, dms., l.c.l. lb. .09¾- —

Casein,[1] **dom., acid-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point.** lb. .33 - —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .33¼- —
less than 2,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .33¾- —
rennet - precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis, lb. .34¼- —
2,000 lbs. or more, but under 10,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .34¾- —
less than 2,000 lbs. lb. .35¼- —
imp., acid-precip., ground, bgs., 100 bgs. or more. lb. .33 - —
rennet - precip., unground, 100 bgs. or more. lb. .34¼- —
Cassia,[1] **China buds, bgs., futures.** lb. .56 - .57
rolls, selected, cs., futures. lb. .35 - .36
extra select, broken, bls. lb. .34½- .35
Saigon, all medium, futures. lb. .55 - .62
4-10-4, bls, futures. lb. .53 - .54
Cassia fistula, bskts. lb. .26 - .28
Castor bean,[1,7] **bgs., c.i.f. first arrival point, U.S. long ton.** 118.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace,[1] **bgs., c.l., works.** unit-ton. 3.15 - 4.75
Castoreum, nat., cns. lb. 12.00 -18.00
synthetic, cns. lb. 21.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., works, fib. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.90 - —
resublimed, works, frt. alld., dms. lb. 3.25 - —
Catnep, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. 1.00 Nom.
Indian, bgs. lb. .26 - .26½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).

Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more. lb. .30 - —
granules, ctns., same basis. lb. .35 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, high (36.5%) butyryl content, 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works. lb. .48 - —
medium (15.5 or 17.0%), 50 lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld. lb. .43 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .44 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
smaller pkgs., works. lb. .46 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher. all quantities.
Acetate-propionate, flake, high (31.5% propionyl content), 50-lb. ctns., 5,000 lbs. and up, frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
1,000-4,900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .46 - —
100-900 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .47 - —
smaller pkgs., works. lb. .48 - —
Granules are 5c. per lb. higher all quantities.
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more. lb. .30 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Oxalate, USP, bbls., works. lb. .35 - —
kgs., works. lb. .37 - —
Cerium oxide, optical grade, kgs., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.50 - —
bgs., smaller lots, works. lb. 2.00 - —

Chalk, precipitated, cosmetic, dentifrice, and drug, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02¾- —
paint and other industries, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 82.50 - —
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton. 30.00 - —
Chamomile, Hungarian type, cs. lb. .85 - 1.00
Roman, bls., futures. lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 38.00 -39.50
bur. bgs., included, c.l., works. ton. 41.50 -46.80
briquets, bulk, c.l., works. ton. 44.50 -49.80
bgs., c.l., works. ton. 49.80 -50.50
granular, all grades, bgs., works. ton. 46.80 -49.80
screenings, bgs., works. ton. 31.20 -33.15
Pinewood,[1] **lump, bgs., c.l., Southern shipping points.** ton. 20.00 - —
granular, powd., bgs., c.l., works, South. ton. 30.20 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 41.40 - —
Willow, powd., bbls. lb. .06 - .07
Chestnut extract,[1,8] **standard, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works.** 100 lbs. 3.82 - 4.60
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.07 - 4.85
tanks, works. 100 lbs. 3.22 - 4.00
powdered, 65% tannin, bags extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.02 - 9.96
l.c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.77 -10.71
Chillies (see Pepper, Red).
China clay,[1] **dom., dry-grd., air-float, 90.75%, 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.** ton. 9.50 - —
l.c.l., works. ton. 16.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works. ton. 7.60 - —

Spot Deliveries

BLEACHING POWDER
CITRIC ACID
HEAVY CALCINED MAGNESIA White
CAUSTIC POTASH
RED LEAD PASTE
MAGNESIUM METAL POWDER High Purity
COPPER SULPHATE
OXALIC ACID
ZINC OXIDE American & French Process
CHROMIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
SODIUM SULPHITE Solid

OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS

Distributors for THE RUFERT CHEMICAL COMPANY

NICKEL FORMATE • Also NICKEL CATALYST • NICKEL CARBONATE
NICKEL OXIDE, etc.

GOLWYNNE
CHEMICALS CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PHONE LE 2-9740

China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 8.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 9.50 -15.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 90½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works.ton.12.50 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila..ton.19.00 -24.00
powd., cks., l.c.l., ex whse. ton.41.00 - —
Chloral hydrate, jars.....lb. .93 - .96
dms. .....lb. .90 - .95
Chlorinated rubber[2] standard, ctns., 100 lbs. up, works.lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
contracts .....lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 1.75 - —
multiple units, 3 or over, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.00 - —
2, wks., frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
1, wks., frt. equald.100 lbs. 3.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms.....lb. .20 - .22
USP, dms.....lb. .30 - .33
Chloropicrin, com'l, 160 lb. cyl., 100-lb. cyls., same basis..lb. .32 - —
25-lb. cyls., ex whse.....lb. 1.00 - —
1-lb. bots., ex whse.....lb. 1.25 - —
Choline chloride, fib. dms., works. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., works..lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Chrome acetate, powd., 28% Cr., bbls., works..lb. .32 - .34
ton lots, works.....lb. .30 - .33
solut., 8%, bbls., cs.....lb. .07½- —
7½%, bbls., cs.....lb. .06½- —

Chrome fluoride, bbls., works.lb. .24 - .27
Cake, bulk, c.l., works.....ton.16.00 - —
Oxide (see Green, chrome oxide).
Trioxide (see Acid, chromic).
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, bots. .....lb. 6.02 - 6.09
Cinchona bark,[6] red, quill, USP, 10 in., can..lb. 1.20 Nom.
Cinchonidine,[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchophen, NF, heavy, dms., works..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
Cinchonine[6] small, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
large, cryst., cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No prices
Cinchopen, NF, heavy, dms..lb. 3.70 - 3.80
standard, dms., works.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms...lb. .85 - 1.00
Cinnamon,[1] Ceylon, O, bls., futures..lb. .5700- —
OO, bls, futures.....lb. .5820- —
OOO, bls., futures.....lb .5900- —
OOOO, bls., futures.....lb. .5990- —
No. 1, bls., futures.....lb. .5625- —
2, bls., futures.....lb. .5535- —
3, bls., futures.....lb. .5535- —
4, bls., futures.....lb. .5335- —
Citral, bots., cns.....lb. 8.75 Nom.
Citrine, ointment, jars.....lb. .95 - 1.15
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. No prices
Clove, Madagascar, bls.....lb. .15½- .15¾
futures, bls.....lb. .15 - .15½
Zanzibar, bls.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
futures, bls. .....lb. .15½- .15¾
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs....lb. .50 - .55
imported, bgs. .....lb. No stocks

Coaltar, coal-gas, crude, 50 gal., bbls., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 8.75 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .07½- .08½
refd., 50-gal., bbls., c.l., works. bbl. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....bbl. 9.25 - —
tanks, works .....gal. .08½- —
water-gas, crude, 55 gal., dms., c.l., works..bbl. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....db. 8.75 - —
refd., 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. dm. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....dm. 9.25 - —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., kgs., dlvd.. lb. .83½- —
feed grade, 49.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.. lb. 1.58 - —
feed grade, 23% Co, kgs....lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, kgs., works.....lb. .87½- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Hydrate, bbls.....lb. 2.04 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs....lb. 2.25 - —
Linoleate, paste, 5%, dms...lb. .32 - .35
solid, 8½%, dms.....lb. .44 - —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, kgs..lb. 1.25 - —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .44 Nom.
Oxide,[1] black, kgs.....lb. 1.84 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs..lb. 1.75 - —
Resinate, precip., 7.5% Co, 100-lb. dms..lb. .38½- —
Soyate, 8%-8.5% Co, 50-gal. dms..lb. .42 - .44
Sulphate,[6] dms.....lb. .65 - —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs....lb. 1.00 - —
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Philadelphia, Cleveland or New York.

Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs..lb. .75 - —
Cocaine hydrochloride, 100-oz. lots, ens..oz. 9.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .46 - .47
silver, Teneriffe, bgs.....lb. .47 - .48
Cocoa butter,[1,7] bulk, ship. pt..lb. .25 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Codeine, ens., 100 ozs.....oz.11.70 - —
Hydrochloride, ens., 100 ozs.oz.10.50 - —
Phosphate, ens., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
Sulphate, ens., 100 ozs.....oz. 9.50 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
blue, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Colchinine, bots., ens.....oz. No stocks
Colchicum seed.....lb. No stocks
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .19½- .20½
ens. .....lb. .23 - .29½
Flexible, USP, dms.....lb. .21 - .23
ens. .....lb. .25 - .31
Colocynth pulp, bls.....lb. .52 - .53
Colombo root, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .70 - .75
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, Para, ens....lb. No stocks
S. A., USP, ens.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works..lb. .23½- —
smaller containers, wks..lb. .27 - —
Carbonate, 52-54%, bbls.....lb. .19½- .20½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23
crystals, bbls.....lb. .14½- .17
Cyanide, tech., bbls.....lb. .34 - .35
Iodide, bots.....lb. .34 - .38
Metal,[1] electrolytic.....lb. .14½- —
Naphthenate, 6%-9% Cu, 50-gal. dms..lb. .15 - .17
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls..lb. .19½- .20½
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .22½- .23½
Oxide, black, bbls., works..lb. .19 - .20
red, com'l, bbls., works....lb. .21 - .24½
Oxychloride-sulphate,[6] bgs...lb. .17 - .20
Resinate, precip., 8.5% Cu, 125-lb. dms..lb. .13½- .18
Sulphate,[1] 99%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., 700 to 36,000 lbs.. 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.50
monohydrated, bgs., in dms., 36,000-lb. lots, dlvd..... 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
smaller lots, dlvd..100 lbs.10.95 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 - 9.20
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 9.95 -10.20
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Copra,[7] Coast, ship't.....lb. No prices
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .06¾- .07½
Indian bgs.....lb. No Stocks
Morocco, bgs.....lb. .08 - .08½
Peru, bgs.....lb. .08 Nom.
Corn silk, bls.....lb. .45 - .46
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 3.905 - —
slabs, bbls., c.l., dlvd.... 100 lbs. 3.825 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l., dlvd.. 100 lbs. 4.221 - —
43°, bbls., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 4.371 - —
Corrosive sublimate,[6] cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.07 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 1.92 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Cottonseed hull ash, 23-30% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd..unit-ton. 1.20 - —
Meal,[1,7] 41% protein, bulk, Memphis, c.l..ton.59.00 -64.75
Coumarin,[1] ens., 5 lbs. or more.. lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 2.90 - 3.10
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .81
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 6,000 lbs. one ship't..lb. .31½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs., lb. .32 - .32½
imported, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Creosote carbonate, bots., cbys., lb. 2.10 - 2.20
Coaltar (see Cresol).
Oil,[2] coaltar, crude, tanks, works..gal. .15½- —
refined, dms., c.l., works, gal. .247 - .2525
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .26 - .35
tanks, same basis....gal. .16 - .16½
solution, tanks, works....gal. .141 - —
Wood, beech, bots., cbys....lb. .85 - 1.04
Hardwood, N.F., bots., cbys. lb. .80 - .77
Pine, dms.....gal. .31 - .33
Cresol,[2] special resin grades, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09½- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10 - .11
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09¾
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¾- .11½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- .11½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - .10½
Crotonaldehyde, 97%, l.c.l., 55 and 110-gal. dms..lb. .15 - —
5 and 10-gal. dms., works.. lb. .18 - —
Cryolite, nat.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 - 9.75
bbls., l.c.l., works....100 lbs.10.00 - —
synth.,[4] bgs., bbls., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
Cube root, 5% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .40 - —
4% rotenone, bbls., works..lb. .32 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, bgs.....lb. No stocks
powd., cs.....lb. No stocks
Culvers root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Cumin seed, Cyprus, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .24½- .25
Morocco, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Persian, bgs., futures.....lb. .23 - .24
Syrian, bgs., futures.....lb. .23 - .23½
Cutch, bgs. .....lb. No stocks
Cyanamide,[6] fertilizer mixing grades, guaranteed, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk, unit-ton. 1.62½- —
21% N., pulv., bgs., same basis..unit-ton. 1.53½- —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Cyclohexanol, 80%-100%, dms., works..lb. .21 - .25
Cyclohexanone, 97½% min., dms., c.l., works..lb. .30 - .32
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .19 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, cyls., divd., gal. .37 - —

D

Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
DDT, fiber, dms., c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
ton lots, works.....lb. .50 - —
tins, smaller lots, works...lb. .53 - .60
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., divd..lb. .35 - —
Deertongue, bls. .....lb. .34 - .35

BENZYL BENZOATE
DDT (Government Specifications)
ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE (All Grades)
TRIPHENYL PHOSPHATE
p-AMINO HIPPURIC ACID

MONTROSE *Chemical Company*
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dedolomitized phosphate,[1] paper bgs., works	ton	30.75	—
Degras,[1] common, bbls.	lb.	.10	.12
neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.26	.28
over 2% ffa, bbls.	lb.	.24	.26
Derris root (see Cube root).			
Dextrin, British gum, bgs., c.l., Chicago	100 lbs.	4.98	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.39	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	5.08	—
Corn, canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	5.04	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.68	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.14	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.78	—
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	4.97	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.61	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	5.07	—
Chicago	100 lbs.	4.71	—
Potato, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¼	.11¾
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grades, bots.	lb.	5.50	5.55
laboratory grade, bots.	100 grams	4.50	—
tech., bots., works	lb.	3.00	—
Diamyl ether (see Amyl ether).			
Phthalate,[2] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2170	.2200
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.2220	.2260
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.2070	.2100
Sulphide, l.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25	—
Diatomaceous earth, dom., CP, bgs., c.l., Atlantic Coast.	lb.	.07	—
l.c.l., ex whse.	lb.	.10	.16
nat. bgs., c.l., Pacific Coast.	ton	22.00	26.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton	45.00	—
purified, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton	55.00	60.00
l.c.l., ex whse.	ton	65.00	90.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	ton	No prices	
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast.	lb.	.02	.08
l.c.l.	lb.	.04	.06
Dibutyl phthalate,[1] 5-gal. cns., works	lb.	.2350	.2900
1-gal. cns., works	lb.	.2750	.3100
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2000	.2350
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2050	.2400
tanks, works	lb.	.1900	.2250
Sebacate,[1] dms., c.l., works	lb.	.5000	.5370
l.c.l., works	lb.	.5050	.5420
tanks, works	lb.	.4900	.5270
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld.	lb.	.89	1.00
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.66	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.69	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorethane (see DDT).			
Dichlorethyl ether,[4] purified, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald with So. Charleston	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15	—
Diethanolamine,[4] dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.22½	—
Diethyl carbonate, com'l, dms.	lb.	.25	—
refd., 99%, dms.	lb.	.80	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	—
Phthalate,[4] dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.21½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.20½	—
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Diethylaminoethanol, dms., l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Miss. R.	lb.	.75	—
Diethylaniline, dms.	lb.	.40	—
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E.	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13	—
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23	—
tanks, works	lb.	.21	—
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks.	lb.	.15½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14½	—
Digitalis leaves, dms.	lb.	1.05	1.15
Diglycol laurate, dms.	lb.	.21	.23
Oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.17	—
Stearate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.23	—
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms., works of N.Y. met.	lb.	.95	1.00
smaller containers, same basis	lb.	1.05	1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., works.	lb.	.19	—
Dilseed, natural, afloat, bgs.	lb.	.10	.10½
decorticated, bgs.	lb.	.13½	.14
dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.11½	.12
Dimethyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19	—
Dimethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	—
Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l.	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrobenzene, bbls.	lb.	.18	—
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.14	—
Dinitronaphthalene, kgs.	lb.	.25	.28
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.22	—
Dinitrotoluene, dms.	lb.	.16	—
oily, dms.	lb.	.06	—
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.44	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	.46	.47
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentene,[1] destructive dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.55	.56
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.45	—
steam-dist., dms., dlvd. E.	gal.	.54	.56
tanks, dlvd. E.	gal.	.52	.53
Diphenyl,[6] bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19	.20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.49	.50
dms.	lb.	.43	.45
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.25	—
Diphenylguanidin, dms., tons	lb.	.35	—
smaller lots	lb.	.36	.37
Divi-divi,[1,5] 42% tannin, c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton	79.00	71.00
38% tannin, c.l., same basis	ton	63.00	69.00
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
imp., NF, cut, bls.	lb.	.48	.50
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls.	lb.	.12	.14
Dover's powder, USP, cns.	lb.	No stocks	
Dragon's blood, drops, cs.	lb.	.55	.60
reeds, cs.	lb.	No stocks	
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for foods, drugs and cosmetics), 5-lb. lots—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.60	—
Green, FD&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	13.60	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	17.00	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	27.00	—
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	2.60	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.55	—
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.75	—
No. 2, cns.	lb.	3.05	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	17.00	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	5.50	—
No. 32, cns.	lb.	4.05	—

Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—			
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1 cns.	lb.	3.00	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	2.55	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	2.55	—
No. 5, cns.	lb.	3.05	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	3.05	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.35	—
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
No. 6, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns.	lb.	3.35	—
No. 4, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
Red, D&C, No. 6, cns.	lb.	2.35	—
No. 17, cns.	lb.	3.35	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns.	lb.	3.35	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	3.35	—
No. 11, cns.	lb.	10.35	—
No. 19, cns.	lb.	15.35	—
No. 22, cns.	lb.	3.35	—
No. 23, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
No. 37, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Dyes, coaltar (certified colors for external use drugs and cosmetics), 1-lb. lots—			
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.35	—
No. 3, cns.	lb.	21.35	—
No. 8, cns.	lb.	7.35	—
No. 10, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
No. 13, cns.	lb.	12.35	—
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	3.35	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—			
86 Chrome yellow, 2G	lb.	.65	.70
40 Chrome yellow R	lb.	.50	1.00
53 Victoria violet	lb.	.80	1.00
165 Lake red C	lb.	.70	.80
170 Fast red A	lb.	.56	.60
180 Fast red VR	lb.	1.50	1.60
189 Lake red R, paste	lb.	.85	.90
189 Lake red R, powd	lb.	3.00	3.10
202 Chrome blue black U	lb.	.35	.42
204 Chrome black A	lb.	.42	.45
208 Fast red blue R	lb.	.75	2.00
216 Chrome red B	lb.	1.75	2.00
262 Cloth red 2B	lb.	.60	.80
280 Fast cyanin 5R	lb.	.90	1.00
300 Chrome black F	lb.	.83	.88
304 Paper yellow	lb.	.83	.90
307 Fast cyanin black B	lb.	.80	.85
326 Direct fast scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.25
365 Chyrophenin G	lb.	.68	.70
382 Direct scarlet B	lb.	1.15	1.20
387 Direct violet B	lb.	1.00	1.30
394 Direct violet N	lb.	.80	.85
401 Developed black BHN,	lb.	.45	.60
406 Direct blue 2B	lb.	.66	.70
415 Direct orange B	lb.	.60	.70
419 Direct fast red F	lb.	.70	.73
420 Direct brown M	lb.	.55	.57
448 Benzo purpurin 4B	lb.	.65	.68
496 Benzo purpurin 10B	lb.	.40	.50
502 Direct ascrin G	lb.	.35	.50
512 Direct blue RD	lb.	.75	.80
518 Direct pure blue 6B	lb.	.80	1.00
520 Direct pure blue	lb.	1.20	1.30
539 Direct fast black FF	lb.	.50	1.00
561 Direct black EW	lb.	.55	1.00
562 Direct black RX	lb.	.50	.54
592 Direct green B	lb.	.43	.45
594 Direct green G	lb.	.50	.55
596 Direct brown 3GO	lb.	.85	1.00
620 Direct yellow R	lb.	1.25	1.50
606 Acid violet	lb.	1.00	3.00

Dyes, coaltar, for general uses (numbers are those of Colour Index scale)—			
613 Primulin	lb.	.70	.75
614 Direct fast yellow	lb.	2.00	2.25
845 Nigrosin (water soluble).	lb.	.35	.50
1177 indigo, 20%, paste	lb.	.15	.18
Benzo fast black L.	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur black	lb.	.20	.25
Sulphur blue	lb.	.45	1.00
Sulphur brown	lb.	.25	.50
Sulphur maroon	lb.	.40	—
Sulphur tan	lb.	.30	.50
Sulphur olive	lb.	.25	.54
Sulphur yellow	lb.	.30	.50
Zambesi black	lb.	.75	.90
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).			
Black—			
865 Nigrosin derivatives	lb.	.38	.44
Blue—			
7075 Alizarin astral base	lb.	15.00	—
1078 Alizarin cyanin, green base	lb.	6.00	—
Brown—			
Brown	lb.	1.15	—
Green—			
1078 Alizarin cyanin green	lb.	5.00	—
Green	lb.	.75	—
Orange—			
24 Sudan I	lb.	.75	—
Red shade	lb.	.75	—
Red—			
75 Sudan II	lb.	1.05	—
258 Sudan IV	lb.	.85	—
689 Oil violet	lb.	.60	—
749 Rhodamine B (oil pink).	lb.	2.50	—
1060 Anthraquinone, violet base	lb.	26.00	—

If it has to do with DDT, work it out with DU PONT!

MANUFACTURERS working with formulas that employ DDT are invited to come to Du Pont for technical service! Experience gained by this major supplier of DDT to the armed forces may be of considerable value to you.

That experience plus Du Pont's continuing laboratory and field studies make it possible to supply you with Du Pont DDT Technical that measures up to rigid requirements.

Because of the method by which it is manufactured, Du Pont DDT Technical Grade is uniformly dependable. It works well in dry preparations, and dissolves quickly forming clear solutions.

To help you formulate DDT preparations that have a sound basis for commercial use, our complete facilities are available. We shall be glad to supply working samples, literature or to have a representative call.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Grasselli Chemicals Department, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

DU PONT
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

DU PONT
DDT *Technical*

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lbs. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Yellow—
- 15 Amidoazobenzene yellow.. lb. .90 - —
- 17 Amidoazotoluene yellow. lb. .75 - —
- 61 Yellow OB.....lb. 1.40 - 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (prices in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
- 246 Naphthol blue black S.. lb. .50 - —
- 729 Victoria blue B.....lb. 1.85 - —
- 861 Indulin .....lb. .87 - —
- 873 Methylene gray.....lb. 1.50 - —
- 900 New blue P.....lb. 1.20 - —
- 922 Methylene blue.....lb. 1.00 - —
- 1054 Alizarin saphirol B....lb. 1.90 - —
- 1120 Indigotin IA.....lb. .85 - —

Blue—
- 714 Patent blue A.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10

Brown—
- 231 Bismarck brown G.....lb. .47 - .63
- 234 Resorcin brown Y.....lb. .65 - —
- 235 Resorcin dark brown R. lb. .66 - —
- 632 Bismarck brown R....lb. .47 - .63
- 793 Phosphin .....lb. 4.65 - —

Green—
- 5 Naphthol green B.....lb. 1.00 - —
- 657 Malacrite green.....lb. 1.35 - —
- 662 Brilliant green.....lb. 2.00 - —
- 666 Guinea green B.....lb. 1.15 - —
- 737 Wool green S.....lb. .58 - —
- 924 Methylene green B....lb. 1.55 - —
- 1078 Alizarin cyanin green..lb. 2.00 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble (price in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Orange—
- 10 Chrysodin G.....lb. .44 - —
- 21 Chrysodin R.....lb. .41 - —
- 27 Orange G.....lb. .50 - —
- 31 Amidonaphthol red G.lb. .42 - —
- 37 Amidonaphthol red 6B.lb. .68 - —
- 151 Orange T.....lb. .31 - .33
- 161 Orange R.....lb. .34 - —

Red—
- 79 Ponceau R.....lb. .48 - —
- 88 Fast red B.....lb. 1.65 - —
- 176 Fast red A.....lb. .54 - —
- 179 Azorubin .....lb. .60 - —
- 183 Crocein scarlet 3BX....lb. .72 - .75
- 185 Cochineal red A.....lb. .60 - —
- 252 Brilliant crocein M....lb. .68 - —
- 677 Fuchsin .....lb. 2.10 - —
- 749 Rhodamine B.....lb. 3.50 - —
- 752 Rhodamine 6B.....lb. 4.50 - —
- 768 Eosin G.....lb. 1.50 - —
- 841 Safranin .....lb. 1.45 - —

Violet—
- 680 Methyl violet B.....lb. .70 - .75
- 681 Crystal violet B.....lb. 1.75 - —
- 695 Acid violet 4BN.....lb. .68 - —

Yellow—
- 10 Naphthol yellow S.....lb. .53 - —
- 138 Metanil yellow.....lb. .56 - .58
- 636 Fast light yellow.....lb. 1.25 - —
- 639 Xylene light yellow....lb. 1.15 - —
- 640 Tartrazin .....lb. .80 - —
- 655 Auramine .....lb. 1.27 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Black—
- 864 Nigrosin .....lb. .36 - .44

Blue—
- 860 Indulin .....lb. .60 - .70

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble (prices E. in barrels of 250 lbs. each; 25 lb. lots and up, 3c. per lb. higher, sellers' works or warehouse).

Brown—
- 331 Bismarck brown.....lb. 1.50 - —

Green—
- 637 Malachite green base..lb. 2.00 - —

Orange—
- 20 Chrysoidin G.....lb. .95 - —
- 21 Chrysoidin R.....lb. .96 - —

Red—
- 677 Fuchsin, magenta, base.. lb. 7.25 - —
- 749 Rhodamine R.....lb. 4.75 - —

Yellow—
- 67 Amidoazotoluene yellow.. lb. .75 - —
- 653 Auramine .....lb. 2.00 - —
- 800 Chinolin yellow SS.....lb. 2.00 - —

Violet—
- 680 Methyl violet base....lb. .85 - —

Dyes, natural (see name of article).

E

Echinacea root, bls.....lb. .70 - .75

Egg,[1,7] albumen (see Albumen).

Yolk,[1,7] dried, dom., bbls....lb. 1.04 - 1.10

imported .....lb. No stocks

Elder flowers, bright, bls.....lb. .75 - .85

Elecampane root, bls.....lb. .50 - .55

Elm bark, grinding, bls.....lb. .35 - .36

powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .53 - .56

select, bndls. .....lb. .55 - .56

Emetine hydrochloride, bots..oz.53.50 -56.00

Ephedra, bls.....lb. .28 - .30

Ephedrine, natural, USP, anhydrous, bots..oz. 1.15 - 1.65

Hydrochloride, tins .....oz. .95 - 1.45

Sulphate, tins .....oz. .95 - 1.45

Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots..100 ozs. .65 - —

hydrous, bots, 100 oz...oz. .65 - —

Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.oz. .50 - —

Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .48 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots. gram. .75 - —

Epsom salt, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l...100 lbs. 1.80 - 1.95

l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.40

dried, bgs.....lb. 03½- —

l.c.l., bgs.....lb. .04 - .07

USP, cryst., bgs., l.c.l.100 lbs. 2.00 - —

l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.25 - —

smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.50 - —

bbls., c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.10 - —

l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.35 - —

smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —

kgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 2.35 - —

l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 2.60 - —

smaller lots.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —

Epsom salt prices freight equalized with Balto., Carteret, N. J.; Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Houston, New Orleans, New York.

Ergot, USP, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90

Eserine, bots.....oz. No price

Sulphate, 1-gram vials....vial. 2.10 - —

Ether, acetic (see Ethyl acetate).

Amyl (see Amyl ether).

Butyl, l.c.l., dms., dlvd.....lb. .30 - —

Ethyl (see Ether, sulphuric).

Nitrous, cons., bots., 100 lbs. lb. .98 - 1.10

Sulphuric, cons., dms.....lb. .11 - .14

USP anesthesia, hospitals, 1-lb. cns..lb. .90 - .91

Synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —

l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .13 - —

tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .12¾- —

l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13¾- —

tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .11¾- —

95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - .13½

l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13¾- .14

tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .12½

99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13 - .13½

l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .13¾- .14

tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .12½

synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .09½- —

l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10 - —

tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .08½- —

95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .09¾- —

l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .10¾- —

tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09¾- —

N.F., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .37½- —

l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .38 - —

Benzoate, bots.....lb. .30 - .32

Bromide, tech., dms.....lb. .50 - .55

Carbamate, dms., dvld. E...lb. .53 - —

Chloride, tech., dms.....lb. .18 - .20

USP, bbls., cyl.....lb. .30 - .32

Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 2.80

Formate, dms., Agnue, Calif., lb. .26 - .27

Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60

Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .32½- .33½

Myristate, dms., works.....lb. .55 - —

Oenanthate, dms. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .47 - —

Oxalate, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .32 - —

Silicate, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .77 - —

Ethylcellulose, pkgs., 5,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .80 - —

smaller lots, works.....lb. .93 - .95

Ethyldiethanolamine, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .80 - —

Ethylene, dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .0343- —

West of Rockies..lb. .0693- —

l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .0691- —

West of Rockies..lb. .0941- —

tanks, frt. alld. E. of Rockies, lb. .0743- —

West of Rockies..lb. .0793- —

Trichloride (see Trichlorcethane).

Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. in E.... .10 - —

l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 - —

tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —

Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .17½- —

l.c.l., works .....lb. .18½- —

tanks, works .....lb. .16½- —

Monoethylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .15½- —

l.c.l., works .....lb. .16½- —

tanks, works .....lb. .14½- —

Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13½- —

l.c.l., works .....lb. .14½- —

tanks, works .....lb. .12½- —

Monobutylether, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .16½- —

l.c.l., works .....lb. .17½- —

tanks, works .....lb. .15½- —

Ethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., wks. lb. .27 - —

l.c.l., works .....lb. .30 - —

Ethylmenoethanolamine, l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .30 - —

Ethylmorphine, hydrochloride, bots. .oz.18.50 -19.75

Ethylvanillin,[1] cns., 5 lbs. or more..lb. 5.25 - —

smaller lots .....lb. 5.50 - 5.60

Eucalyptol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.35 - 2.55

Eucalyptus leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15

Eugenol, cns., dms.....lb. 2.65 - 2.85

Euphorbia, bls.....lb. .13 - .14

F

Feldspar,[1] enamel, 100 mesh, ton.17.00 -20.00

bulk, c.l. .....ton.14.00 -17.00

glass, 20 mesh, bgs., works, min. 2 tons..ton.12.75 -14.25

bulk, c.l. .....ton. 9.75 -13.50

pottery, bgs., l.c.l., works, min. 2 tons..ton.20.00 -22.00

bulk, c.l., works.....ton.17.00 -19.00

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs., futures..lb. .19 - .19½

Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .20 - .20½

Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. No stocks

Indian, bgs., futures.....lb. .09 - .09½

Morocco, bgs.....lb. .09½- .10

Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).

Film scrap, colored, cs., works.lb. .12½- .13

water-white, cs., works.....lb. .14½- .15

Fir balsam, Canada, cns....gal.18.00 -19.00

Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.25 - 2.40

Fishberries, bgs. .....lb. .34 - .35

Fishliver oils (see Oil, fishliver).

Fishmeal,[1,7] grd., 60% protein, bgs., E. works..ton.82.50 -

65% protein, bgs., E. works. ton.88.50 -

Fishscrap,[7] dried, 60% protein, bulk, East coast..ton.74.00 -

Flake white, bbls.....lb. .09 - .11

kegs .....lb. .11 -

"The bigger the family—the better the service"

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Sales offices in all principal cities

By now, we had hoped we could put our feet on the desk and supply you with all the Continental fibre drums you needed. But in spite of our plans for 100% greater postwar output—in spite of greater production capacity—adverse conditions have made it impossible for us to meet even normal demands. Meanwhile, Continental—a big family and growing bigger—is making every effort to uphold its tradition of "best in quality, best in service".

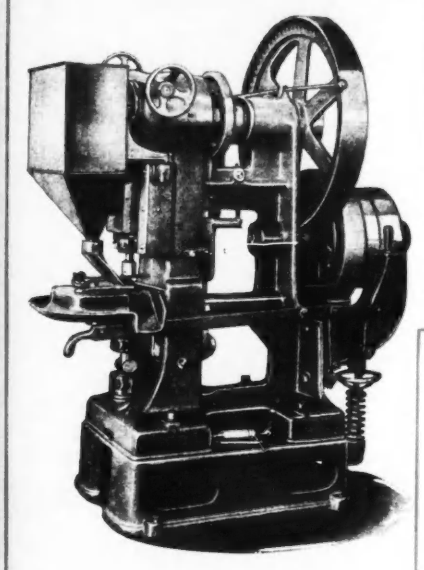
For Sale
IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

STOKES AND COLTON TABLET MACHINES

CONDITION LIKE NEW

Late Models—Not older than 4 years

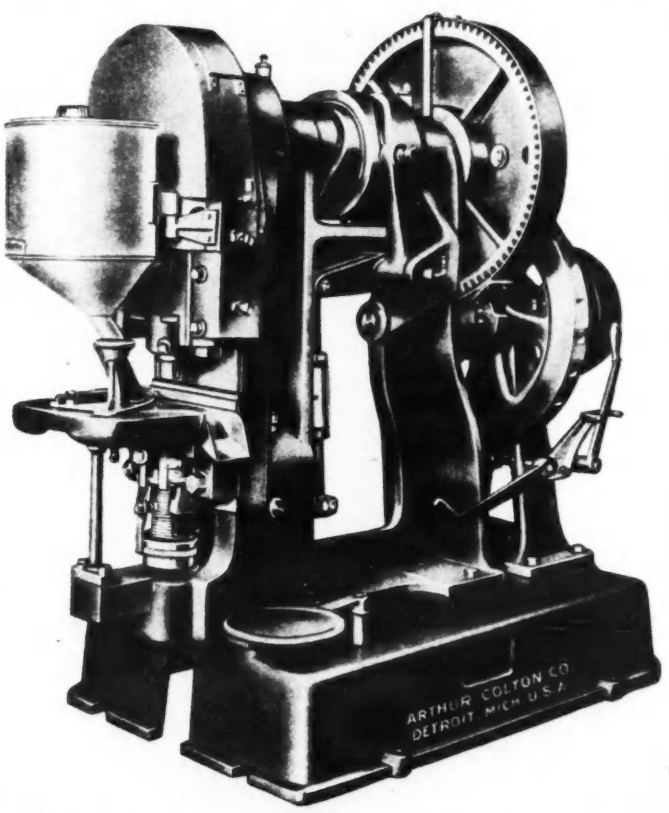
Average former use—about five weeks



If none of the Tablet Machines illustrated and described on this page fills your requirements, please write, telling us specifically what size pellet you plan to make. FMC nearly always can supply the unit you need. Several Stokes Rotary D3 machines now available.

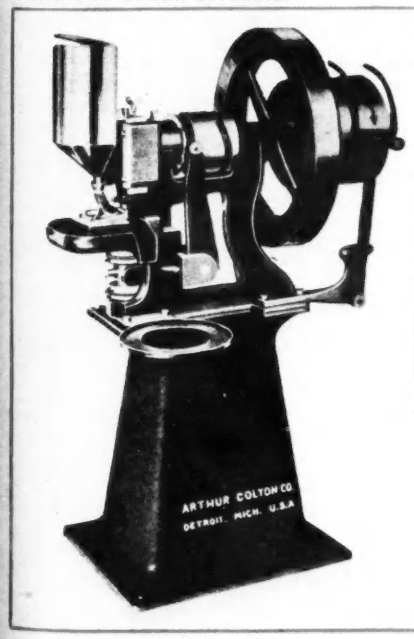
STOKES "R" Single Punch Press

A heavy duty Tablet machine with powerful gearing for making larger than average tablets; maximum diameter 2½" and maximum depth of fill 2"; requires 3 H.P. motor and at 300 R.P.M. will produce 40 to 50 pieces per minute; offered arranged for pulley drive.



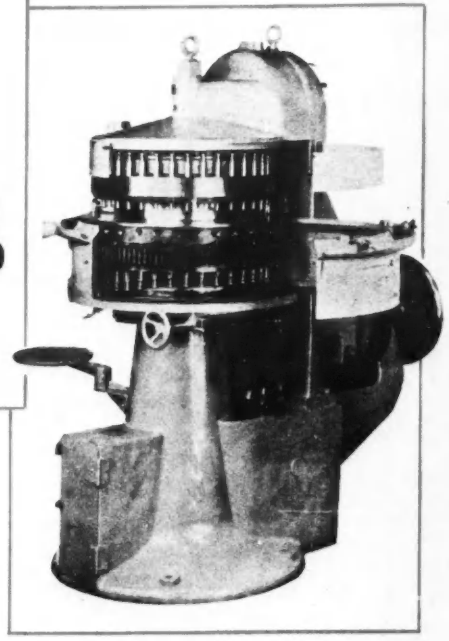
Colton No. 5½
Tablet Machine

The largest single punch Tablet Machine made by Colton; No. 5½ will make tablets up to 3"; maximum depth of cell, 2⅛"; arranged for pulley drive.



ALSO IN STOCK

2 Colton 2B's with Motor
1 Colton Rotary 2, P.D.
2 Stokes Rotary D, P.D.



Colton No. 3E
Single Punch Tablet Machine

A very late model improved Single Punch Tablet Machine for smaller sizes and limited production; will produce pellet up to ⅝" diameter and up to 11/16" cell depth at the rate of 100 per minute; machine offered arranged for pulley drive.

FMC FIRST MACHINERY CORP.
157 HUDSON STREET, N. Y. 13, N. Y.

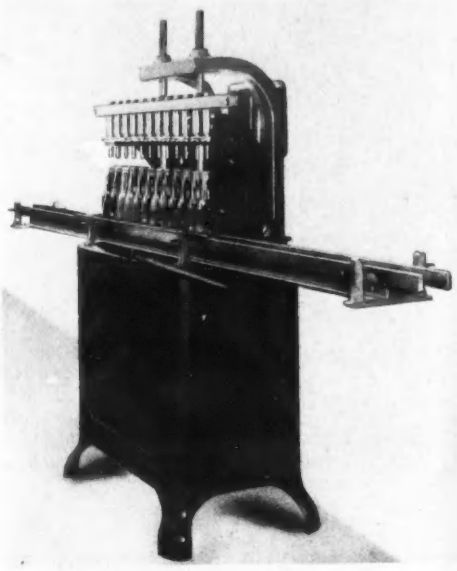
Colton No. 10-35
Rotary Tablet Machines

A very late style Colton Rotary Machine having 35 stations; will produce up to 800 pellets per minute, maximum diameter ¾" and maximum depth of fill 1¾"; equipped with twin disc clutch; variable speed pulley drive.

Now! New FMC EQUIPMENT

Reasonably Prompt Shipments

For the first time in four years, the First Machinery Corp. is in a position to solicit orders on our line of New Process Equipment. The material and labor situation has improved so greatly that on most items almost immediate delivery can be made; on others thirty or sixty day shipments prevail. Full data and price quotations supplied on request.

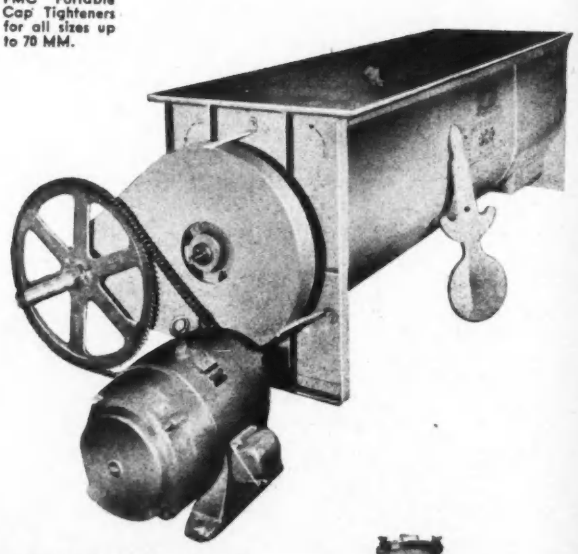


FMC VACUUM FILLER in Stainless or Bronze plated; will fill containers up to Gallons, any finish opening; highly adjustable; one operator 40-50 per minute.

FMC SYPHON FILLERS, rotary or straight line operation; hundreds now in use all over the world; will fill up to gallons.

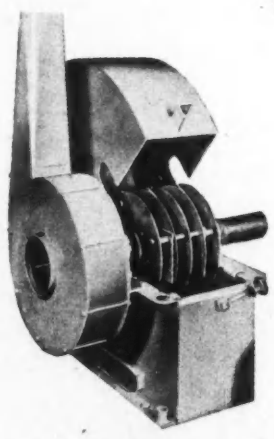
FMC Portable agitators, high speed or geared head motors; shafts and props. in sizes desired.

FMC Portable Cap Tighteners for all sizes up to 70 MM.

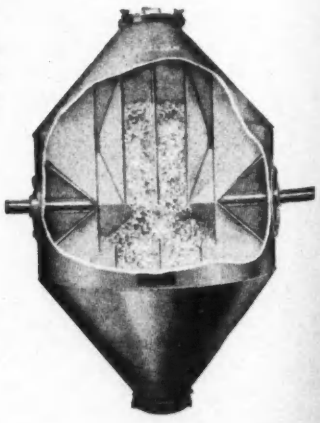


FMC DRY POWDER MIXERS, all steel; of double ribbon type; 400 lb. to 4000 lb. may be had with Sifter if desired.

STAINLESS STEEL EQUIPMENT



FMC PULVERIZER, or Hammer Mill or Granulator; swinging hammers with screen regulation of mesh; tremendous capacity; two sizes available.



FMC STAINLESS STEEL KETTLES, TANKS and VACUUM PANS; a complete line for every purpose; jacketed for steam, water or unjacketed; all standard sizes; agitators if desired.

FMC BELT CONVEYOR in any width or length; variable speed; furnished with or without work boards.

FMC TUMBLING BATCH MIXERS from 1 cu. ft. to 60 cu. ft.; furnished complete with frame and drive and motor if desired.

FIRST MACHINERY CORP.

157 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK 13, N. Y.

Flaxseed, black, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Blonde, bgs.....lb. .19 - .20
Fluorspar,[1] No. 1, ground, 96-98% CaF_2 bulk, c.l., mines, net ton.37.000 - —
washed, gravel, 70% or more CaF_2, c.l., bulk, mines, ton.32.000 - —
65% c.l., bulk, mines....ton.32.00 - —
60%, c.l., bulk, mines....ton.31.00 - —
less than 60%, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.30.00 - —
Formaldehyde,[1] bbls., c.l., works, lb. .052- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0570- —
dms., extra, c.l., works.....lb. .0460- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works. .....lb. .0320- —
tanktrucks, blvd., N.Y.C....lb. .0345- —
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .55 - .56
Fuller's earth,[1] dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga. mines. ton. 8.50 -15.00
Tex. mines .....ton.12.50 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne...ton. 5.00 - —
imp., bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, ref., dms., c.l. works. lb. .15½- —
cns., dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .15½- .25½
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., cns., dms.....lb. .15½- .20½
tanks, works .....lb. .05½- —
Fusel oil, crude, dms., works.gal. .75 - —
refd., dms., dlvd.....lb. 18½- .19½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l...lb. .25 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .21 - —
liquid, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l....lb. .19 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l....lb. .20½- —

G

G salt, bbls. .....lb. .45 - —
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
Gambier, cube, Singapore, cs..lb. No stocks
Extract, bbls.....lb. No stocks
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.25 - —
Gasoline,[1] at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .05½- —
Bayonne, 74 octane, tanks, gal. .0630- —
Gulf Coast, 73-75 octane, tanks..gal. .0370- .0435
Group 3, 73-75 octane, tanks, gal. .04½- .05¼
Pennsylvania, western, UB motor, 74 octane, leaded, tanks..gal. .06¾- .07¼
natural, 26/70 octane, Group 3, tanks..gal. .02½- —
Gelatin, silver label, ctns., dlvd. lb. .90 - .97
export, cs. .....lb. 1.00 - —
Silver label prices 5c. higher for deliveries in Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Tex., Utah, Wash. and Wyo.
Gelsenium root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Gentian root, bls.....lb. .36 - .38
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .38 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .39 - .41
Geraniol, 92-96%, cns., dms....lb. No prices
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. No prices
Ginger, African, No. 1, bls...lb. .15 - .15½
Calicut, Romeo-type, bgs....lb. .16½- .17
Cochin, bleached, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
unbleached, bgs. .....lb. .15½- .16
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .18½- .19
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .15½- .16
Rhattoon, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .15½
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Soda sulphate).
cryst., bgs., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.45
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 36 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest. lb. .16 - .22
30/50, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .15½- .22½
50/52, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - .24
52/103, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- .25½
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.
Hide,[1] 100-121 (jelly test in grams), bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - .21½
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15 - .22½
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16 - .23½
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17 - .24½
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .25½
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .19 - .26½
296-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .21 - .28½
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .22 - .29½
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .23 - .30½
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24 - .31½
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - .32½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .26 - .33½
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .27 - .34½
Hide glue l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c., over bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks..lb. .12¾- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks.....lb. .11½- —
dynamite, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18½
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .19¾
tanks .....lb. .17½- .18
high gravity, dms., c.l.....lb. .17½- .18¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .18 - .19¾
tanks .....lb. .17¼- .18
refined, C.P., 99%, dms., c.l..lb. .18¾- —
tanks .....lb. .18¼- —
USP, 96%, dms., c.l.....lb. .18¼- —
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l...lb. .17¾- —
tanks .....lb. .17¾- —
26°-28°, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .20 - .27½
Glycine, USP, bbls., tins, frt. adjusted..lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Glycol boriborate, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .26 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.20.75 -21.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.18.75 -19.00
Gold-soda chloride, photo., bots.. oz.13.00 - —
USP IX, bots.....oz.14.50 -14.75
Goldenseal root, bls.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 9.25 - 9.50
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs....lb. No stocks
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .37 - .38
Graphite,[1] dom., crystalline, 80% through 50 mesh, graphitic carbon content 65-70%, bgs., whse..lb. .04½- —
70-75%, bgs., same basis. lb. .05 - —
75-80%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- —
80-85%, bgs., same basis. lb. .06 - —
85-90%, bgs., same basis. lb. .07 - —
90% and up, same basis. lb. .08 - —

Grease, house,[1,7] loose .....lb. .08¾- —
White, choice, loose.....lb. .08¾- —
Wool (see Adeps lanae and Degras).
Green, brilliant,[1] thioflavin toner, molybdic, kegs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
tungstic, kgs., works.....lb. 3.75 - —
Chrome,[1] CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. River, including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis..lb. .23 - —
15%., bbls., same basis..lb. .25 - —
20%, bbls., same basis....lb. .25½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis.lb. .26½- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .27½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .29 - —
41-45%., bbls., same basis.lb. .30½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .32 - —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .06¾- —
9-10%, bbls., same basis.lb. .07½- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08 - —
14-16%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis.lb. .08½- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09¾- —
22-23%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09 - —
24-25%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09½- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis. lb. .10 - —
30-31%, bbls., same basis.lb. .10½- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
34-35%, bbls., same basis.lb. .13 - —
36-40%, bbls., same basis.lb. .14 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis.lb. .17½- —
51-55%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18 - —
56-60%, bbls., same basis.lb. .18½- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .19 - —
70%, bbls., same basis....lb. .20 - —
Green, chrome, reduced, color, 71-75%, bbls., same basis.lb. .21 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City and Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.
Green, chrome oxide, pure, dms., wks..lb. .24 - —
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works..lb. 3.00 - —
tungstic, bbls., works....lb. 3.50 - —
Phthalocyanin,[1] tetrahydroxide (hydrated chromium oxide), bbls., works..lb. .85 - —
toner, bbls., works.....lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Paris (see P).
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs...lb. 3.00 - —
emerald, kgs. .....lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Green dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Grindelia robusta, bls.....lb. .21 - .23
Guaiac, resin, cs.....lb. .33 - .34
Wood, bls. .....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., N.F., tins...lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Liquid, N.F., bots., cbys....lb. 1.69 - 1.84
Carbonate, dms. .....lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Guanidin carbonate,[1], bbls., c.l., works..lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .58 - .73½
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 2.00 - 2.10
Gum accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A).
Ammeniac, tears, cs.....lb. .80 - .90
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs...lb. 14½- .14¾
white, sorts, 1, bgs.....lb. .28 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).

Gum, benzoin, artificial, cns...lb. 1.75 - 2.55
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked Feb. 2. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be paid by importers in the Belgian Congo plus landed costs, as determined by a formula under the new import regulations).
East India (former dollar-and-cents ceilings on all other copals revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as Congo).
Dammar (former dollar-and-cent ceiling on Batavia and Singapore revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Elemi (former dollar-and-cent ceilings on elemi revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Ester,[1] gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. England States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va.. W. Va..lb. .1300- —
l.c.l., dlvd., Ill., etc.....lb. .1325- —
other points, same basis. lb. .1400- —
wood-rosin type (formerly designated as "ordinary"), dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .1050- .1075
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. 1.80 Nom.
Galbanum, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gamboge, ptpes, cs.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. No stocks

The FACTS Behind the Glycerine Shortage

AS everybody knows, the war and the widespread disruptions following it have caused a serious world-wide shortage of fats and oils, from which glycerine is derived.

This is the reason why enough glycerine cannot be produced at present to supply immediately all the heavy demands of the reconversion period.

Just as bread is short because of the world-wide shortage of wheat so, temporarily, the full demand for glycerine cannot be supplied because of the shortage of fats and oils.

As this situation gradually corrects itself, glycerine will be in good supply again and fully at your service.

GLYCERINE PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y. *Research Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.*

Gum, ghatti, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, bbls., bxs., dms....lb. .21 - .36
Kauri (former dollar-and-cent ceilings revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be based on prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Locust bean, powd., bbls....lb. .50 - .60
Mastic, cs.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .46 - .50
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .26 - .45
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices are to be figured on same basis as copals).
Scammony, cs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Talha, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 4.25 - 4.90
No. 2, cs.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Yacca (former dollar-and-cent ceiling prices revoked May 21. New ceiling prices to be figured on same basis as copals).
Gypsum, Keene's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald..ton.22.65 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.20.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of Paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kan., frt. equald..ton.10.50 - —
Harlem River, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.13.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald..ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas; Akron, N.Y., Blue Rapids, Kan.; Clarence Center, N. Y.; Fort Dodge, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Mich., Gypsum, Ohio; Harlem River, N.Y.; National City, Mich.; New Brighton, N. Y.; Plasterco, Ga.; Portsmouth, N. H.; Roton, Tex.; Southard, Okla.; Sweetwater, Tex.; frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald, ton. 9.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works, ton.15.90 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., same basis..ton.14.40 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .57 - .60
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 4.00
Hellebore, white, powd., bbls..lb. .46 - .47
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 6, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .41 - —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40 - —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .32 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .30 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17½- —
No. 2 bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
red, No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Hemlock bark extract,[1,6] 20% tan. bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
tanks, works.....lb. No stocks
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .28 - .31
Heptane,[1] industrial grade, 50°-100° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
77°-118° C., dms., c.l., Group 3, gal. .12 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- —
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanone).
Hexamethylenetetramine,[1] tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C..lb. .24 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .25 - —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .36 - —
Hexane,[1] 60°-70° C., industrial grades, dms., c.l., Group 3. gal. .12½- —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .13 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .10½- .11
laboratory grade, dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - .55
Hexanol, normal, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .25 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots. oz.15.00 -35.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago.... unit-ton. 5.00 - 5.50
Hops, NF, bls.....lb. .56 - 1.50
Horehound, bls.....lb. .10½- .12
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Hydrastine, alkaloid, bots....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Hydrastinine, 10-gr. bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofluramide, dms., lb. cns., works..lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls. lb. .03½- .04
100 vols., cbys., E. of Miss. River or West coast via Panama Canal..lb. .15½- .16½
Hydroquinone, bbls., dms.....lb. .90 - .94
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. No prices
dms., extra, ret'able, divd...lb. No prices
Hyoscine hydrobromide, bots...oz.20.00 -45.00
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.16.00 -30.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.00 -30.00
Sulphate, pots.....oz.16.00 -30.00

Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .42 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .30 - —
Hyssop, bgs.....lb. .75 - 1.00
leaves, bgs.....lb. .74 - .75

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .50 - .53
Ichthammol, NF, bots.....lb. 2.45 - —
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 - 2.30
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .16½- .19
powd., bbls.....lb. .74½- .85
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.19.00 -22.00
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, 25-lb. jars.....lb. 1.67 - —
150-lb. kgs.....lb. 1.28½- —
resubl., 5-lb. bots., jars.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Iodoform, 100-lb. dms., kgs.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
25-lb. jars or fib. dms.....lb. 4.20 - —
Ionone, ketone, bot.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Methyl, bot.....lb. 6.25 -12.00
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. No prices
powd., bgs.....lb. No prices
Irish moss, ordinary, bls.....lb. .26 - .30
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .32 - .33
prime, bleached, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
powd., 60-80 mesh, bbls..lb. .40 - .50
Iron acetate, liquor, bbls., c.l., divd..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .18 - —
solut., USP IX, 100-lb. cbys.lb. .17 - —
50-lb. djns.....lb. .18 - —
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.90 - 5.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 - 6.65
cryst., tech., bbls., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 4.00 - 6.00
USP X, lump, bbls.....lb. .07 - .08¾
solut., 42 Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald..lb. .05½- .06
djns., same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, gran., dms., lb. .70 - .75
powd., cns.....lb. .64 - .67
Glycerophosphate, bbls.....lb. 3.40 - 3.53
Hypophosphite, bbls., dms...lb. 1.50 - 1.53
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.18 - 3.22
Naphthenate, 6% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .13 - —
Nitrate, red., tech., dms....lb. .03½- .04
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .33 - .35
powd., cns.....lb. .52 - —
kgs.....lb. .47 - .49
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cns..lb. .54 - .57
Pyrophosphate, gran., cns....lb. .59 - .62
Reduced, 90%, kgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, 100-lb. dms. lb. .17¼- —
Sulphate (ferric), anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
(ferrous) tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms...lb. .05¼- .11
Tallate, 4% Fe, 50-gal. dms..lb. .10¼- —
Iron-ammonia citrate, brown, green, gran., pearls, dms.lb. .33 - .35
scale, dms.....lb. .49 - .52
Oxalate, bbls.....lb. .23½- —
dms., kgs.....lb. .25½- .26¼
Iron-soda oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .23½- .26¼
Isobornyl acetate, cns., works.lb. .80 - .95
Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works..gal. 4.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 4.45 - 4.55
tanks, works.....gal. 4.25 - —
Isobutyl acetate, dms., works.lb. No prices
Propionate, dms., works.....lb. No prices
Isoeugenol cns., works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .22 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .20 - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .11½- .12
tanks, E. of Rockies, same basis..lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Ether, dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .04½- —
Isopropylamine, dms., works..lb. .25 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .57 - .62
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .45 - .56
Resin, lump, cns.....lb. 5.65 - —
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.90 - —
Juniper berries, dom., bgs....lb. .65 - .70
Juniper tar, USP, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00

K

Kamala, powd., cns.....lb. .51 - .52
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery: Ariz., 42-44 w.w., tanks..gal. .05 - —
Bayonne, 41-43 w.w., tanks.. gal. .061 - —
California, 40-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .07 - —
Gulf ports, 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04½- .05
Okla-Tex., 41-43 w.w., tanks, gal. .04875- —
Penn., 45 w.w., tanks....gal. .0655- .0705
47 w.w. tanks.....gal. .0705- —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .19 - .21
Kyanite,[1] imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse..ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Lanolin (see Adeps lanae).
Lard,[1,7] pure, ref., tierces, c.l..lb. 15475- —
prime steam, tierces, c.l.....lb. .1475- —
Larkspur seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .23
Laurel berries, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Leaves, Cyprus, bls.....lb. .19½- .20
Greek, bls.....lb. .19 - .20
Portuguese, fair, bls.....lb. .13½- .13½
good, bls.....lb. .12½- .12½
Turkish, bls.....lb. .17½- .18
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.lb. .75 - .80
ordinary, bls.....lb. .35 - .42
select, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Lead, acetate,[1] white, broken, bbls..lb. .12½- —
cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
gran., powd., bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Arsenate,[1,8] basic powder, 5-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11½- .12
l.c.l. .....lb. .12 - .13½
1-lb. cans., c.l.....lb. .13½- .15½
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .20

Lead arsenate, standard paste, cns., c.l...lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - .06½
powder, 5-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l..lb. .11 - .11½
1-lb. bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .20
l.c.l. .....lb. .16½- .20½
1-lb. cans., c.l.....lb. .19 - .23
l.c.l. .....lb. .19½- .23½
¼-lb. cans., c.l.....lb. .21 - .25
l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- .25½
Inside column is maximum OPA prices for manufacturers or distributors; outside column for all other purchasers. Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis, frt. alld. to dest. in lots of 98 lbs. or over; no frt. or truck allowance for works or whse. pick-ups.
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. E..lb. .08½- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E.....lb. .08¾- —
divd. Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo..lb. .09 - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, fib. dms.....lb. .40 - —
Iodide, NF V. bots.....lb. 2.60 - —
jars.....lb. 2.60 - —
Linoleate, pale, precip., bbls.lb. .22¾- —
Metal,[1,9] (see Protective Coatings Materials market).
Metallic paste, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Naphthenate, 24%-30%, Pb..lb. .14½- .17½
Nitrate, bbls.....lb. .13½- —
Oleate, bbls.....lb. .17¾- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls.lb. .23 - .28
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l. (20 tons), divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah, Wyo., and E. of Cascade Mts., in Ore. and Wash....lb. .10¾- —
other points.....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .11¾- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .11½- —
other points.....lb. .11 - —
smaller lots, Ala., etc..lb. .11¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .11¾- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
in oil, kgs.....lb. .11½- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., divd. etc..lb. .11 - —
other points.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc. lb. .11½- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12 - —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12 - —
other points.....lb. .11¼- —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., lb. .12¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12½- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., (20 tons), divd., Ala., etc. lb. .11¼- —
other points.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .11¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .12¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .12¾- —
other points.....lb. .11¾- —
Resinate, precip., 23.8% Pb dms..lb. .17½- —
Silicate, bgs.....lb. .0730- .0780
Soyate, 20.15% Pb., dms.....lb. .22¼- —
Stearate, bbls.....lb. .81 - .90
Sulphate (see Lead blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
Tallate, 10% Pb., dms.....lb. .08½- —
Titanate, bgs., bbls., c.l., l.c.l., 5 tons, one delivery, E., frt. alld..lb. .11¼- —
Pac. Cst., ex whse..lb. .11½- —
smaller lots, E. frt. alld. lb. .11¼- —
Pac Cst., ex whse..lb. .11¾- —
White, basic carbonate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., and Wyo. lb. .09¾- —
divd. other points....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., divd Ariz., etc....lb. .10 - —
other points.....lb. .10¼- —
basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., divd. Ariz., etc....lb. .08½- —
other points.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., divd. Ariz., etc. lb. .08¾- —
in oil, consumers, kgs.....lb. .14½- .15
painters, kgs.....lb. .13½- .14
Lecithin, edible, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26¼- .45
in cocoa butter, dms., c.l..lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .40¾- .60
tech., dms., c.l.....lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26¼- .40
vegetable, pure, bots, 100 lbs. lb. 2.75 - —
Lemon peel, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Licorice extract, mass, cns....lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls.....lb. .60 - .65
Root, Indian, bls.....lb. .12 - .14
powder, bbls.....lb. .16 - .20
Russian, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .16
Turkish, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 - —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Adams, Mass..ton. 6.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 7.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.25 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa....ton. 6.50 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn..ton. 6.90 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va..ton. 7.65 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 6.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 6.90 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 7.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 6.90 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 7.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 7.50 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 6.90 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 7.65 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —
Riverton, Va.....ton. 7.65 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, Rockland, Maine. ton. 8.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton. 6.50 - —
Sherwood, Texas....ton. 6.90 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton. 6.50 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 7.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 7.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 7.50 - —
Hydrated, Adams, Mass....ton. 9.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Berkeley, W. Va.....ton. 9.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y.....ton. 9.50 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Crab Orchard, Tenn...ton. 9.65 - —
Eagle Mountain, Va...ton. 9.15 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton. 9.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo.....ton. 8.50 - —
Keystone, Ala.....ton.10.65 - —
Knoxville, Tenn.....ton. 9.65 - —
LeRoy, Minn.....ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Limedale, Ark.....ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Manistique, Mich....ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio....ton. 9.50 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va..ton. 9.00 - —
Menominee, Mich....ton.
Mitchell, Ind.....ton. 9.00 - —
Newala, Ala.....ton. 9.65 - —
Petoskey, Mich.....ton. 9.00 - —
Port Island, Mich....ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak...ton.12.00 - —
Ripplemead, Va.....ton. 9.15 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton. 9.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn.....ton.10.65 - —
Sherwood, Wisc.....ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo.....ton. 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa.....ton. 9.00 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass..ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio.....ton.11.00 - —
Farnams, Mass.....ton.10.50 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Maine.....ton.10.00 - —
Sciote, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio.....ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa.....ton.10.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen[6] 20.5% N. (see Ammonia nitrate-lime-stone).
Linalool, cns.....lb. 7.75 - 7.80
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, bots..lb. 8.50 - —
ex lignaloe wood, bots.....lb. 7.75 - 8.40
ex petitgrain, bots.....lb. 3.90 - 4.10
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .68
Linseed meal,[1,7] 34%, bulk, c.l. ton.59.00 - —
32%, bulk, c.l.....ton.57.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l. divd. Ala., Ariz., Ark., Colo., Fla., Ga., Idaho, La., Miss., Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Utah., Wyo. and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .09¾- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., 5 tons, divd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex., and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash. lb. .10¼- —
Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .10½- —
Colo., Mont., N. Mex., Wyo..lb. .10¼- —
other points.....lb. .10 - —
smaller lots, divd. Ala., etc..lb. .10¾- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .11¼- —
Colo., etc.....lb. .10½- —
other points.....lb. .09 - —
Lithium bromide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works, frt. equald.lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.93 - 1.95
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs...lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Chloride, jars.....lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs....lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. 2.45 - 2.60
Hydroxide, jars.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.20 - —
jars.....lb. 5.05 - —
Stearate, fib. dms., works....lb. .50 - —
Lithopone,[1] ordinary, bgs., c.l. (20 tons)..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04¾- —
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l..lb. .0560- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0565- —
bbls., c.l.....lb. .0585- —
smaller lots.....lb. .0610- —
Lithopone, c.l., divd. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher; l.c.l., ex whse. Pac. Cst., ½c. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Lobelia herb, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Lobeline sulphate, bots., wks..oz.25.00 -35.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .24 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., c.l....lb. .17 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .16 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .15 - —
solid, No. 1, bgs., l.c.l....lb. .23 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09½- —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .23 - —
No. 3, bgs., l.c.l.....lb. .23½- —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .21½- —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- .44½
Lovage root, American (ligusticum actae folium), bls..lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lupulin, NF, tin.....lb.12.75 -13.00
Lycopodium, USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75

M

Mace,[7] Amboyna, cs.....lb. .77 Nom.
Banda, cs.....lb. .92 Nom.
West Indian, bgs.....lb. .62 Nom.
No. 1, bgs.....lb. .60 Nom.
broken, bgs.....lb. .55 Nom.
Madder, Dutch, bbls.....lb. .24 - .30
Magnesia arsenate,[1] dms.....lb. .153 - .16
Calcined, tech., USP, bbls., works..lb. .26 - —
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., l.c.l., Zone 1..lb. .07¼- —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
kgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¾- —
USP, bgs., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09 - —
bbls., c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .09¼- —

OPD—6-24-1946 21

"This powder cures any disease!"

"COUNT PALMA'S POWDER" — magnesium carbonate — was sold as a secret panacea all over Europe during the eighteenth century.

Because the sale of this powder proved so lucrative, chemists everywhere tried to duplicate it. They not only succeeded in discovering its composition, but their experiments helped clear up much of the mystery regarding the true nature of magnesium.

Prior to this research, magnesium had been confused with other metals. The alchemists mentioned "magnesia" but the name seems to have been a very elastic one with them. In Pomet's "History of Drugs," published in 1712, "magnesia" meant manganese. It was not until the studies of Davy and Bussy in the nineteenth century that magnesium was clearly defined as a separate element.

Magnesium burns brilliantly when heated in air or oxygen, or even in carbon dioxide, emitting a brilliant white light. This light is rich in ultra-violet rays and consequently is highly useful in photography.

For more than three-quarters of a century, MALLINCKRODT has specialized in the development and production of magnesium compounds to be used in medicine and industry. For magnesium products of dependable uniformity and purity, specify MALLINCKRODT Magnesium Acetate, Bromide, Chloride, Carbonate, Hydroxide, Phosphate, Stearate, Sulfate, Trisilicate, etc.

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UNIFORM • DEPENDABLE • PURITY

Magnesia carbonate, U.S.P., kgs., c.l., Zone 1..lb. .00¼- —
l.c.l., Zone 1.....lb. .10¾- —
Magnesia carbonate prices, basis Phillipsburg, N. J., and Plymouth Meeting, Valley Forge, Pa.; l.c.l. prices ¼c. lower, Zone 2, store delivery; store door delivery, both zones. Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. J., N. Y., Pa., and R. I.; Zone 2, remainder of U. S.
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., dlvd..lb. .12¾- —
flake, bbls., c.l., works...ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.39.00 -42.00
Fluoride, bbls.....lb. .20 - .25
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .20 - .90
Hypophosphite, cns.....lb. 1.45 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .92 - .95
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works..lb. 1.00 - 1.35
Phosphate, tribasic, USP, bbls. lb. .60 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls.....lb. .60 - .69
Stearate, cns.....lb. .81 - .93
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. contracts..lb. .27 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .42 - —
Magnesite, cal., powd., bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.53.75- —
dead-burnt,[1] bulk, c.l., Chewelah, Wash..ton.32.00 -32.00
Malate anhydride, dms., c.l....lb. .92 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .90 - —
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. No stocks
blue, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .41
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .50 - .51
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .93 - .94

Manganese acetate, dms.....lb. .25½- —
Arsenate,[2] bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
Carbonate, bbls.....lb. .19 - —
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., wks..lb. .14 - .16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84%-87%, bbls., 20-40 tons, works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
Caucasian, 85-90%, bbls., c.l., works..ton.74.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.77.00 -82.00
burlap bgs., c.l., works, ton.71.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.74.75 -79.75
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.73.00 - —
Glycerophosphate, fib., dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 3.05 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. 3.15 - —
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. 3.27 - —
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .26 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 5.70 - —
jars.....lb. 5.55 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4%, dms..lb. .20 - —
solid, precip., 8.2%, bbls..lb. .22 - —
Naphthenate, 6% Mn, dms..gal. .16 - —
Resinate, fused, 3¼%, bbls..lb. .09 - .10½
precip., dms.....lb. .14½- .15½
Soyate, 8.2% Mn, dms.....lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. No stocks
feed grade, 77-80%, bgs....lb. .04 - .05
fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. East..ton.20.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis, or Balta. or Cincinnati...ton.26.50 - —
industrial grade, 80%, bgs..lb. .05 - .05½
Tallate, 4%, Mn, dms.....lb. .09 - —

Mangrove bark,[1] E. Africa, 25% tannin, c.l., ex dock, U. S. ports..ton.60.00 -61.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. No stocks
small, cs.....lb. No stocks
Mannitol,[2] com'l, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
reagent, cs. or multiples, works..lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
California, French type, new crop, bls., Pacific Coast..lb. .35 - .36
Chilean, bls. ... .lb. .10½- .11
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .29
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram. .10 - —
Menthol, natural, USP, cns...lb. 6.50 - 6.75
synthetic, tech, cns.....lb. No prices
racemic, cns. .....lb. 5.10 - 5.20
racemic, cns. .....lb. 5.10 - 5.25
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 3.00 - 3.10
Mercurial ointment, USP, mild, 10%, tubs..lb. .70 - .73
50%, pails.....lb. 1.30 - —
50%, pails.....lb. 1.38 - 1.90
Mercury bichromate (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms.....lb. 2.58 - 2.61
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, cryst., powd.....lb. 3.80 - —
Iodide, red, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 4.30 - —
yellow, fib. dms., kgs.....lb. 4.38 - —
Nitrate ointment (see Citrine ointment).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, USP, fib. dms.....lb. 2.94 - 2.96
tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
Mercury and chalk, dms.....lb. 1.66 - 1.76
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —

Metal leaf, composition, 5½x5½ in..pkg. 3.00 - —
Gold X+, deep, 22, 3⅛x3⅛ in., pkg.15.00 - —
Silver, 3⅛x3⅛ in.....pkg. 3.00 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs....lb. .65 - —
Metatoluylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .70 - —
Methanol,[1] natural, all grades, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Inside prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. R., 3c. higher.
synth., dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .31 - —
2, frt. alld. or dlvd....gal. .34 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .36 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld. or dlvd..gal. .36 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .43 - —
3, dlvd. S. F. and L. A. gal. .41 - —
4, frt. alld. or dlvd...gal. .51½- —
tanks, Zone 1, frt. alld...gal. .24 - —
2, frt. alld.....gal. .27 - —
3, frt. alld.....gal. .29 - —
4, frt. alld.....gal. .39 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., O., Pa., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., and Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., N. Mex., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles and San Francisco. Zone 4—Ariz., Calif. (with exception of Los Angeles and San Francisco), Ida., Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah, and Wash. Buyers in zone 4 have the option of buying at the delivered zone 4 price or at the zone 3 price, f.o.b. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Methyl abietate, non-ref. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .09¼- —
10 dms., dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
1-9 dms., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
hydrogenated, non-ref. dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .12 - .15½
10 dms.....lb. .12½- .16
1-9 dms.....lb. .14½- .17½
Acetate, CP, 97-98%, dms., c.l., E. of Miss..lb. .10¾- .12
W. of Miss.....lb. .11¾- .13
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .11 - .14
W. of Miss.....lb. .12 - .15½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .09½- —
W. of Miss.....lb. .10½- —
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Miss. lb. .07 - .09
W. of Miss.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., E. of Miss.....lb. .07¼- .11
W. of Miss.....lb. .08½- .10½
tanks, E. of Miss.....lb. .06 - —
W. of Miss.....lb. .07 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .30½- —
Acetone, natural, Group A, dms. incl. E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .76 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .60 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. R., 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., c.l., Zone 1, frt. alld..gal. .62 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .65 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .67 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .69 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis. gal. .96 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .83 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .70 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .83 - —
tanks, Zone 1, same basis. lb. .60 - —
Zone 2, same basis.gal. .62 - —
Zone 3, same basis.gal. .64 - —
Zone 4, same basis.gal. .64½- —
Natural methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1, Conn., Del., D. of C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kans., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los A., San Fran., Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., N. Mex., Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.
synthetic, dms., c.l., Zone 1, gal. .51 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .52 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .53½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .54½- —
dms., l.c.l., Zone 1.....gal. .54½- —
Zone 2.....gal. .57 - —
Zone 3.....gal. .58 - —
Zone 4.....gal. .59½- —
tanks, Zone 1.....gal. .43 - —
Zone 2.....gal. .44½- —
Zone 3.....gal. .45½- —
Zone 4.....gal. .45½- —
Synthetic methyl acetone zones are:—Zone 1—Conn., Del., D. C., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Penn., R. I., S. C., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis. Zone 2—Ala., Ark., Col., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., Wyo. Zone 3—Los Angeles, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; also (c.l. only) Portland, Ore. and Seattle, Wash. Zone 4—Ariz., Cal., N. Mex., Mont., Nev., Idaho, Ore., Utah, Wash.
Methyl alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.85
beta., cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .46 - .51
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .45 - .47
cyls. .....lb. .65 - .75
Chloride, refrigeration, cyls., 500 lbs. and up, machine mfrs. and jobbers, cylinders..lb. .32 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
60 to 499 lbs., mach. mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .36 - —
service men and consumers, cyl..lb. .36 - —
tanks, multi-unit, machine mfrs. and jobbers..lb. .31 - —
service men and consumers..lb. .36 - .40
Methyl chloride quotations are spot or contract, ship. point; prices above are in 60, 90 and 150-lb. cylinders; 20-lb. cylinders, 10c. per pound higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Formate, dms.....lb. .29 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Lactate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. No stocks
Oleate, dms., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
Salicylate,[1] dms., 800 lbs....lb. .35 - —
25-50 lbs.....lb. .37 - .40

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"New Process" Casein*★—superior grade industrial casein unusually high in quality and uniformity. Available in 76-lb. multi-wall bags. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y., Boonville, N. Y., or Vergennes, Vt., as inventory permits shipment. (Gross for Net.)

"High pH" Casein*★—specially processed casein less acid than "New Process" Casein. Excellent for emulsions and dispersions. Particularly recommended as a protein emulsifier in the production of synthetic rubber and in the emulsifying of synthetic latex. In 76-lb. multi-wall bags. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y. (Gross for Net.)

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"De Vitaminized" Casein*★—an edible protein of high nutritional value and balance, minimum vitamin content. In 75-lb. multi-wall bags. Freight allowed in continental U. S. A.

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Calcium Lactate—U.S.P. edible calcium in a form particularly desirable for its assimilability. In 200-lb. fibre drums. Freight allowed in continental U. S. A.

Sodium Lactate—50% refined—edible, water-white product highly hygroscopic, with physical properties similar to glycerine. In 55-gallon barrels. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y. ***50% technical***—non-edible, pale brown product, valuable wherever edibility and water-white qualities of 50% refined sodium lactate are not required. In returnable 55-gallon drums. F.o.b. Norwich, N. Y.

"N-Z-Amine"*★—Tryptic digest of casein. Contains, in form of *amino acids*, with a portion of the respective peptides, etc., all those in the original protein—including those now believed to be essential to human nutrition. Also valuable as a bulk peptone in the production of micro-biologicals. In 100 and 300 lb. fibre drums. F.o.b. Oneonta, N. Y.

"N-Z-Case"*★—A bacteriological laboratory peptone of high quality made from a tryptic digestion of casein. Relatively high in tryptophane content. "N-Z-Case" is noted in the Methods used by the Food and Drug Administration for the *assay of penicillin*. "N-Z-Case" conforms to the specification for "Pancreatic Digest of Casein" indicated in the National Institute of Health circular titled *"Culture Media for the Sterility Test."* Sold only in 1-lb. bottles. F.o.b. Oneonta, N. Y.

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Methylamyl ketone, cns., dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylcellulose, special, vis. (4,000 cps.) 5lb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .65 - .70
standard vis. (15-1,500 cps.), 5lb. ctns., 2,000 lbs. or more, frt. alld..lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .58 - .63
Methylcyclohexane, 95-100%, dms., works..lb. .16 - —
Methylcyclohexanol, 98-100%, dms works..lb. .22 - —
Methylcyclohexanone, 95-100%, dms., works..lb. No stocks
Methylene blue, USP, kgs., works. lb. 2.00 - 2.15
cns., works.....lb. 2.35 - —
Chloride, refrig., dms., wks..lb. .18 - .20
solvent, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .15
Methyleneanilin, lbs., ton lots, min. frt. alld.....lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .37 - —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., dlvd. lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
Methylhexyl ketone, dms., tech., works..lb. .60 - —
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Methylisobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .10½- —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns...lb. 3.75 - —
Methylpentanediol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
1 and 5-gal. cont., works..lb. .20½- .22½
tanks, works.....lb. .15 - —
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.ton.47.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.51.00 - —
roofing, 20 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.36.00 -40.00
30-31 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
40-45 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton.32.50 -35.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.37.50 -40.00
80 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.40.00 -42.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.44.00 -45.50
graphitic, bulk, Pa., mines. ton.50.00 - —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .05 - —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .05¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06 - —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, ¾c. higher.
Milk powder,[1,7] skimmed, roller, bulk, c.l..lb. .15½- —
spray, bulk, c.l.....lb. .15¾- —
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .31½- .32½
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .33½- .34½
Milk sugar,[1] bbls., c.l., works.lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- .27½
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits).
Molasses,[1,6] blackstrap, tanks, works, Area 1..gal. .18 - —
Area 2.....gal. .18½- —
Area 3.....ton.26.00 - —
Area 4.....ton.29.00 - —
tanks, Area 5.....ton.34.00 - —

Area 1, Fla., Ga., La., Tex.; Area 2, Mass., Md., N. J., N. Y.; Area 3, Calif.; Area 4, Colo., Idaho, Kan., Mont., Neb. (excepting Grand Island), S. D., Utah, Ore., Wash., Wyo.; Area 5, Ia., Md., Mich., Minn., Grand Island, Neb., Ohio, Wis.

Molybdate orange (see Orange, molybdate).
Molybdenum metal,[1,6] kgs., 99%, powd..lb. 2.60 - 3.00
Trioxide,[1,6] pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .95 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. .80 - —
Monoamylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .61 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .64 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. works, basis 100%...lb. .18 - —
tanks, 100% basis, works....lb. .15 - —
Monomethylamine, dms.....lb. .65 - —
Monomethylpara-aminophenol sulphate, dms..lb. 2.40 - 2.60
Monosodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate, monobasic).
Morphine, bots., 5 ozs.....oz.11.10 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz.10.90 - —
Acetate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Hydrobromine, 5 ozs.....oz. 8.95 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 6.75 - —
Hydrochloride, bots., 5 ozs..oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Sulphate, bots., 5 ozs.....oz. 9.00 - —
cns., 25 ozs.....oz. 8.80 - —
Morpholine, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .67 - —
Mullein leaves, cns.....lb. .12 - .18
smaller containers, works...lb. .75 - —
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots., oz.55.00 -60.00
synthetic, ambrette, cns., 100 lbs., or more..lb. 4.00 - 9.10
25 lbs.....lb. 4.10 - 9.20
5 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.45
ketone, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 4.15 - 9.25
25 lbs.....lb. 4.25 - 9.35
5 lbs.....lb. 4.40 - 9.70
xylol, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 2.60
25 lbs.....lb. 1.50 - 2.80
5 lbs.....lb. 1.65 - 2.90
Muskroot, bls.....lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs. lb. .15 - .15¾
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .21 Nom.
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb. .26 Nom.
Montana, brown, bgs.....lb. .12¼- .12¾
oriental, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14
yellow, bgs. .....lb. .20 Nom.
Swedish, bgs., futures.....lb. .33 - .33½
Washington, yellow, bgs...lb. .20 Nom.

Myrobalans,[1] whole J1, U. S. ports, ex dock..ton.54.00 -55.00
J2, same basis.....ton.49.00 -50.00

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74°, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .03 - .03½
bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .031 - .036
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0275- .0325
crude, dms., 78°, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .0325- .0375
bbls., c.l., same basis...lb. .0325- .0375
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03 - .0350
refined, balls, flakes, bbls., wholesalers and jobbers, works..lb. .05 - —
50-lb. cs., same basis....lb. .05¼- —
1-lb. pkgs., same basis...lb. .05¾- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works. lb. 7.00 - 7.10
Nepheline syenite,[1] glass grade, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.12.00 - —
pottery grade, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y..ton.15.50 - —
Nephelinesyenite in bgs. is $2 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, crys., cns.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Nickel, carbonate, bbls.....lb. .36 - .36½
Chloride, bbls.....lb. .18 - .20
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. No stocks
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .35 - .38
Salt, bbls.....lb. .13 - .13¼
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, dms., 50 lbs. to dealers, frt. allowed over 98 lbs..lb. .8650- —
tins, 10 lbs.....lb. 1.015 - —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works. tllo.11.00 -11.30
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nitercake, bulk, works.....ton.16.00 - —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .09 - —
tanks .....lb. .07 - —
Nitrocellulose, alcohol-soluble, ½ sec., 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .28 - —
5-6, 40-60 cps., same basis, lb. .27 - —
ester-soluble, ¼, ½ sec. 30-35 cps., bbls., works, dry weight..lb. .26 - —
5-6, 15-20 cps. and higher, bbls., works, dry weight, lb. .25 - —

Nitrocellulose:—Denatured alcohol used in manufacture is charged extra. Barrels extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works... ..lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solut., tanks.....ton.108.21 - —

Prices adjusted to ammonia sulphate basis from ports, and anhydrous ammonia basis, Hopewell, Va., bulk, works.

Nitrogenous process tankage,[1,7] bulk, works..unit-ton. 3.15 - 3.50
Sewage sludge,[1] bulk, works, unit-ton, 2.00 + .40 - 3.00 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., c.l., works, lb. .25 - —
Nitronaphthalene, bots.....lb. .24 - .25
Nitropropane I, dms., works..lb. .25 - —
II, dms., works.....lb. .25 - —
Nutgalls,[6] bgs. .....lb. .50 - .52
Nutmegs,[7] West Indian, bgs., July-Sept..lb. .50 - .52
Nux vomica, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
powder, bbls., bxs.....lb. .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract,[1,6] 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks
Octane,[1] 100° C-140° C, industrial grade, dms., c.l., G.3..gal. .15½- —
l.c.l., G. 3.....gal. .29 - —
10 gals., G. 3.....gal. .55 - —
tanks, G. 3.....gal. .13 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., 360-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. .35 - —
Oil, almond, artificial (see Benzaldehyde).
Bitter, F.P.A., bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.00
USP, bots.....lb. No prices
sweet, exp., dms., cns.....lb. 1.15 - 1.45
Angelica root, bots.....lb.120.00 -140.00
Seed, bots.....lb. No stocks
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms..lb. 1.90 - 2.75
Russian, cns.....lb. 4.00 - —
Apricot kernel, cns.....lb. .55 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .12 - —
Bay, W. I., 50-55%, cns.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb. 1.56 - 1.76
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 5.50
natural, Italian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Birch (see Oil, sweet birch).
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 6.00
rectified, cns.....lb. No stocks
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works.....gal. .65 - .70
Cade, USP IX (see Juniper tar).
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb. 2.25 Nom.
redistilled, USP IX, cns....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Calamus, cns. .....lb.20.00 -30.00
Camphor, synthetic, white, cns. lb. .12 - .23
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 8.00 -14.00
rectified, cns.....lb.16.50 -17.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum, oleoresin).

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Producing Plant:
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Oil, caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 8.75
Cardamom, bots. .....lb.17.00 -22.50
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb. 4.85 - 6.50
Castor,[1] blown, ret. dms., c.l. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .17½- —
cold pressed, USP, cns.....lb. .17 - .19
dms., c.l.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .1490- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .1975- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .2015- —
tanks .....lb. .1985- —
unbodied, dms., c.l.....lb. .1875- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1915- —
tanks .....lb. .1525- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .15½- —
tanks .....lb. .14 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .10 - .10¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .10½- .11
75% (65% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¼- .12¾
l.c.l. .....lb. .13 - .13¼
80% (68% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .12¾- .13
l.c.l. .....lb. .13¼- .13½
Cedarleaf,[1] USP, cns., dms..lb. 2.65 - 2.70
Cedarwood, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Celery, bots.....lb.16.50 -18.00
Chaulmoogra, USP, cns.....lb. .60 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon, Bark oil, lots,....lb.32.00 -41.00
leaf, dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
Cleve, USP, cns.....lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Coconut,[1,7] crude, Ceylon, bulk, c.i.f., N. Y..lb. .0685- —
Cochin type, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0685- —
Manila, bulk, c.i.f. N. Y..lb. .0685- —
ret. dms.....lb. .0685- .0965
edible, ex tax, bulk.....lb. .0965- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms....gal. .83 - .90
tanks .....gal. .82 - —
Codliver, USP, bbls., dms..gal. 2.15 - 2.35
Coriander, bots.....lb.18.50 -22.50

Oil, corn,[1,7] crude, tanks, works. lb. .12¾- —
edible, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .16¼- .16¾
tanks .....lb. .1505- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.lb. .08¼- —
Cottonseed,[1,7] crude, tanks, works..lb. .12¼- .12½
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .08¾- —
salad, l.c.l., dms.....lb. .16¾- .17
Creosote (see C).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Cubeb, cns.....lb. No prices
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cumin, bots.....lb.22.00 - —
Cypress, bots.....lb.12.00 -16.00
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 7.00
Dillweed, bots. .....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.40
Eucalyptus, 80-90%, cns.....lb. 1.18 - 1.40
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 2.80
Fishliver,[1] dms., less than 40,000 A units per gram... per million units. .14 - —
for each 1,000 additional A units up to 200,000 per gram..per million units. .001 - —
200,000 or more A units.... per million units. .30 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum, fuel oil).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.15.00 - —
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.18.00 -19.50
Bourbon, cns. .....lb.16.25 -22.00
Russian, cns.....lb. No stocks
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.12.00 -14.00
Grapefruit, Florida, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
California, bots., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.15

Oil, grease, common, No. 1, bbls., c.l..lb. .14 - —
extra, No. 1, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- —
Winter strained, bbls., c.l..lb. .15 - —
prime, burning, bbls., c.l..lb. .16 - —
inedible, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- —
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 2.90 - 4.00
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.60 Nom.
Herring,[1] crude, tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
Juniper, berry, dom., bots....lb. 6.50 - 8.50
Juniper tar, USP (see Juniper Tar).
Juniper wood, tech., cns....lb. .83 - 1.00
Lard oil (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. No prices
Lavandin, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Lavender flower, French, 38%-42% ester, cns..lb.11.00 -17.00
30-32% ester.....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Russian, cns.....lb.14.50 - —
spike, Spanish, pure, cns....lb. 2.60 - 3.10
tech., cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.....bl. 2.25 - —
Messina,[1] cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Terpeneless, bots.....lb.42.00 -56.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 4.00
Lignaloe seed, Mexican, cns.. lb. No stocks
wood, Mexican, cns.....lb. 4.60 - 5.25
Brazilian (see Bois de Rose).
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 5.50 - 7.25
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.10 - 7.50
expressed, West Indian, cns. lb.14.00 -15.00
Linseed,[1,7] raw, dms., c.l....lb. .1550- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1600- .1660
tanks .....lb. .1470- —
tankwagon .....lb. .1470- —
Boiled linseed oil, .004 higher than raw.
Linseed, replacement, dms., c.l. lb. .1460- .1554
tanks .....lb. .1430- .1470

Oil, lubricating,[1] at refinery, ex tax, California, neutral, pale, 200-300 vis., 2¾-4 pour, tanks..gal. .07¼- .11
red, 200-300 vis., 4-6½ pour, plus tanks..gal. .07¼- .11¼
Group 3, bright stock, 150-160 vis., 0.25 pour, tanks, gal. .23 - —
neutral, 300 vis., No. 3, col., 0-10 pour, tanks.gal. .16 - —
200-300 vis., No. 3, col., 15-25 pour, tanks, gal. .15 - .16
Pa., bright stock, 145-155 vis., No. 3 color, 10-25 pour, tanks..gal. .25 - .30½
cylinder oils, 600-650 flash, tanks..gal. .16 - .17
600-650 steam, refd., tanks..gal. .15 - .16½
neutral, 70° F., No. 3 color, 150 vis., 25 pour, tanks..gal. .30 - .31
200 vis., 25 pour, tanks, gal. .28 - .33
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Mineral, white (see Oil, white
Mandarin, Brazilian, cns....lb. 6.00 -10.00
Menhaden,[1,7] crude, tanks, Balto..lb. .0690- —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1200- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
mineral).
Mustard, artif., USP, cns....lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Seed, exp., dms., extra....lb. .14½- —
Neatsfoot,[1] 15°, bbls.....gal. 1.60 - 1.85
20°, bbls.....gal. 1.75 - 1.80
30°, bbls.....gal. 1.85 - 1.90
pure, bbls.....lb. .15½- .16¼
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.195.00 -200.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.195.00 -200.00
Oiticica,[1] liquid, dms., c.l....lb. .25½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .26½- —
Oleo,[1] extra, dms., Chicago..lb. .1204- —
prime, dms., Chicago.....lb. .1276- —
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Olive, denat., dms.....gal. No stocks
edible,[1] Calif., 2¾-4½% f.f.a., dms., extra, works..gal. 4.20 - 4.30
imported, dms.....gal. No stocks
foots,[1] dom., dms., c.l.....lb. .18 - —
tankcars, works.....lb. .17 - —
imp.,[1] dms., c.l., ex dock, lb. .18 - —
tankcars, ex dock....lb. .17 - —
sulphonated, 50% (40% fat), dms., c.l..lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
80% (68% fats), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
88% (60% fat), dms., c.l.lb. No stocks
l.c.l. .....lb. No stocks
Orange, sweet, dist., cs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.75
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns..lb. 1.45 - 1.52
Calif., cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.60
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.80
Messina, coppers.....lb. No stocks
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.100.00 -112.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.85 - 3.10
Palm,[1,7] Niger, dms.....lb. .0665- —
Palmarosa, cns. .....lb. 8.50 - —
Palmkernel,[1,7] crude, bulk, c.i.f. N.Y..lb. .0685 Nom.
Paraffin,[1] 300° flash, 100-110 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¾- —
320° flash, 60-70 vis., tanks, G.S..gal. .05¼- —
320° flash, 70-80 @ 100 vis., 0/10 pour, G.S..gal. .06 - —
80-85 vis., 0/10 pour, bbls., extra, Ind. ref'y..gal. .12 - —
100-110 vis., 0/10 pour, same basis..gal. .09½- —
10/25 pour, same basis.gal. .08¼- —
Patchouli, cns.....lb. No stocks
Peanut,[1,7] bleached, deod., tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .1501- —
crude, tanks, works.....lb. .12¼- .13½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .08 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .04 - —
hydrogenated, tanks, dlvd. E., lb. .1575- .1675
Pennyroyal, dom., dms., cns.lb. 2.25 - 2.50
import, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 4.00
Peppermint,[1] natural, dms...lb. 6.80 - 7.40
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.20 - 7.35
Perilla, crude, dms.....lb. No stocks
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Pimento, berry, dms.....lb. 6.25 - 6.50
leaf, cns. .....lb. 3.75 - 3.75
Pine,[1] ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. gal. .82 - .86½
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....gal. .73 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .55 - —
Pineneedle, cns.....lbs. 2.45 - 2.65
Putty, bbls., E. Segundo, Richmond, Cal..gal. .29½- —
contracts .....gal. .19½- —
dms., c.l., Whiting, Ind...gal. .24 - —
Boston, Providence....gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .18 - —
Martinez, Cal.....gal. .28 - —

* Extra for bbls., but subject to quantity discounts, ranging from 2c. to 5c. per gallon, according to amount purchased.

Rapeseed,[1] bulk.....lb. .18 - —
Red,[1] ret. bbls., c.l., dms., d'vd. E. of Rockies..lb. .12¼- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .14½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .12½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .12½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .13 - —
double dist., ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .13½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .16½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .16½- —
special, non-ret., dms., bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .16½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .17½- —
Texas and Okla.....lb. .17½- —

Red oil prices for ten lots are ½ cent per pound higher, and 1c. higher for less than ton lots.

Rose, natural, coppers.....oz 21.25 -23.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. 1.20 - 1.50
USP, cns, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Rosin, 1st rectified, dms...gal. .68 - —
2nd rectified, dms.....gal. .62 - —
3rd rectified, dms.....gal. .72 - —
Rue, bots.....lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Sage, Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 2.25 - —
Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.35 - 3.25
Sandalwood, NF, Mysore, cns., case lots..lb.11.15 -11.35
Sardine, crude,[1,7] tanks, Pac. coast..lb. .089 - —
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1400- —
kettle-bodied, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1500- —
light-pressed, dms., l.c.l..lb. .1200- —
tanks .....lb. .1225- —
Sassafras, natural, cns., dms.lb. 2.00 - 2.20
artificial, dms.....lb. .80 - .90
Savin, cns.....lb. No stocks
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 - —
Seal,[1] No. 1, tanks, U.S. ports. lb. .089 - —
Sesame,[1,7] tanks.....lb. .1450- —

New *Aromatic* Chemicals Developed During the Past Year

The new odor successes in the perfume and cosmetic field will be based upon these:

★ ALDEHYDE FK

Basis for Lilacs to create richer, stronger Lilac Odor.
Add up to 10% Aldehyde FK.

★ JASMINOL

Similar in odor to Alpha Amyl Cinnamic Aldehyde but softer and finer.
Stable in soaps and creams. Basis for Jasmin Odors.

★ TUBEROL

Basis for Tuberose odors and perfumes for creams, lotions, etc.

★ CUIRUSAL

Powerful aldehyde useful in floral and many fancy bouquets.

★ RESEDALIA

A chemical surprisingly true to the odor of Reseda Mignonette.

★ ETHYLENE GLYCOL ACETAL OF PHENYL ACET ALDEHYDE

Softener and homogenizer for all types of Floral Odors.

★ VIOLETTONE

A Ketone basis with Patchouly note for Violet Odors.

These are a few of our recently developed products.

WRITE FOR COMPLETE LIST.

Cyclamal— An aldehyde replacing Hydroxy Citronellal. Five times stronger. Economical to use.

ESTABLISHED 1910 GD CO AROMATICS DIVISION

Aromatics Division
GENERAL DRUG COMPANY
125 Barclay St., New York 7, N. Y.
9 S. CLINTON STREET, CHICAGO 6 1019 ELLIOTT STREET, W. WINDSOR, ONT.

Oil, shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works..gal. .2185- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .23 - .26
tanks, works.....gal. .15 - .16
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb. No stocks
Soybean,[1,7] clarified, dmsl....lb. .1206 - .1225
tanks .....lb. .1250- —
crude, tanks, Decatur.....lb. .1175- —
deod., Winter, tanks.....lb. .1393- —
ret. dmsl.....lb. .1500- .1540
foots, acid, 90%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .07½- —
raw, 56%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .06½- —
refd., varnish, dmsl.....lb. .1380- .1400
tanks .....lb. .1340- .1347
Spearmint, dmsl.....lb. 5.50 - —
Sperm, bleached, 38°, dmsl...lb. .1445- —
natural, 42°, dmsl.....lb. .1310- .1311
Spruce,[1] cns., dmsl.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
Sunflower, imported, refined, tanks..lb. .1423- —
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. .1450- —
Sweet birch, North, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 7.25
South, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Tall,[1] crude, dmsl., c.l., works. ton.58.65 -65.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.58.65 -65.65
tanks, works.....ton.40.00 -41.00
refined, dmsl., c.l., works..lb. .05 - .05½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .05½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04½- —
Tallow, acidless, bbls.....lb. .14½- —
tanks .....lb. .13¾- —
Tansy, cns.....lb. No stocks
Tar,[1] pine, crude, dmsl., c.l., dlvd. E. cities..gal. .32¾- —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E. cities....gal. .27 - —
rectified, USP, bbls.....gal. .60¾- —
Tar acid (see T).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 3.65
white, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Tung,[1] dmsl., c.l.....lb. .39 - .39½
l.c.l. .....lb. .40 - .41
tanks .....lb. .38¾- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, USP, cns., dmsl..lb. .25 - .29
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.37.50 -42.00
Whale,[1] ref., natural, dmsl..lb. No stocks
Winter bleached, dmsl.....lb. No stocks
Wheat germ, dmsl.....gal.10.00 -12.50
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dmsl., incl., c.l.gal. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .40 - .44
65-75 vis., dmsl., dmsl. incl., c.l..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .41 - .45
USP, 80/90 vis., dmsl., dmsl. incl., c.l..gal. .40 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .43 - .47
125/135 vis., dmsl., dmsl. incl., c.l..gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .53 - .56
145/155 vis., dmsl., dmsl. incl., c.l..gal. .51 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .54 - .58
175/185 vis., dmsl., dmsl. incl., c.l..gal. .52 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .55 - .59
200/210 vis., dmsl., dmsl. incl., c.l..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .59 - .63
335/345 vis., dmsl., dmsl. incl., c.l..gal. .64 - —
l.c.l. .....gal. .67 - .71
55, 70 and 95 vis., non-ret. dmsl., San Francisco.gal. .42 - —
smaller lots, same basis. gal. .44 - .47
100 vis., non-ret. dmsl., 65 dmsl., San Francisco.gal. .51½- —
100 vis., non-ret. dmsl., San Francisco, smaller lots, same basis..gal. .53½- .56½
145 vis., non-ret. dmsl., 65 dmsl., San Francisco.gal. .59 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .61 - .64
180 vis., non-ret. dmsl., 65 dmsl., San Francisco..gal. .62½- —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .64½- .67½
340 vis., non-ret. dmsl., 65 dmsl., San Francisco.gal. .74 - —
smaller lots, same basis gal. .76 - .79
Wintergreen, natural, North, cns..lb. 5.50 -12.00
South, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 4.25
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. .....lb. 5.00 - 5.10
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 4.85 -10.00
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, extra, bots..lb.19.00 -24.50
first, bots.....lb.14.50 -19.50
second, bots.....lb.11.00 -14.00
third, bots.....lb. 6.00 - 9.50
Oleostearin,[1,7] dmsl., Chicago..lb. .1061- —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines.. ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton. 8.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works..ton. 9.50 - —
lumps, paper bgs., c.l., works. ton. 7.00 - —
spalls, paper bgs., c.l., works.. ton. 5.00 - —
Opium gum, USP, cns., 50-lb. lots. lb.12.00 - —
25-lb. lots.....lb.12.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb.12.50 -13.05
Prices on powd. and gran. USP opium are $1.50 per pound higher.
Orange, cadmium, selenide, bbls., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 1.50 - —
Dinitroanilin, toner[5].....lb. 1.05 - —
Molybdate,[5] bbls.....lb. .41 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner,[5] bbls., kgs., works..lb. .80 - 1.05
Persian,[4] bbls.....lb. .30 - .45
Orange mineral, American, bbls., 5 tons, dlvd. Ala., Ark., Cal., Fla., Ga., La., Miss., Okla., Tex. and W. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Wash..lb. .13¾- —
dlvd. Ariz., Idaho, Nev., Utah, and E. of Cascade Mts. in Ore. and Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo.lb. .14 - —
other points.....lb. .13½- —
smaller lots, Ala., etc.lb. .14¼- —
Ariz., etc.....lb. .15 - —
Colo., Mont., N. M., Wyo..lb. .14½- —
other points.....lb. .14 - —
Orange flowers, cs.....lb. .46 - .48
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bgs. lb. .13¼- .13¾
sweet, bls. .....lb. .13½- .14
Oregano, Mexican, curly leaf, bgs..lb. .10 - .10½
flat leaf, bgs.....lb. .09¾- .10¼
Orris root, Florentine, bls....lb. .43 - .44
Verona, bls. .....lb. No stocks
Portuguese, bls. .....lb. .45 - .47
Orthoamyiphenol, dmsl., works.lb. .25 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. .....lb. .70 - —
Orthochloranilin, dmsl.....lb. .90 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dmsl.....lb. .25 - .27
Orthocresol,[9] 30.4° C., min., M.P., dmsl., c.l., works..lb. .17½- .18
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18 - .18½
28° C. min., M.P., dmsl., c.l., works..lb. .18½- .17
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - .17½

Orthodichlorobenzene, dmsl., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .06½- —
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Orthonitroanilin, dmsl.....lb. .43 - .55
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., grade A., dmsl., c.l., works.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
grade B, dmsl., c.l., works.lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dmsl..lb. .15 - .18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns.. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dmsl.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dmsl.....lb. .82 - —
Orthotoluidin, dmsl.....lb. .19 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls....lb. .29 - —
extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works..lb. 3.50 - —
small lots, works.....lb. 3.75 - 4.15

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Papain, powd., cs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots..oz. 7.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 7.05 - 7.35
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika,[1] Calif., sweet Caliente, ground, bgs..lb. .40 - .41
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .30¼- .33¼
Portugese, bgs.....lb. .38 - .40½
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .43 - .44
Para-anisidin, dmsl.. works....lb. .75 - —
Parachlorophenol, dmsl.,c.l., works, lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 - .27
Paracresol, bbls., works.....lb. .41 - —
Paracymene, dmsl., c.l., works.lb. .1595- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .1645- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .1545- —
Paradichlorobenzene, dmsl., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .15
Paraffin,[1] crude scale, white or yellow, 124-126 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery..lb. .04¼- —
fully ref'd slabs, loose, 117-119 ASTM, c.l., refinery..lb. .05 - —
120-122 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0520- —
122-124 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0520- —
125-127 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0560- —
127-129 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0585- —
128-130 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0585- —
130-132 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0615- —
132-134 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0640- —
135-137 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0715- —
140-142 ASTM, refinery..lb. .0610- —
146-148 ASTM, refinery..lb. .1050- —
Prices in bags 4/10c. lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, dmsl., 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .21 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .22 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 96%, 55 and 110-gal. dmsl., l.c.l., wks..lb. .13 - —
10-gal. dmsl., works.....lb. .15 - —
USP, chys., cns.....lb. .33 - .45
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works...lb. .41 - .43
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., wks. lb. .15 - —
Paranitrophenol, kgs.....lb. .35 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works..lb. .30 - —
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs. lb. 1.25 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls.lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
Paris green,[1] dealer, distributor, dmsl., kgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .20 - .21
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .23
Passion flower herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .32
Patchouli leaves, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Pectin, bbls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Penicillin,[4,6] ampule, per 100,000 units. .60 - .75
Pennyroyal leaves, bls.....lb. .34 - .35
Pentachlorophenol, dmsl., works, lb. .30 - .35
Pentaerythritol, CP, bbls., dlvd. lb. .75 - —
smaller containers.....lb. 1.00 - —
tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 - —
Pentane, 28°-38° C., industrial grade, dmsl., c.l., Group 3. gal. .11 - —
l.c.l., dmsl., Group 3. gal. .19 - —
tanks, Group 3.....gal. .07½- .07¾
laboratory grade, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E..gal. .55 - —
dmsl., c.l., Group 3.....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., Group 3.....gal. .20 - —
Pepper, black,[1,7] 15 tons, bgs..lb. .15 - .15½
50 to 100 bgs.....lb. .15¾- .16¼
25 to 49 bgs.....lb. .16¼- .16¾
5 to 24 bgs.....lb. .16¼- .17
Red, capsicum, Carolina, longs, new crop, bgs., ship't point. lb. No stocks
sports, old crop, bgs...lb. No stocks
Louisiana, sports, bgs...lb. No stocks
long, new crop, bgs., ship't point..lb. No stocks
Chillies, Haitian, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
Mexican, long .....lb. .43 - .44
Niger .....lb. .55 - .56
White,[1,7] bgs., 15 tons.....lb. .33 - .33½

SYNTHETIC ALCOHOLS

● **ALLYL**

A versatile alcohol whose hydroxyl group and double bond both take part in reactions. Used in manufacture of resins, perfumes, flavorings, pharmaceuticals.

● **SECONDARY BUTYL**

An economical alcohol possessing moderate evaporation rate plus excellent solvent action. Adds cutting power to polishes and cleaning solutions. Possible syntheses: esters, essences, perfumes, dyestuffs, flotation reagents.

● **TERTIARY BUTYL**

A stable water-miscible alcohol. High purity. Useful in extraction of drugs; as a coupling agent in manufacture of insecticides, disinfectants and industrial cleaners; denaturant; synthesis of resins, perfumes, germicides.

● **DIACETONE**

High boiling solvent. Functions both as an alcohol and a ketone. Mild odor makes Diacetone especially suitable for interior brushing lacquers — nitrocellulose and cellulose acetate types. Component of hydraulic brake fluids.

● **ISOPROPYL** *(Refined)*

New high standard of purity increases the value of Isopropyl for formulation of hair tonics, shampoos, massage preparations, lotions, liquid soaps, emulsions, astringents and antiseptics. Likewise valuable in preparation of vitamins, biologicals and drugs.

● **METHYL ISOBUTYL CARBINOL**

Moderate evaporation rate makes this alcohol a desirable latent solvent for nitrocellulose lacquers; resin solvent for phenolic type baking finishes . . . alcohol portion of a solvent for synthetic alkyd and urea-formaldehyde baking finishes. In combination with other materials, used as a frother in the flotation recovery of certain copper and zinc ores.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6 — 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland

Peppermint, dms., USP, bls...lb. 1.30 - 1.45
imported, USP, bls.....lb. 1.40 - 1.50

Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l.,
Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .0772- .0900
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0823- .0950
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .0823- .0950
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0876- .0900
l.c.l., Zone 1, same basis..lb. .0823- .0950
Zone 2, same basis.....lb. .0883- .0900
Zone 3, same basis.....lb. .0923- .0950
Zone 4, same basis.....lb. .0926- .0950

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3), Col., Mont., (3) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.25 - 1.30

Petrolatum, tech., dark, bbls., c.l., Group 3..lb. .031 - —
golden topaz, bbls., c.l.....lb. .033 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .036 - —
red, veterinarian, bbls., c.l.lb. .034 - —
l.c.l .....lb. .038 - —
USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l. lb. .03½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .04½- —
extra amber, dms., c.l...lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —
cream, c.l., dms.....lb. .05 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06½- —
white, lily, dms., c.l.....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
snow, dms., c.l.....lb. .06½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - —
soft, dms., c.l. .....lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .07½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l.....lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .04½- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California, heavy grades, bbl. 1.02 - 1.62
Illinois .....bbl. 1.47 - —
Kentucky, Union County, bbl. 1.42 - 1.47
Louisiana-Arkansas ...bbl. .96 - 1.30
Oklahoma-Kansas .....bbl. .95 - 1.35
Pennsylvania, lower fiels, bbl. 2.96 - 3.10
Upper field.....bbl. 1.41 - 2.75
Texas, East .....bbl. 1.35 - —
Gulf coast .....bbl. 1.16 - 1.55
North, North-Central.bbl. 1.11 - 1.35
Panhandle .....bbl. .90 - 1.32
West .....bbl. .80 - 1.22
Wyoming .....bbl. .95 - 1.35

Ether, laboratory grade, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E. gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .20 - —
35°-60° C., 10-gal., cns., divd., E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3....gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .20 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal., cns., divd.. E..gal. .55 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3..gal. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis...gal. .20 - —

Fuel oil,[1] furnace, tanks, at refinery, Arkansas, No. 2..gal. .04½- —
No. 3.....gal. .04 - —
Bayonne, No. 2, tanks.. gal. .057 - —
California, heavy.....bbl. 1.35 - —
light .....bbl. 1.30 - —
diesel .....gal. .04¾- —
range .....gal. .05¾- —

Petroleum, fuel oil, furnace, tanks, at refinery, Group 3, No. 1..gal. .04½- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .04½- —
No. 3.....gal. .04 - —
range .....gal. .04½- —
Kansas, No. 6.....bbl. 1.23 - —
Oklahoma, No. 1, p.w.gal. .04¾- —
No. 1, straw.....gal. .04½- —
No. 2, straw.....gal. .04½- —
No. 5.....gal. .04 - —
No. 6.....bbl. 1.19 - —
range .....gal. .04½- —
Pennsylvania, No. 1..gal. .00675- .00925
No. 2.....gal. .0625- .00875
No. 3.....gal. .0625- .00875
36-40 gravity.....gal. .05¾- .06¾

bunker C (No. 6), tanks, Albany, N. Y..bbl. 1.92 - —
Baltimore, Md.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Boston, Mass.....bbl. 1.705 - —
Charleston, S. C.....bbl. 1.69 - —
Fall River, Mass.....bbl. 1.725 - —
Jacksonville, Fla.....bbl. 1.63 - —
New Haven, Conn.....bbl. 1.735 - —
New York, N. Y.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Norfolk, Va.....bbl. 1.68 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....bbl. 1.72 - —
Portland, Me.....bbl. 1.765 - —
Portsmouth, N. H.....bbl. 1.765 - —
Providence, R. I.....bbl. 1.785 - —
Savannah, Ga.....bbl. 1.65 - —
Tiverton, R. I.....bbl. 1.785 - —
Wilmington, N. C.....bbl. 1.63 - —

Lacquer diluent, California, 100 l.b.n., 200 e.p., tanks, divd. Los Angeles..gal. .11 - —
Fort Wells, Wash.....gal. .12 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11½- —
Group 3, benzol type, tanks. gal. .07¾- —
toluol type, tanks.....gal. .07¾- —
San Francisco.....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore.....gal. .12 - —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, California, San Francisco, 106-252 b.r., tanks..gal. .10½- —
196-290 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
246-327 b.r., tanks...gal. .10½- —
312-406 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
362-458 b.r., tanks...gal. .09 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.gal. .06½- .06½
Gulf coast, tanks.....gal. .06½- —
tankwagons, Baltimore..gal. .1210- —
Boston .....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport, Conn.....gal. .1450- —
Buffalo .....gal. .1240- —
Camden, N. J.....gal. .11 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1150- —
Detroit .....gal. .1300- —
Hartford .....gal. .1450- —
Kansas City, Mo.....gal. .1200- —
Lancaster, Pa.....gal. .12 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1240- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1230- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .11 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .1255 - —
Providence .....gal. .13 - —
Rochester .....gal. .1320- —
St. Louis.....gal. .1370- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —
Washington, D. C.....gal. .1255 - —
Wilmington, Del.....gal. .11 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, California, tanks, San Francisco..gal. .12 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks, refinery..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks, refinery.gal. .07½- .07½
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .12 - —
Bridgeport .....gal. .1730- —
Chicago .....gal. .1300- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

high-solvency, No. 3, tanks, Paulsboro, N. J..gal. .18 - .220
No. 30, tanks, same basis. gal. .17 - .220
No. 40, tanks, same basis gal. .17½- .220
No. A-30, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .21½- —
Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit..gal. .23 - —
No. B-90, tanks, all shipping points..gal. .24½- —
No. F-80, tanks, Carteret, N. J..gal. .23 - —

V.M.&P., at refinery, California, 46.5, 254 l.b.p., 380 e.p., tanks, El Segundo..gal. .41 - —
Richmond .....gal. .11½- —
Willbridge, Ore., Pt. Wells, Wash..gal. .12 - —
54-77, 190 l.b.p., 310 e.p., Los Angeles.....gal. .10 - —
San Francisco....gal. .10½- —
Portland, Seattle.gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....lb. .07¼- .07½
Gulf Coast (divd. New Orleans), tanks..gal. .06½- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1330- —
Detroit .....gal. .15 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1540- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1520- —
Newark .....gal. .125 - —
New York.....gal. .12 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .125 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .1255 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1470- —

Solvent, rubber, at refinery, California, San Francisco gal. .25½- —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .11 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .07¼- .07½

Stoddard (CS 8-33), at refinery:—
California (San Francisco), tanks..gal. .11 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks..gal. .10 - —
Group 3, tanks.....gal. .06¾- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks..gal. .07¼- .07½
tankwagon, Baltimore...gal. .13 - —
Boston .....gal. .13 - —
Chicago .....gal. .1355 - —
Detroit .....gal. .1505 - —
Milwaukee .....gal. .1440- —
Minneapolis .....gal. .1420- —
Newark .....gal. .11 - —
New York.....gal. .11 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .1255 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .1255 - —
St. Louis.....gal. .1270- —
Syracuse .....gal. .14 - —

Toluol, tanks, divd. E....gal. .27 - —
Xylol, tanks, divd. E....gal. .26 - —

Sulphonates, 60% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10½
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- .10½
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —

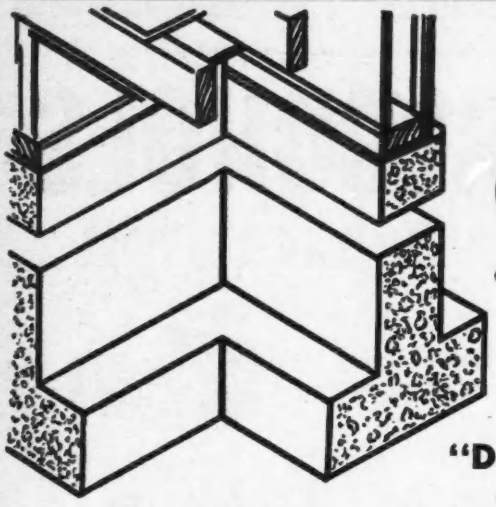
Phenobarbital, cns.....lb. 2.60 - 2.70
dms., 100 lbs.....lb. 2.50 - —

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .09¾- .10½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08¾- .09½
USP, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09½- —

Phenolphthalein, USP, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .37 - .93
Yellow, dk. dms., 2,000 lbs..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .82 - .97

Phenothiazin, NF, dk. dms., ton lots or more, works..lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .54 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .54 - —

Phenylacetaldehyde, solution, 50%, bots..lb. 2.45 - 2.50
pure, bots. .....lb. 4.60 - 5.00
Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 2.15 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 6.85 - 7.60
Phenylhydrazin, base, CP, bots.lb. 4.85 - —
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works. lb. 7.10 - —
commercial, kgs., works...lb. 1.75 - —
Phloroglucinol, CP, dk. dms...lb. 12.75 -14.75
tech., dk. dms.....lb. 12.00 -12.85
Phosgene, ton lots, works.....lb. .19 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).



A
GOOD FOUNDATION
...THE FIRST STEP TOWARD
FUTURE SUCCESS

"Doc" MacGee says:

You Build Soundly When You Buy SKELLYSOLVE

Your future business depends on the quality of your product, which in turn depends on the quality of the *ingredients* you use. That's why the money you invest in industrial naphthas is so vital to your continuing business volume and income.

There's a reason for the uniform superior quality of Skellysolve . . . why you as a user can rely on Skelly for dependable service and on-time shipments.

Skelly Oil Company pioneered the making of close-cut type naphthas for specific industries over 16 years ago. Since that time, steady production . . . backed by diligent research and improved processes . . . has been maintained. And that production has expanded to meet newer requirements and growing demands.

Prompt delivery of Skellysolve is something you can count on, too. That has been an important point in the Skelly policy of service to industry . . . will continue to be in the years ahead.

True, you may be able to buy competitive naphthas today at slightly lower prices. But what assurance do you have that they will *stay* lower in price . . . much less continue to be available in quantities needed? And what assurance of uniform quality do you have? Or of dependable delivery?

These and other points are worth considering when you invest in naphthas. Keep them in mind—and remember that you're building on a sound foundation when you invest in time-proved Skellysolve. It *still* serves you *best!*

SKELLYSOLVE IN THE OIL, PAINT, AND DRUG FIELD

There is a Skellysolve naphtha ideally suited to your requirements . . . one for better production of top quality paint, varnish, oil cloth, ink, linoleum, and other related products, plus naphthas especially fractionated for all laboratory uses.

Each is famed for low evaporation losses, close boiling ranges, purity and uniformity. There is a full line of V. M. & P. naphthas, mineral spirits, and lacquer diluents, plus many other special hydrocarbons.

A skilled Skellysolve Technical Fieldman can help you employ the proper type of Skellysolve naphthas, help you on any industrial naphtha problems. For full information on Skellysolve and Skellysolve service, write us today.

SKELLY

SKELLYSOLVE

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY
SKELLY BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Tri-Sure

is your protection

Tri-Sure Drum Closures are used in more countries, by more companies and for more products than any other closure—proof of their acceptance as the best protection for liquids shipped in drums

Tri-Sure Closures have the endorsement of more experienced shippers than any other device ever developed for protecting liquids in metal drums and pails. The reason is that Tri-Sure Closures have demonstrated all over the world, under every condition, that they are the most completely *reliable* safeguard against leakage, seepage, pilferage and substitution. Tri-Sure *leadership* is your *protection*—your assurance that you are using the closure that is rated No. 1 in soundness of engineering and efficiency of performance. Get this protection in every shipment, by specifying "Tri-Sure Closures" in every drum order.

Particulars on Request

Tri-Sure
CLOSURES

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

Phosphate rock,[1] Fla., land pebble unground, run-of-mine, washed, dried, 68%-66% b.p.l., bulk, car at mine, c.l.
- long ton. 2.60 - —
- 70%-68%, same basis.. long ton. 3.00 - —
- 72%-70%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 3.60 - —
- 75-74%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 4.60 - —
- 77%-76%, b.p.l., same basis..long ton. 5.60 - —
- entirely pebble, 50c. per ton higher than above prices.
- finely ground, 65.5% b.p.l., 30% P_2O_5 minimum..... short ton. 3.15 - —
- 68%, basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.35 - —
- 70%, basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 3.70 - —
- Tennessee, brown, unground, run-of-mine, 70-68% b.p.l., 5/2 l. & a., same basis.. long ton. 5.50 - —
- 72%-70%, b.p.l., 5½% l. & a., same basis..long ton. 6.00 - —
- refinery, ground, 29% P_2O_5, same basis..long ton. 5.15 - —
- 30% P_2O_5, same basis.... long ton. 5.35 - —
- 31% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.45 - —
- 32% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 5.70 - —
- 33% P_2O_5, same basis.... short ton. 6.20 - —

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs. lb. .40 - .44
- tins, export..lb. .55 - —
- yellow, cns..lb. .23 - .25
- dms., c.l..lb. .14½- —

Oxychloride, dms., c.l..lb. .10½- —
- l.c.l., dms..lb. .12½- .16

Phosphorus pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .12
- l.c.l., works..lb. .13 - .14

Sesquisulphide, cs..lb. .38 - .42

Trichloride, dms., c.l..lb. .10½- —
- l.c.l. ..lb. .12½- .15

Phthalamide, bbls., works..lb. .35 - .40
- kgs., works..lb. .45 - .50

Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14 - —

Picbi leaves, bgs..lb. .07 - .08

Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline).

Picrotoxin, bots..oz. 6.00 - —

Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vis..oz. 4.75 - 5.10
- Nitrate, bots., vis..oz. 3.65 - 5.00

Pimento, Jamaica, bgs..lb. .25 - .25½

Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works..gal. .31 - —
- l.c.l., works, dms. incl..gal. .33 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E..gal. .27 - —

Pinkroot, bls..lb. 1.10 - 1.15

Piperazine hexahydate, bots..lb. 16.00 - —

Pitch, burgundy (see Bi).

Coaltar, 160° m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton. 19.00 - —
- l.c.l., works..ton. 22.00 - —

Cottonseed, dms., works..lb. .04 - .06

Hardwood, paper bgs., works.. lb. .03½- —

Linseed, dms..lb. .05 - .05½

Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).

Pine, dms..100 lbs. 6.50 - —
- stands, 200 lbs..stand. 6.00 - —

Soybean, dms., works..lb. .04 - .06

Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).

Podophyllin, dms. ..lb. 10.50 - 10.70

Pokeroot, bls..lb. .19 - .20

Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld. lb. .23 - —
- 20,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .33 - —
- smaller lots, frt. alld....lb. .34 - .38

Water-clear, polystyrene, 1c. per lb. less than plain colors.

Pomegranate, root bark, bgs..lb. .75 - .76

Poppy flowers, bls..lb. .60 - .70

Seed, Argentine, bgs..lb. .29 - .30
- Danish, bgs. ..lb. .34½- .35
- Dutch ..lb. .34 - .34½
- Indian, white, bgs..lb. No stocks
- Swedish, bgs. ..lb. .29 - .30
- Turkish, bgs. ..lb. .30 - .31

Potash abietate..lb. .60 - —

Acetate, USP, dms..lb. .38 - —

Arsenite, USP, solut., cbys., djns..lb. .13 - .15

Bicarbonate, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., dms..lb. .10 - .31

Bichromate,[1] bgs., c.l, works. lb. .10 - —
- l.c.l., works..lb. .10½- .10¾

Potash bichromate in bbls. ¼c. higher.

Borate, gran., bbls., N. Y. or Chi..lb. .1016- —

Bromide, USP, gran., 500-lb. bbls., dms..lb. .25 - —
- 100-lb. kgs..lb. .26 - —

Carbonate, calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- —
- l.c.l., same basis..lb. .06¾- —

hydrated, 82-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
- dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .05¾- —

USP, gran., bbls., dms....lb. .14 - .20
- powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - .21

Caustic, low-chloride, 90% basis, flake, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.31 - —
- l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 9.68¼- —

Potash caustic, low-chloride, liquid, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 8.56 - —
- l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.68½- —
- tanks, works.....100 lbs. 8.06 - —
- solid ..100 lbs. 8.56 - —
- l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.93½- —
- regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .07¼- .07½
- liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
- works, frt. alld..lb. .03½- —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .03¾- .04½
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .02¾- —
- solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
- l.c.l. ..lb. .06¾- .07½

Chromate, bgs..lb. .24 - .30

Chlorate,[1] cryst., kgs., c.l., works..lb. .11 - .11½
- l.c.l., works..lb. .110 - .13

powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¾- —
- l.c.l., works..lb. .110 - .13
- export, 1 to 10 tons, kgs., ex whse..lb. .16 - .18

Chloride, tech., cryst., 90%, bgs., kgs..lb. .06 Nom.

Citrate, USP, gran., bbls., dms. lbs. 33½- .35½
- powd., 3c. per lb. higher.

Cyanide, dms., works..lb. .35 - —

Fluoride, bbls..lb. .34 - .40

Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cns., cbys..lb. 1.65 - 1.97
- dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.50 - —
- 100-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - —

Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75

Hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .24 - .30

Hypophosphite, cns..lb. .72 - .75

Iodate, bots., 5 lbs..lb. 3.40 - —
- cns., 25 lbs..lb. 3.25 - —

Iodide, bots., cns..lb. 1.44 - 1.48
- dms. ..lb. 1.35 - 1.38

Manure salt, 22% K_2O, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .30 - —
- 25% K_2O, same basis.unit-ton. .31 - —

Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .19 - .21
- powd., bbls..lb. .25 - —

Muriate, dom., 60-62-63% K_2O, bulk, ex-vessel, ports.... unit-ton. .53½- —
- granular, 50 - 52% K_2O.... unit-ton. .53½- —

Domestic muriate of potash prices, basis f.o.b. Carlsbad, N. M., are 11.2c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price, basis Trona, Cal.; 5c. per unit of K_2O less than ex vessel price at Pacific coast ports.

Nitrate (see Saltpeter).

Oxalate, neutral pure, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .37 - .40
- tech. fine gran., bbls., dms. lb. .28 - .31

Perchlorate, kgs., works....lb. .00¾- .11

Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .19¾- .20½
- USP, dms., works.....lb. .20½- .21

Persulphate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —

Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .50 - .55
- Yellow, bbls.....lb. .16 - .17

Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .18 - —

Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 200.00 - —
- l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 15.25 - —
- solution, 29° Be, ret. drums, c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - —
- l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
- 1-4, works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
- 32° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
- l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
- 1-4, works.....100 lbs. 6.00 - —
- 40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.75 - —
- l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
- 1-4, works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —

Sulphate, NF, gran..lb. .14 - .20
- powd., bbls..lb. .15 - .21
- tech., dom., bulk,[4] basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90% ex vessel Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton. 36.25 - —
- West coast potash ports, same basis..ton. 39.25 - —

Sulphocyanide, cryst., N.F., dms...lb. .62 - .70

Tricyanate (see Potash sulphocyanide)

Xanthate, dms., c.l..lb. .12 - —

Potash-gold cyanide, 41% gold, bots., works..oz. 14.20 - 14.80

Potash-magnesia sulphate,[4] bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18.50% MgO, ex vessel, ports...ton. 26.00 - —

Potash-soda ferricyanide, kgs., works..lb. .40 - .45

Potash-titanium oxalate, bbls., dms..lb. .45 - .50

Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
- Berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .31

Prince's pine herb, bls.....lb. .80 - .85

Procaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-lb. lots..lb. 4.60 - —
- smaller lots.....lb. 4.35 - 4.75

Propane,[1] industrial grade, tanks, Group 3..gal. .08¾- —

Propyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .15½- —
- l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16½- —
- tanks, same basis.....lb. .14½- —

Psyllium seed (see Fleaseed).

Pulsatilla, bls.....lb. .60 - .65

Pumice,[1] grd., fine, bgs., ton lots. lb. .06¾- —
- smaller lots.....lb. .06¾- .04
- coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. .06¾- —
- smaller lots.....lb. .06¾- .04½
- Chi., ton lots.....lb. .04½- —
- Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.

Pumpkin seed, bgs.....lb. .27 - .30

Purple laks (see Red).

Putty, com'l, dms.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
- linseed oil, raw, dms....100 lbs. 3.60 - —
- refined, dms.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
- standard, dms.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —

Pyrethrum,[1] concentrate, dewaxed, 20% for aerosol bombs, dms., works..lb. 9.25 - 9.50
- liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins for 100 cc., dms., regular base, works..gal. 6.65 - —
- odorless base, dms., works. gal. 6.75 - —
- (30 to 1), base 3 grams pyrethrins, per 100 cc., bbls., works..gal. 10.00 - —
- Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works..lb. .23½- —
- powder, 0.5% pyrethins, bbls., works..lb. .25 - —

Pyridin, denaturing, ret. dms., works, frt. equald..gal. 1.85 - 1.90
- refd., 3°, ret. dms., same basis. lb. .45 - .46½

Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports. ton ton. 8.00 - 19.00

Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).

VELSICOL SOLVENT 3B

Sp. Gr. @ 15.5° C	.8871-.8654
Weight per Gal.	7.387-7.206
Flash Point T.C.C.	130° F.
Kauri Butanol Value (Toluol-100)	74+
A.S.T.M. Distillation:	
I.B.P.	350° F. Min.
10%	360-370
50%	370-380
90%	385-395
F.B.P.	405° F. Max

New and Improved

FOR *synthetic* BAKING ENAMELS

VELSICOL Solvent 3B is one of a large number of VELSICOL Solvents made to conform to the rigid specifications of protective coatings formulators. It is a highly aromatic solvent with the slow evaporation rate that promotes high gloss and leveling. VELSICOL's manufacturing controls assure you of uniformity in boiling range and solvent power.

Let us send you samples of VELSICOL 3B and complete information as to its adaptability to your formulations.

VELSICOL Hydro-carbon Resins

Suited to the production of a wide variety of protective coatings air dry and bakes . . . impart hard mar-proof films with excellent water and chemical resistance.

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VELSICOL Corporation

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Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, c.l., bulk, mines..ton.19.00 -11.50
325 mesh, same basis....ton.13.00 -13.00
No. 3, 200 mesh, c.l., mines. ton. 9.50 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.11.50 - —
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $1.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
gray, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., wks.lb. .14 - —
white, China, ivory, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works..lb. .17 - —
transparent, cs., works....lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —
shavings, amber, cs., works.. lb. .17 - —
mixed colors, cs., works..lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works.....lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract,[1] solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, in bond..lb. .063125- .06625
clarified, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .068125- .070625
dissolved, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .04375- .0505
tanks, works.....lb. .04075- —
ground, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .080 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .0915- —
Quebracho extract prices based on $12 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .12 - .15
Quercitron, crystals, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
extract, bbls., No. 1.....lb. .12 - —
solid, bxs. .....lb. .23 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs. net).. flask.98.00 -100.00
Quince seed, bgs.....lb. 1.30 - 1.75
Quinidine,[2] NF V, cryst., cns.oz. No stocks
pwd., precip., cns.....oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns.....oz. No stocks
Quinine,[2] NF, cns., 100 ozs...oz. No stocks
Acetate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Arsenite, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. ox. No stocks
Dihydrobromide, bots., 50 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Citrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Ethylcarbonate, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz No stocks
Ferrocyanide, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Formate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Glycerophosphate, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Hydrochlorides, USP, cns., 100 ozs..oz. .83½- —
Hydrochlorosulphate, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hydriodide, cns., 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Hypophosphite, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.oz. No stocks
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs., oz. No stocks
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs.oz. .80½- —
Sulphocarbolate, cns., 100 ozs.. oz. No stocks
Tannate, USP X, cns., 100 ozs. oz. No stocks
Tartrate, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. No stocks
Valerate, NF IV, 100 ozs..oz. No stocks
Quinine-urea hydrochloride,[2] USP. cns..oz. No stocks
Quinoline, dms., c.l., works...lb. .94½- .50

R

Rock salt, dry, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
paste, dms.....lb. .52 - —
Raspberries, dried, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis...lb. 1.10 - 1.90
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. per lb. higher dlvd. Pacific Coast prices equaled with Chicago dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., E. Rockies..lb. 1.00 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis..lb. .95 - —
medium shades, bbls., same basis..lb. .90 - —
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pgks., 5c. per lb. higher.
Selenide, dark, bbls., works. lb. 2.50 - —
light, same basis.....lb. 2.20 - —
Orange (see Orange).
Carmine, No. 40, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Crocus Martis (see Red, purple oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Resin toner, bbls., works....lb. 1.35 - —
Firetoner, dom., bbls., works.lb. .85 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bls., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y..lb. .09½- —
60-65%, bbls., same basis.lb. .09⅝- —
Imp., English, all shades..lb. .12 - —
Iron oxide, pure, bbls.....lb. .09 - .09½
reduced, 85% copperas oxide, bbls., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa., and E. St. Louis..lb. .08½- —
80% copperas oxide, bbls., same basis..lb. .085 - .094
Lacquer, maroon, bbls., wks. lb. 1.35 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works..lb. .90 - —
Lithol toner, alizarin, lake, bbls., works..lb. .60 - —
Pink, bbls., works.....lb. .20 - .25
Rose lake, bbls., works....lb. .25 - .28
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake 25% kgs., works..lb. .40 - —
Cadmium, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
deep, bbls., same basis..lb. 1.20 - —
Maroon, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works...lb. 2.62 - —
Metallic, bbls., works.....lb. .62 - —
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Para toner, concent., alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. .70 - —
Persian (see Orange).
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).

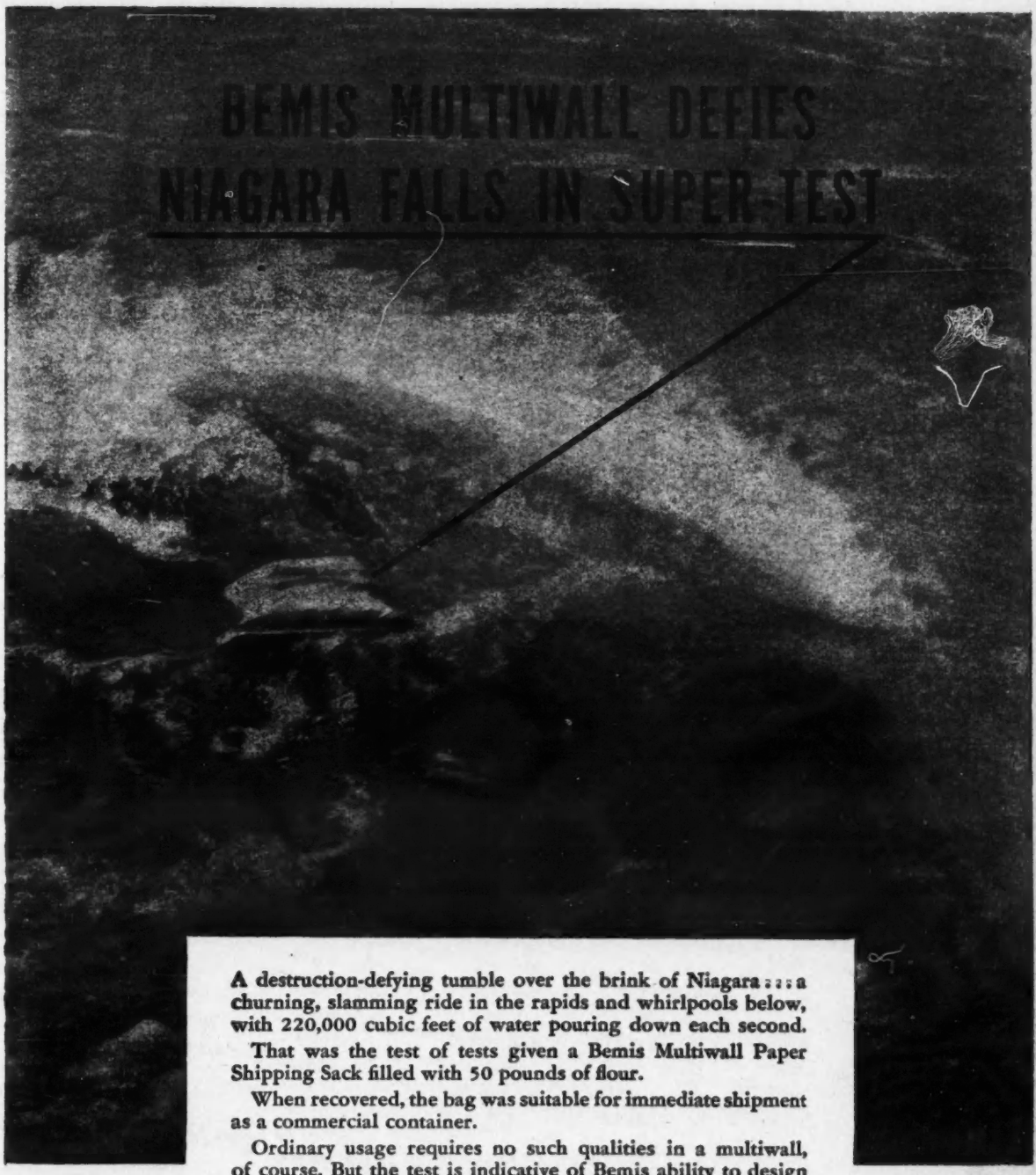
Red, phosphotungstic, rhodamine, Y, kgs., works..lb. 4.15 - —
Purple lake, kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
Scarlet ink toner, kgs., works. lb. .55 Nom.
Spanish oxide, grade 1, c.l., bbls..lb. .04½- .07½
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works..lb. 1.05 - —
MNPT maroon toner, kgs., works..lb. 3.25 - —
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., E. St. L.....lb. .11 - —
Venetian, 5%, bbls., wks....lb. .0220- —
10%, bbls., works.....lb. .0245- —
15%, bbls., works.....lb. .0265- —
20%, bbls., works.....lb. .02¾- —
25%, bbls., works.....lb. .03 - —
30%, bbls., works.....lb. .06¼- —
35%, bbls., works.....lb. .0660- —
40%, bbls., works.....lb. .04 - —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .25 - .40
Quicksilver, bbls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 2.77 - 2.79
Red saunders wood grd., bbls.lb. .35 - —
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.lb. .64 - .74
USP cryst., dms. frt. alld..lb. 1.60 - —
Rhatany root, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Rhubarb, whole, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
powd., bbls. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Riboflavin, bots.....kilo.200.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif., seller's option. lb. .70 - —
Rochelle salt, gran. powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 ship't..lb. .36½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .39 - .42
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .44 - .45
Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, Portuguese, bls.....lb. .06½- .09
Spanish, bls.....lb. .13 - .13½

Rosin, gum,[1]—
B, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.07 - 6.70½
D, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.74 - 6.77½
E, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.37 - 7.80½
F, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.37 - 7.40½
G, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.41 - 7.46½
H, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.43 - 7.46¼
I, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.43 - 7.46¼
K, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.47 - 7.50¼
M, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.49 - 7.52½
N, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.63 - 7.66¼
W.G., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 7.90 - 7.93¼
W.W., dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.17 - 8.20¼
X, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.17 - 8.20¼
Wood,[1] B (resin), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
K, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.05 - —
N, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.15 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works.100 lbs. 5.25 - —
WW, X, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.40 - —
Rotenone,[1] bbls., works.....lb.10.90 -12.50
extract, liq., dms., works.... per unit. 1.05 - —
powder (see Cube root).
Rottenstone,[1] bgs., c.l., mines.. ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.37.50 - —
Rue, bls.....lb. .45 - .50

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .55 - .70
activated, ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .50
Saccharin,[3] soluble and insoluble, 1,000 lbs. and up..lb. 1.30 - 1.35
smaller lots.....lb. 1.40 - 1.60

Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.60
Spanish, NF, tins.....lb.39.50 -40.00
not NF, tins.....lb.38.75 -39.00
Safrol, cns. .....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Sage, leucophylla, bgs., Pacific coast..lb. .32 - .33
Cyprus, good, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
fair, bls., futures.....lb. 18½- .19
Dalmatian, bls., futures.....lb. .35 - .39
Greek, bls. .....lb. .29 - .30½
Palestine, bls. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .18½- .18¾
Washington, Dalmatian-type, bls..lb. .40 - .41
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Salicin, bots., 5 lbs.....lb. No stocks
cns., 25 lbs.....lb. No stocks
Saligenin, dms., works.....lb.15.00 -20.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. .90 - —
fib. dms.....lb. .92 - .96
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.20 - —
l.c.l., bgs.....ton.17.20 -18.00
vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l..ton.15.70 - —
l.c.l. .....ton.19.00 -22.25
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works..ton.15.00 - —
Chrome (see Chrome cake).
Saltpeter, dbl. ref., gran., bbls., 10 ton lots..100 lbs. 8.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 8.55 - 8.60
powd., bbls., 10-20 ton lots.. 100 lbs. 9.20 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.55 - 9.60
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots....oz. 2.75 - —
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.kilo.170.00-185.00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 1.90
No. 2, cns.....lb. 1.40 - —
Sarsaparilla root, com., bls..lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .45 - .47
Mexican, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
select, bls.....lb. .65 - .75



A destruction-defying tumble over the brink of Niagara . . . a churning, slamming ride in the rapids and whirlpools below, with 220,000 cubic feet of water pouring down each second.

That was the test of tests given a Bemis Multiwall Paper Shipping Sack filled with 50 pounds of flour.

When recovered, the bag was suitable for immediate shipment as a commercial container.

Ordinary usage requires no such qualities in a multiwall, of course. But the test is indicative of Bemis ability to design and produce a bag more than capable of withstanding even the most extreme shipping conditions.

On packaging problems remember a Bemis Multiwall Specialist is always ready to help you. Call any of the 33 Bemis Plants and Offices.

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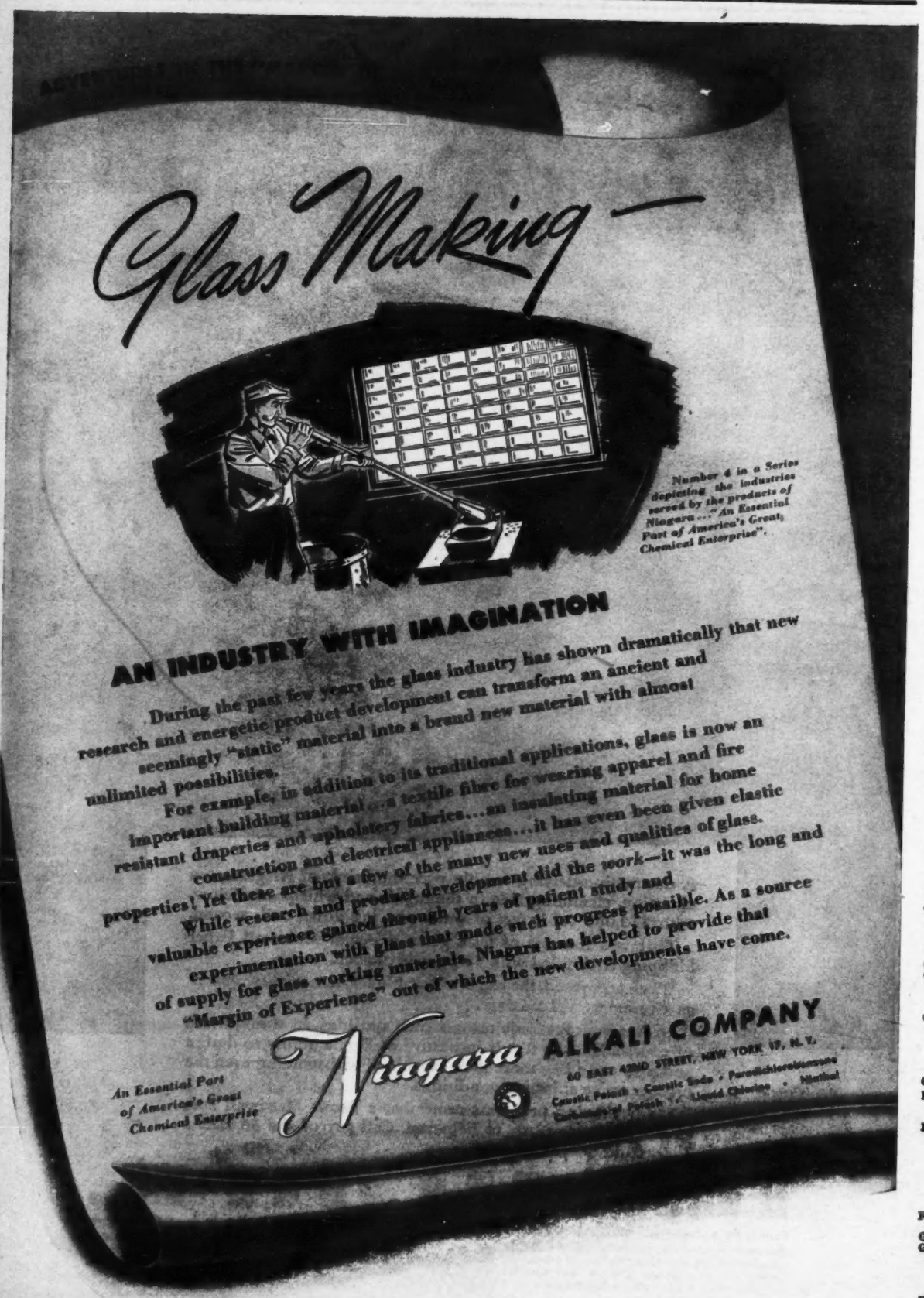
Savory, Calif., bbls.....lb. .75 - .76
Spanish, bls.....lb. .23 - .23½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Scammony resin, lump, cns...lb. 1.80 - —
powd., cns.....lb. 1.85 - —
Root, bgs.....lb. .09 - .10
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.....lb. .46 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs., 1 shipment...lb. .30½- —
bags, 5,600 lbs., 1 shipm't...lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31½- —
Selenium, pwd., cns., 10 lb. lots..
lb. 1.65 - —
cs., 1,000 lb. lots.....lb. 1.75 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Senna, Alex., half-leaf, bls...lb. .20 - .21
siftings, bgs.....lb. .10 - .10
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .18 - .19
2, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
3, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .15 - .17
Pods, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.25 Mom.
Shellac,[1] bleached, bonedry, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .42½- —
Chicago .....lb. .44 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .46 - —
refined, bois., 1,800-lb. lot.
lb. .42½- —
Boston .....lb. .42½- —
Chicago .....lb. .50 - —
Pacific coast.....lb. .53 - —
Bonedry shellac sales of less than 1,800 lbs., at following additions to maximum prices: (1) packed in bgs., ½c. per lb.; (2) bbls., 1c. more; (3) kgs., 2c. more.
B. C., V.S.O., Diamond I, 100 bgs..lb. .4600- —
Garnet, 100 bgs.....lb. .3200- —

Shellac, superfine, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y..lb. .3600- —
Chicago .....lb. .3710- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3060- —
TN, 100 bgs., Boston, N. Y.lb. .3550- —
Chicago .....lb. .3000- —
Pacific coast.....lb. .3595- —
Shellac in cs., 2c. higher. Shellac sales 1 bg. or 1 cs., 3c. additional; 1 to 9 bgs. or cs., 2c. more; 10 to 90 bgs., cs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill. works..
ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..
ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.19.00 -20.00
wet-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.18.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....ton.21.00 - —
400 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.
ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
99½-99¾, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., wks..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.21.50 -30.00
99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.22.00 -25.00
hard-quartz, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.15.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works,
ton.11.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.14.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15½- .27

Silver bullion.....oz. .71[illegible]- —
Cyanide, cns., 100 ozs.....oz. .41½- —
Nitrate, cns., 100 ozs., bots., 2,000-oz. lots..oz. .47 - —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .47½- —
smaller lots.....oz. .47½- .47⅝
Neucleinate, USP, bots., dms..
oz. .38 - .41
Potsinate, USP, bots., dms...oz. .288 - .336
Simarubra bark, bls.....lb. .57 - .62
Skullcap, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls. .....lb. .50 - .55
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -13.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Smalt, black, cns.....lb. .05 - .06
Blue, cns.....lb. .07 - .08½
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
cut, dom., bls., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
imp., bbls.....lb. No stocks
powd., bbls.....lb. .22 - .25
Soda acetate, anhyd., dms., dlvd.
lb. .09½- .10
NF, cryst., bbls., bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
tech., 60%, l.c.l., dlvd...lb. .05½- .06
Alginate, refined, water-soluble, bbls., works..lb. .70 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .42 - —
white, powd., dms.....lb. 1.80 - 1.60
Aluminate, for water treat., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.40 - —
other uses, bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.00
Antimoniate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .18 - .16½
Arsenate, dms., dealers, c.l. works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10½- .11½

Soda arsenite, gray, dms., dealers, c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Soda arsenite, gray, 2c. higher in Chi.; 3c. higher in Houston, Tex., and Palo Alto, Calif.
Ash, dense, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....
100 lbs. 2.18 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.33 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.58 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.98 - —
bbls., c.l., works, zone 1..
100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., zone 1.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. .95 - —
extra light, 58%, bgs., c.l....
100 lbs. 1.18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.45 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
light, 58%, bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.15
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.13 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.28 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.53 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 2.93 - —
bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1.....
100 lbs. 2.35 - —
2 .....100 lbs. 2.50 - —
3 .....100 lbs. 2.75 - —
4 .....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
bulk, c.l.....100 lbs. .90 - —
Soda ash sales zones are:—(1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound. of Ky. and Va.; also Ala., La., and Miss., S. of 31° Tex. E. of 104°, S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark., E. of 99° Okla.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 99°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 104° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 99°, Kans., Neb., W. of 99°, N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex. W. of 104° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
Soda benzoate, tech., bbls., 2 tons or more..lb. .39 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .40 - .41
USP, dms., 2 tons or more..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - .48
Bicarbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 2.65 - —
Bichromate,[2] bgs., c.l., works.
lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- .09¾
Soda bichromate, in bbls., ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld.
lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13 - .14
kgs., same basis.....lb. .13½- .14
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.60 - 2.10
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.60
solut., 22°, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.35 - —
30° bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
35°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.45 - —
40°, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., 500 lbs., works..lb. 25 - —
fiber dms., 100 lbs., works, lb. .26 - —
Cacodylate, bots., dms.....lb. 8.50 -10.50
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda monohydrate Soda sal).
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., Zone 1, dlvd.100 lbs. 3.55 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.70 - 3.95
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.20
4 dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.35 - 4.70
liquid, 47-49%, buyer's tanks, works..100 lbs. 1.92½- —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
70%, buyer's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 1.97½- —
seller's tanks, works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd..100 lbs. 3.15 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.55 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.95 - —
Caustic soda zones are same as soda ash.
Chlorate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- —
powd., kgs., c.l., works....lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .97 - .99½
Chloride (see Salt).
Chromate,[3] bbls., cks., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equal..lb. .09½- .09⅝
Soda chromate in bgs. is ½c. less.
Citrate, USP VIII, bbls.....lb. .16½- —
dms. .....lb. .19½- .23½
USP XII, gran., bbls.....lb. .24 - —
dms. .....lb. .28 - .32
powd., bbls.....lb. .24½- —
dms. .....lb. .28½- .32½
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Diacetate, 32-35% acidity, bbls., dlvd..lb. .09½- .10½
anhydrous, dms., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Fluoride, white, 95%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08 - —
96%, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08½- —
Soda fluoride prices at Los Angeles are f.o.b. works.
Formate, bgs., c.l., works...lb. .0655- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .069 - —
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs..lb. 1.04 - 1.08
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
dms. .....lb. 1.40 - —
powder, 2c. higher.
solution, 50%, clyrs., cns...lb. .22 - .26
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —


Glass Making—
AN INDUSTRY WITH IMAGINATION
During the past few years the glass industry has shown dramatically that new research and energetic product development can transform an ancient and seemingly "static" material into a brand new material with almost unlimited possibilities.
For example, in addition to its traditional applications, glass is now an important building material...a textile fibre for wearing apparel and fire resistant draperies and upholstery fabrics...an insulating material for home construction and electrical appliances...it has even been given elastic properties! Yet these are but a few of the many new uses and qualities of glass.
While research and product development did the work—it was the long and valuable experience gained through years of patient study and experimentation with glass that made such progress possible. As a source of supply for glass working materials, Niagara has helped to provide that "Margin of Experience" out of which the new developments have come.
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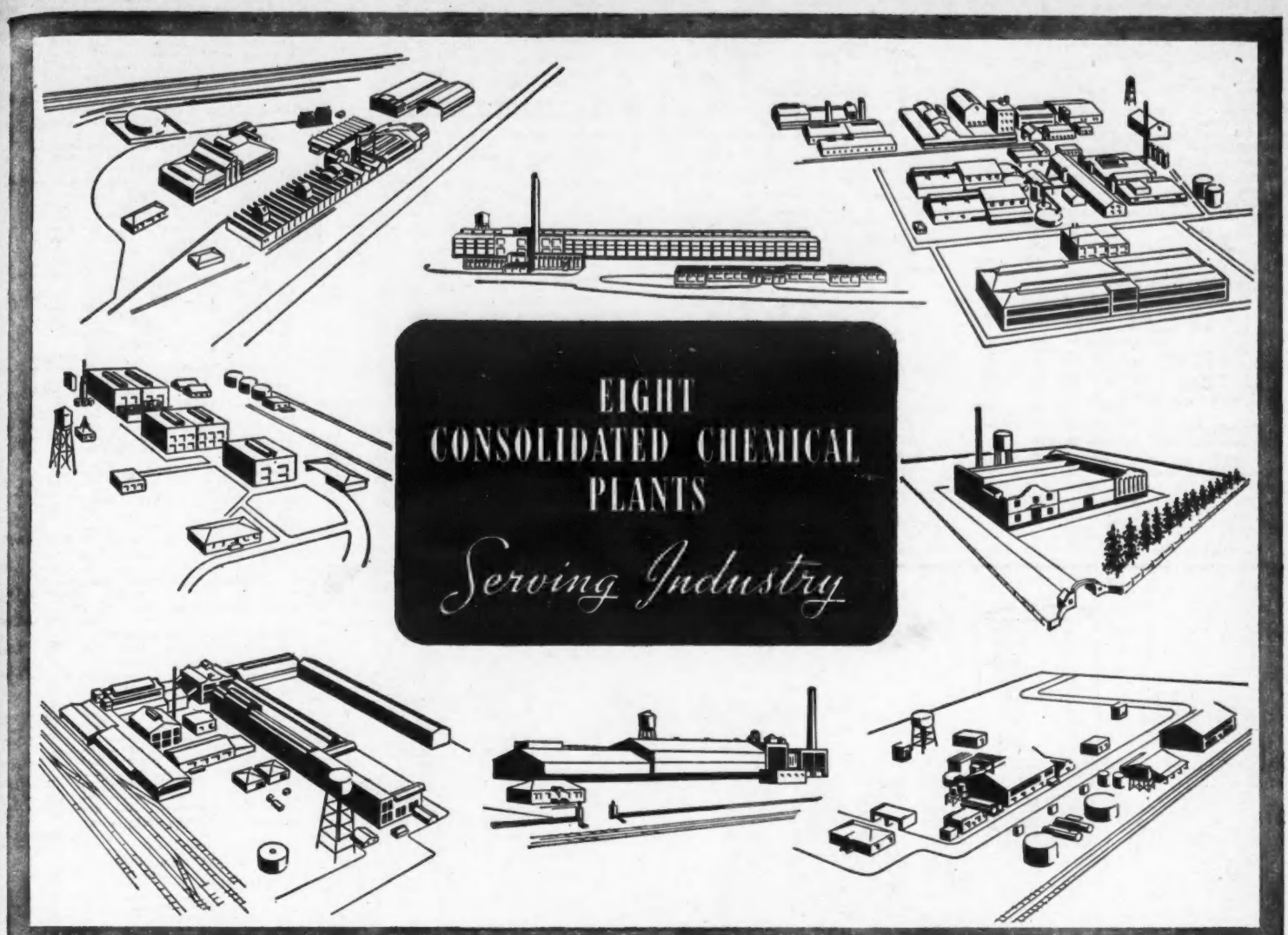

Since its beginning sixty-eight years ago, Consolidated Chemical Industries has progressively expanded its facilities.

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POTASSIUM SULPHATE
BONE BLACK
BONE MEAL
BONE FLOUR
BONE GREASE
BONE OIL
BONE GLUE
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DIGESTA BONE MEAL
EDIBLE GELATIN
EXTRACTED BONE GLUE
MEAT SCRAP
TANKAGE
TALLOW
FLESHING GREASE

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Soda hydroxide, USP, sticks, dms..lb. .07 - .70
c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, cns.....lb. .67 - .76
Hyposulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.....
100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 2.50 - —
pea, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Soda, hyposulphite, crystals, in bbls., 20c. higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .10 - .12
Iodate, dms., jars.....lb. 5.40 - 5.45
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.53 - 2.57
dms., jars.....lb. 2.42 - —
Mandelate, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.32
Metaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .0425- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .051 - —
bgs., c.l. dlvd.....lb. .0435- —
l.c.l., N. Y., or Chi....lb. .046 - —
Metantlate, bgs.....lb. .40 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald....
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis...100 lbs. 4.30 - 5.00
gran., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.55
Methylate, bots., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
cns., works.....lb. .55 - .60
dms., works.....lb. .45 - .52
Molybdate,[1] anhyd., kgs., works, lb. .47 - —
crystals, bgs., works.....lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
works .....100 lbs. 3.65 - —
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .50 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., works..ton.30.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.27.00 - —
refd, gran., bbls., 10 tons.
100 lbs. 3.90 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00

Soda nitrate, imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac. whse.
ton.33.00 - —
200-lb. bgs., same basis.
ton.32.40 - —
bulk, same basis.....ton.30.00 - —
Nitrite, 96-98%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .06¾- —
west coast ports..100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.05
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 8.96 -11.90
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.
100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 5.45 - 5.80
flake, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.55
Oxalate neut., bgs., works..lb. 10 - —
Pantothenate, dextrorotary, 100-gram bots..per gram. .10 - —
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald..lb. .17 - .18
powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .16 - .16¾
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.lb. .17 - —
kgs., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - —
Perborate, NF, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. U. of Miss..lb. .14 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .17 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.20
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works..
100 lbs. 2.65 - 2.70
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.45
USP XII, dried, bbls., dms., works..lb. .189 - —
monobasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - 9.00

Soda phosphate, tribasic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.95
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
cryst., bgs., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
kgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 3.40 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
Soda phosphate in bbls. 20c. higher. USP (see Sodium phosphate, dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs.....lb. 10¾- —
bbls.....lb. 11 - —
Pyrophosphate, ferric, dms., 10,000 lbs., works..lb. 22 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 23½- —
tetra-basic, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..
100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis.100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.75
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Sal, bgs.....100 lbs. 1.85 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
bbls.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Salicylate, dms.....lb. .53 - .54
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., wks.
100 lbs. 1.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., zone 1, dlvd....100 lbs. 2.70 - —
2, dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
3, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.10 - —
4, dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Soda sesquicarbonate l.c.l. price zones are same as those for soda ash.
Sesquisilicate, dms., c.l., works.
100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.45
Silicate, 40°, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. .80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.05 - 1.20
tanks, works.....ton.13.50 - —
42°, turbid, dms., c.l., works,
100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.80
tanks, works.....ton.25.00 - —

Soda silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06½- .07
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .07½
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. 22½- 23½
Stearate, bbls., works.....lb. .19 - .24
Sulphate, NF, dried, powd., bbls..lb. .07 - 07¼
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., wks
100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.20
cryst. (see Glauber's salt)
USP cryst. gran., bbls.....lb. .07 - .10
Sulphide, cryst., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
solid, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 3.90
Sulphite, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.35 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works....
100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.00
Sulphocarbolate, USP IX, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .28 - .33
powd., bbls.....lb. .30 - .34
Sulphocyanide, CP, dms.....lb. .55 - .61
Sulphohydrate, liquid, 38%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis.
lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
liquid, 38%, tanks, 100% basis, works..lb. .06¾- —
flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 05 - —
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. .12 - —
Thiocyanate (see Soda, sulphocyanide).
Thiosulphate (see Soda hyposulphite).
Tungstate,[1,6] tech., kgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Soda-ammonia phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equld.....lb. .23 - —
Soda-cinchophen, bots., dms., works..lb. 3.75 - 3.85
Soda-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, stand. cont. 125-250 lbs...lb. .19 - .22
Soda-sulphadiazin, USP, dms., works..lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphamerazin, dms., works. lb.10.50 -10.60
Soda-sulphapyridine, powd., bots., dms., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Soda-sulphathiazole, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Solvent naphtha, dms., wks..gal. .31 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
Minneapa, Colo.....gal. .26 - —
high-flash, dms., works..gal. .32 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Omaha to 2c. per gal..gal. .27 - —
wire enamel, ref. dms., c.l., frt. equalized..gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .22 - —
Sorbitol, com'l, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
Soybean meal,[1,7] 41%, bulk, c.l., Decatur..ton.39.00 - —
Protein, alpha, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works..lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works.....lb. .20¼- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .20¾- .24
Sparteine sulphate, bots., cns..oz. 2.25 - 2.90
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .43 - .49
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .43 - .50
Spruce extract, liq., reg., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .02½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .01½- —
pwd., super, bgs., c.l., wks.lb. .04½- —
Squaw vine, bls.....lb. .53 - .55
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .16 - .20
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls...lb. .10¾- .11¼
Starch, corn, pearl, bgs..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.72 - —
powd., bgs.....100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Chicago .....100 lbs. 3.83 - —
Potato, bgs., c.l.....lb. .16 - .16¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .15¾- .16
Rice, bgs., c.l.....lb. No stocks
Sweetpotato, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Wheat, thick boil, bgs.....lb. .05 - —
Starch, iodide, bots.....lb. 1.87 - —
Staves acre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. No stocks
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .21 - .29
Seed, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
Strontium bromide, cns., dms.lb. .52 - .55
Carbonate, 90%, bbls.....lb. .14 - .16
98%, bbls.....lb. .23 - .25
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Chromate, bbls., kgs., Phila..lb. .35 - .37
Iodide, bots.....lb. 2.06 - 3.15
jars, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms.....lb. 1.30 - 1.35
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Oxalate, bbls., works.....lb. .38 - .40
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Sulphate, nat., air-floated, 325 mesh 90%, bbls., works..ton.58.00 - —
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, bots.....oz.30.00 -50.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs., lb. 2.40 - 2.45
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs..oz. 1.00 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots.....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .45 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works...lb. .40 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphadiazine, USP, dms., works. lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphaguanidin, dms., works..lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Sulphamerazin, dms., works...lb. 9.00 - 9.10
Sulphanilamide, USP, powd., bots., works..lb. 9.00 - 9.10
fib. dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - 1.25
Sulphanilamide, 80-60 mesh, 10c. higher.
Sulphapyridin, powd., bots., tins., works..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Sulphathiazole, USP, powd., dms., works..lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Sulphonethylmethane, kgs.....lb. 6.75 - 6.85
Sulphonmethane, kgs.....lb. 5.25 - 5.35
Sulphur, crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract..long ton.16.00 - —
vessels, Gulf ports, contract..long ton.17.50 - —
Sulphur, flour, comm'l, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - 2.11
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs., lb. .18 - .20

FOR GLASS AND CERAMICS

Each succeeding year Stauffer supplies increasing quantities of Borax, Boric Acid, Nitrate of Potash, Caustic Soda and Sulphur to the glass and ceramic industry. Specify Stauffer for a dependable source of supply on the chemicals listed below.

Stauffer Chemical Since 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICALS

Borax	Cream of Tartar	Sulphur
Boric Acid	Liquid Chlorine	Sulphuric Acid
Carbon Bisulphide	Muriatic Acid	Sulphur Chloride
Carbon Tetrachloride	Nitric Acid	*Superphosphate
Caustic Soda	Silicon Tetrachloride	Tartaric Acid
Citric Acid	Sodium Hydrosulphide	Tartar Emetic
*Copperas	Stripper, Textile	Titanium Tetrachloride
	*Sulphate of Alumina	

(*Items marked with star are sold on West Coast only.)

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
221 N. La Salle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
636 California Street, San Francisco 8, Cal.
555 South Flower St., Los Angeles 13, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O.—Apopka, Fla.
North Portland, Oregon—Houston 2, Texas

STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY

Sulphur, refined, flour, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.40
heavy, bgs., c.l., works.... 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.95 - 3.10
light, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.20
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.40 - 3.55
Refined sulphur flowers in bbls., 35c. higher.
rock, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.70
roll, bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - 2.90
rubbermakers', bgs., c.l., wks. 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .03 - .03½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 - .04½
10-gal. dms., c.l., works...lb. .07 - .07½
l.c.l. .....lb. .08 - .08½
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .06 - —
multi-unit cars, works..lb. .04½- .06
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb. .16 - .31
Iodide, bots., jars.....lb. 3.90 - 4.11
Sumac extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb. .10½- —
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls.....lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls. .....lb. .11 - .18½
Superphosphate,[1] pulverized, run-of-pile under 22% a.p.a., bulk, production points, Baito..unit-ton. .65 - —
Florida .....unit-ton. .91 - .94
others .....unit-ton. .87 - .94

Delivery points, Ariz., Calif., Colo., Ida., Kans., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., 88½c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge from Anaconda, Mont., in excess of $8.08 per ton; guaranteed 18, 19 or 20% a.p.a., ½c. per unit-ton higher.

triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., bulk, producing points, Florida. unit-ton. .63 - —
South Carolina..unit-ton. .70 - —
Tennessee .....unit-ton. .75 - —

Other States and D.C., 62c. per unit-ton plus frt. charge for 48% from E. Tampa, Fla.

Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25

T

Talc,[1] dom., ordinary, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.50 -24.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.16.50 -30.00
Calif., bgs., c.l., wks.ton.17.50 -43.00
Pennsylvania, bgs., c.l., works..ton.11.00 -13.50
l.c.l., works.....ton.12.00 -14.50
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works. ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.15.00 - —
fibrous, grd., coarse, off-color, New York, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 - —
grd., fine, New York, 325 mesh, 93-94%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.13.00 -13.00
98 - 99.5%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.15.25 -19.25
99.85 - 99.95%, bgs., c.l., works..ton.17.00 -21.00
imp. Canada, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -30.00
Tallow,[1,7] edible, tanks.....lb. .09½- —
inedible, extra, loose.....lb. .06½- —
special, loose.....lb. .08½- —
sulphonated, 50% (42% fat), dms., c.l..lb. .07 - .07½
(70% fat), dms., c.l.....lb. .10 - .10½
Tallow, sulphonated, l.c.l., ½c. higher.
Tamarind, bbls.....lb. .13 - .14
Tankage,[1,7] animal, feed grd., 9-11% ammon., bulk, unit-ton. 5.53 ± 7.50
Chicago .....unit-ton. 5.53 ± 7.50
fert. grd., 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., bulk..unit-ton. 4.00 ± .10
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk, Chicago..unit-ton. 4.00 ± .10
Tapioca flour,[1,9] bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Tar acid oil, 15-19%, dms., c.l., works..gal. .29½- .30½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .28½- .32½
25%, dms., c.l., works...gal. .30 - .35½
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - .37½
Tar, pine (see Pinetar).
Tara[1] pods, c.l., ex dock U. S. ports..long ton.97.25 - —
powd., c.l., same basis.... long ton.125.00 - —
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .60 - .65
Leaves, bgs.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb. .47½- .49
dms. .....lb. .46½- .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .52½- .56
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l .....lb. .32 - .32½
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .70 - .75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - .80
Terpineol, alpha (see A).
com'l, dms., c.l., South.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, South.....lb. .13 - —
pure, dms.....lb. .84 - .90
Terpinglycol ether, dms. (extra), c.l., works..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb. .80 - .87
prime, cns., dms.....lb. .63 - .70
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works, lb. .06 - .06½
Tetrachloroethylene, NF VI, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .30 - .31½
smaller dms., works.....lb. .23½- .25½
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetralin, dms.....lb. .19 - —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Soda pyrophosphate).
Thallium sulphate, 90%, bots., works..lb.12.50 Nom.
Theobromine, dms., 25-lb. lots.. lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.95 - 4.10
Thiamine hydrochloride, dms., 100 grams or more..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .24 - —
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiouren, CP, dms.....lb. .95 - .98
Thorium nitrate, cn., works...lb. 2.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
futures, bgs. .....lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bls. .....lb. .14 - .14½
Thymol, cns.....lb. 2.40 - 2.75
Iodide, dms.....lb. 2.40 - 2.80
Timbo root (see Cube root).

Tin chloride,[4] anhydrous.....lb. No stocks
crystals,[6] bgs., bbls.....lb. No stocks
Metal,[1,6] .....lb. .52 - —
Bolivian .....lb. .62½- —
Straits .....lb. No stocks
Oxide,[1,6] bbls.....lb. .54 - .55
Tetrachloride,[4] anhyd., dms., works..lb. .31 - .36
Titanium dioxide,[1,4] chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .15½- .18½
nonchalking,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .19½- .17½
plain, bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .14½- .15½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, barium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Calcium base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05¾- —
Calcium-rutile base,[1,4] bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .05¾- —
magnesium base,[2,4] divd...lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .06 - —
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ½c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., divd., l.c.l., ex whse., ¼c. higher.
Tetrachloride, CP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb. .57 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 55-gal. dms., works. lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works.....lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluidin base, distilled, kgs...lb. .90 - —
Toluol (toluene), coaltar, 2°, indust., dms., return, wks. gal. .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —

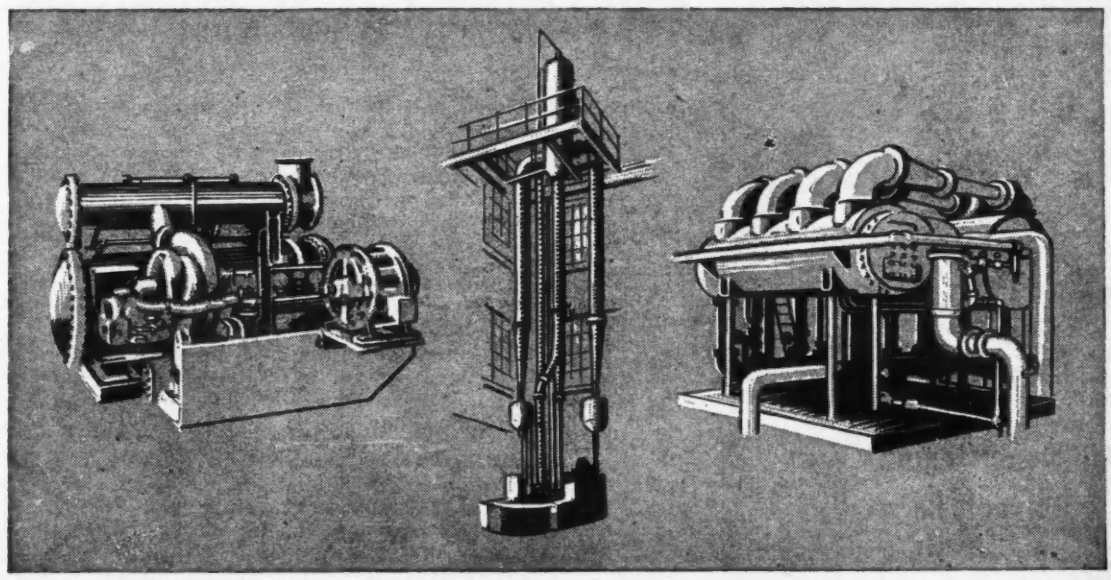
Toluol, 1°, nitration, ret. dms., works..gal .32 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .27 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .27 - —
Petroleum toluol prices, same as those for coaltar toluol.
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bbls. lb. .90 - .91
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Brazilian, Surinam, cs....lb. .90 - .95
Totaquine,[1,6] USP XII, 100-ozs. lots..oz. .52 - —
Triacetin, dms., works.....lb. .28 - .32
Triamylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .96 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. 1.01 - —
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb. .29 - .31
smaller pkgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Phosphate, cns., l.c.l., divd..lb. .53 - .55
dms., l.c.l., divd... .....lb. .49 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .81 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .07½- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., Zone 1, works, frt. alld..lb. .06 - —
Zone 2, frt. alld.....lb. .06½- —
Zone 3, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Zone 4, ex whse.....lb. .09 - —

Trichloroethylene, l.c.l., prices, ¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont. (E), N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash

Tricresyl phosphate, tech., cns., works..lb. .22 - .23½
dms., c.l., divd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .25½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .24 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Triethyl phosphate, cns.....lb. .40 - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%....lb. .36 - —
tanks, works, basis 100%....lb. .30 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. in E..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17½- —
Trimethylamine, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .39 - —
Trimethylolpropane, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - —
Tripoli,[1] air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.21.50 - —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works.. ton.17.50 - —
once-grd., bgs., c.l., works.ton.16.00 - —
Trisodium phosphate (see Soda phosphate tribasic).
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99-99.7%, dms., works..lb. 2.60 - 5.40
Oxide, kgs.....lb. No prices
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls....lb. .19½- .20
Haitian, bls. .....lb. .14½- .15
Jamaica, futures, bls.....lb. .15½- .16
Madras, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Turpentine, gum, ret. dms., c.l. gal. .93½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .94½- —
tanks, Savannah.....gal. .83½- —

Mutual Bichromates

COMBAT REFRIGERATION CORROSION



Mutual Bichromates have been used for many years to inhibit corrosion in refrigeration systems as the brines in refrigeration systems cause severe corrosion unless the proper precautions are taken. Mutual Bichromates are the ideal preventive because no other chemicals have exhibited so powerful an inhibitive influence on ferrous surfaces.

For calcium chloride brines, refrigerating engineers recommend the addition of 100 pounds of sodium bichromate for each 1,000 cubic feet of brine. Sufficient sodium hydroxide is added to convert the bichromate to the normal chromate. For neutral brines, this amounts to about 27 pounds of caustic soda per 100 pounds of bichromate. For calcium-magnesium chloride or sodium chloride brines, 200 pounds of bichromate, with the corresponding amounts of caustic soda, should be used per 1,000 cubic feet of brine.

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- ☐ Dyeing Chromic Acid Anodized Aluminum—Colored Finishes
- ☐ Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors in Bimetallic Systems
- ☐ Chromate Corrosion Inhibitors for Internal Combustion Engines
- ☐ Corrosion Control in the Refrigeration Industry

Name .....
Company .....
Address .....

Turpentine, wood,[1] d.d., dms., East..gal. .65 - .70
tanks, East.....gal. .60 - —
steam-dist., rct. dms., East. gal. .59 - .60
tanks, East.....gal. .54 - .76
Sulphate, rct. dms.....gal. .65 - .70

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium,[6] oxide, black, bgs...lb. 2.52 - —
yellow, kgs. .....lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N., bgs., c.l., works or ship. pts..ton.68.00 - —
l.c.l., ship. pts.....ton.70.50 -80.00
import, pure, cs.....lb. .12 - —
Fertilizer comp., 42% N., bulk, c.l., works or Atlantic or Gulf ports..ton.57.40 - —
Urea, fert. comp., fixed ammonia content, usual Atlantic and Gulf ports, NH_3..ton.116.80 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor (A and B), f r e e ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va..ton.59.00 - —
fixed ammonia content, Belle, W. Va., freight equalized with Hopewell, Va., NH_3..ton.112.00 - —
C and D prices for Urea-ammonia liquor are $1.20 per ton of nitrogen higher than the A and B respectively for the same destinations.
Urunday, extract, 69% tannin, ex dock, U.S. ports..lb. .05625- .05875
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .10 - .19

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .56 - .59
Indian, bls.....lb. .46 - .48
Valonia, beards, bgs., f.a.s...ton. No prices
Cups, bgs., f.a.s.....ton. No prices
Vanadium[1] pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. 1.10 - —
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb. 7.75 - 8.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins .....lb.10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, white label, tins.....lb. 3.50 - 3.75
yellow label, tins.....lb. 3.25 - 3.50
West Indian, tins.....lb. No stocks
Vanillin,[1] ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.65 - 2.75
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.85 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.40 - 2.80
Vanillin, ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs. or more..lb. 2.25 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 2.45 - 2.80
Venice turpentine, artif., cns..lb. .24 - .28
Verdigris, bbls., bgs.....lb. .22 - .23
Vinyl acetate, chys., works....lb. .25 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16 - —
smaller pkgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .28 - —
Ether, beta., 75 c.c., less 20% and 20%..bot. 1.50 - —
50 c.c., same basis.....bot. 1.05 - —
25 c.c., same basis.....bot. .65 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridine, rct. dms., works.lb. 1.50 - —
Vitamin A (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver).
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochlorides).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran and Yeast).
Viosterol (irradiated ergosterol), bots., mil., units. .10 - .12
in corn oil (see Calciferol).
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver, halibut-liver, viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
Violet, methyl, toner (see M).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha, v.m.p.).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. .55 Nom.
Wattle bark,[1,2] E. Africa, bgs., f.a.s..ton.82.50 - —
S. Africa, merchantable, bgs., f.a.s..ton.82.50 - —
fair average, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.85.00 - —
prime quality, bgs., f.a.s.. ton.87.50 - —
extract,[1] liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .05½- .06¼
tanks, works.....lb. .04¾- .05¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock..lb. .05365- .05845
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock. lb. .0572- .0697
Wattle extract prices based on $12 freight and $1.00 insurance per long ton.
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs.....lb. No stocks
Bees, bleached, USP, white, bricks, cakes, cs.....lb. .66 - .70
slabs, bgs.....lb. .65 - .69
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .51 - .53
Western hemisphere, bgs.lb. .59 - .61
refined, yellow, bricks, bgs.lb. .60 - .65
slabs, cs.....lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .75 - .78
refined, bgs.....lb. .82 - .83
Powdered, candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 6½c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.70 - 1.72
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.78 - 1.80
No. 3, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
refined, bgs., ton lots...lb. 1.85 - 1.87
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.83 - 1.90
No. 2, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.85 - 1.87
Powdered carnauba prices, same differentials as powdered candelilla.
Ceresin, dom., 125°-180° m.p., bgs..lb. .12½- .15½
125°-140° m.p., bgs.....lb. .14 - —
150°-165° m.p., bgs.....lb. .19 - .23
Japan, cs.....lb. No stocks
Microcrystalline, 170°-176° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, cns., 50 tons, yearly contract, group 3, works..lb. .14½- —
amber, cns., smaller lots, same basis..lb. .14½- .15½
black, cns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .13 - .13½
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., amber, cns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .16½- .17½
black, cns., 50 tons, same basis..lb. .14½- —
smaller lots., same basis, lb. .13 - .13½
190°-195° m.p., A.S.T.M., white, cns., 50 tons, same basis. lb. .24½- —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .23 - .25½
Montan, bgs.....lb. .60 - .62
Ouricury, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Powdered ouricury prices same as powdered candelilla.
Ozokerite, dom., 180-190 F., l.c.l. .....lb. .23 - —
182-188 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .21 - —
171-178 F., bgs., c.l.....lb. .17 - —
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .17 - .22
cakes, cs.....lb. .23 - .28
White seal (see Lead, white).
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more..lb. 2.60 - —
White pine bark, rossed, bls..lb. .14 - .19
Whiting,[1] chalk, dry-grd., bgs., c.l..ton.18.00 -22.00
l.c.l. .....ton.20.00 -24.00
wet-ground, bgs., c.l.....ton.21.00 -25.00
l.c.l. .....ton.26.00 -29.00
gilders, bolted, bgs., c.l.ton.29.00 -34.00
l.c.l. .....ton.31.00 -35.00
extra-bolted, bgs., c.l..ton.32.00 -36.00
l.c.l. .....ton.33.00 -37.00
Limestone, dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., 40 tons, N. E., works..ton. 6.00 - —
smaller lots, N.E., works. ton. 7.00 - 9.00
wet-grd., air-coated, 300 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l..ton. 5.25 -10.10
200 mesh, 99½%, bgs., c.l., ton. 5.00 - 9.00
99%, bgs., c.l.....ton. 4.25 - 7.00
water-floated, extra gilders, bgs., c.l..ton.10.00 - —
gilders, bgs., c.l.....ton.12.45 - —
putty grade, bgs., c.l..ton.12.00 - —
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -28.00
l.c.l. .....ton.25.00 -29.00
precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.14.00 -15.00
l.c.l. .....ton.18.00 -20.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, bls..lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
rossed, green, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Witch-hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Witherite (see Barium carbonate, natural).
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., N. Tonawanda, N. Y..ton.20.00 - —
60 mesh, same basis.....ton.24.00 - —
80 mesh, same basis.....ton.27.00 - —
100 mesh, same basis.....ton.30.00 -32.00
Woodflour, in bags, 25c. each extra, returnable.
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Wormwood, bls.....lb. .80 - .90

X

Xanthorrhiza, bls. .....lb. .25 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylidin, mixed, dms.....lb. .35 - .36
Xylol (xylene), coaltar, indus., rct. dms., works..gal. .21 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld..gal. .26 - —
West Minnequa, Colo..gal. .20 - —
10°, rct. dms., works.....gal. .24 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .20 - —
5°, rct. dms., works.....gal. .21 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .26 - —
8°, rct. dms., works.....gal. .27 - —
tanks, E. of Omaha, frt. alld. gal. .21 - —
Petroleum, 10°, tanks E. of Omaha, frt alld..gal. .26 - —

Y

Yara yara, cryst., bots., cns..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units, dms..lb. .25 - —
90 B units, dms.....lb. .45 - —
200 B units, dms.....lb. .80 - —
300 B units, dms.....lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .22 - —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other State and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., divd.....lb. 1.25 - 2.25
Cadmium, CP, bgs.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
ton lots, E. of Rockies..lb. .50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .55 - —
sulphide, orange, cs., kgs., works..lb. 1.10 Nom.

—Continued on page 56

The technology of modern manufacturing embraces, in ever increasing degree, application of the science of chemistry as well as the mechanical forces of physics. Likewise the accomplishment of a physical act through a chemical medium becomes more and more common practice. Solving problems of adsorption is a typical sample of this method.

Of the various adsorptive materials, Activated Carbon has proved to be exceptionally adaptable and versatile. It has high adsorptive capacity, is chemically stable, readily regenerated and can be made in a variety of forms and sizes to meet specific needs. Moreover it can be produced relatively economically on a tonnage basis for large scale applications.

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GOVERNMENT-OWNED
STYRENE PLANTS
FOR SALE or LEASE

The War Assets Administration, a disposal agency, invites proposals for the purchase or lease of the following properties in the interest of continued employment. These properties were acquired by various agencies of the Government for production in the war effort, and are now, or shortly will be, declared surplus to Government needs. Listing of these plants by name of lessee is for identification purposes only, and has no connection with the lessee's own plants or facilities.

GOVERNMENT OWNED
SURPLUS PLANTS

Texas City, Texas (Plancor 214)
Monsanto Chemical Company

Plant: Consists of land, buildings, machinery and equipment for the manufacture of Styrene and ethylene obtained from Propane. The annual rated production capacity is 50,000 short tons of Styrene and 2,000 short tons of Toluene.

LAND: Property comprises 27 3/5 acres.

BUILDINGS: PRODUCTION AREA consists of 3 trains each having a rated maximum capacity of 20,000 short tons of Styrene per year. The major units in this area are as follows: Alkylation, Alkylation Liquor Distillation, Dehydrogenation and mixture distillation, Ethyl Benzene Cracking and Propane Cracking. The usual appurtenances consisting of pumps, exchangers, tanks, and control equipment are provided. ADMINISTRATIVE AREA contains an office building, service building, Laboratory, Storeroom, Instrument Shop, Fire Truck House, and Oil Storage and Paint Shop, totaling about 52,000 square feet in area. Office furniture and fixtures and laboratory equipment are included. STEAM BOILER PLANT is of out-door type, consisting of 16 oil-field type boilers having a combined capacity of 2100 H.P.

UTILITIES: Fresh water is supplied from three deep wells on the property. Water treatment equipment is installed for treatment of this water for boiler use. Salt water used for process cooling and fire protection is from Galveston Bay.

Electricity from Community Public Service Company.

Natural Gas is supplied by Houston Pipe Line Company. **War Assets Administration, HOUSTON, TEXAS.**

●

Kobuta, Pa. (Plancor 483)
Koppers Company, Inc.

Plant: Consists of land, buildings, machinery and equipment. Designed to produce annually 80,000 short tons of Butadiene from alcohol and 37,500 short tons of Styrene. Also a steam and power generating plant rated at 1,500,000 pounds of steam per hour and 35,000 KW electric capacity.

LAND: Comprises approx. 346 acres.

BUILDINGS & EQUIPMENT: BUTADIENE PLANT consists of four Butadiene production units, two Dowtherm units, alcohol storage tanks and unloading equipment. Buildings of concrete and brick construction. Each unit has a rated capacity of 20,000 tons annually. STYRENE PLANT contains Styrene cracking, purification, and rerun units. Buildings of concrete and brick construction. Necessary equipment for the manufacture, purification, storage, and shipping of product. POWER PLANT: Reinforced concrete building, six stories, containing three B&W boilers, 350,000 lbs/hr. continuous rating each, and one Combustion Engineering 200,000 lbs/hr. boiler, all equipped with coal pulverizing equipment. 35,000 KW Westinghouse "topping" turbo-generator unit and power distribution equipment.

UTILITIES: Water for industrial and fire protection purposes drawn from the Ohio River. Drinking water from wells. Sewers consist of sanitary, storm, and contaminated effluent systems. Light and Power from the power system.

TRANSPORTATION: Railroad connections with the P&LE and Pennsylvania Railroads. Highway No. 18, paved, adjoins the property. Water transportation available on the Ohio River which the property faces. **War Assets Administration, CLEVELAND, OHIO.**

●

Los Angeles, Cal. (Plancor 929)
Dow Chemical Company

Plant: Consists of land, buildings, machinery and equipment for the manufacture of Styrene from grain alcohol. The annual rated capacity of this plant is 25,000 short tons.

LAND: Site consists of approx. 105 3/5 acres. Approx. 92 acres are fenced and comprise the main manufacturing area.

BUILDINGS: PRODUCTION AREA includes an ethylene plant, ethyl benzene plant, alcohol recovery unit, and two trains each comprising Hydrochloric Acid Plant and Catalyst house, ethyl benzene cracking plant with control house, and Styrene finishing plant. ADMINISTRATIVE AREA comprises an Office and Laboratory, a Cafeteria, a Garage and Fire Station, a Carpenter and Paint Shop, and a Machine Shop, totaling approx. 90,800 square feet in area. Office and Laboratory equipment are included. STORAGE AREA includes steel tankage sufficient for the storage of raw and finished liquid materials. STEAM PLANT consists of ten low-pressure and two modern high-pressure boilers supplied from a water treatment plant.

UTILITIES: Water from Dominquez Water and Land Co. and from the City of Los Angeles. Electricity from the City of Los Angeles. Natural Gas from the Southern California Gas Co. **War Assets Administration, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.**

●

Velasco, Texas (Plancor 930)
Dow Chemical Company

Plant: Consists of land, buildings, machinery, and equipment for the manufacture of Styrene from ethylene supplied by others through pipeline, and Benzene received by barge. Annual rated capacity is 50,000 short tons of Styrene.

LAND: Site consists of approx. 237½ acres adjacent to Magnesium Plant.

BUILDINGS: PRODUCTION AREA consists of 4 trains each comprising Ethyl Benzene, Ethyl Benzene cracking, and Styrene Finishing Units with Control houses, change houses, switch houses and general facilities. All operation units are designed for fully automatic operation. ADMINISTRATIVE AREA comprises an Office and Laboratory; a Garage and Fire Station, Welding and Repair Shop, Machine Shop, Paint Shop and Compressor House. STORAGE AREA comprises steel tankage for all raw and finished liquid materials.

UTILITIES: Complete.

TRANSPORTATION: Rail connections to the Houston and Brazos Valley Railroad. **War Assets Administration, HOUSTON, TEXAS.**

●

These plants are being offered for sale subject to certain conditions specified by Office of Rubber Reserve as to their production.

CREDIT TERMS MAY BE ARRANGED FOR THE PURCHASE OF THESE PLANTS

General information is available from your nearest War Assets Administration Office. For specific data, contact the office indicated below. All data contained herein are necessarily abbreviated and subject to correction. They are not intended for use as a basis for negotiations. WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION reserves the unqualified right to reject any or all proposals or offers received for the above properties.

Address all inquiries and proposals to:

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WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION

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877

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Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

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Volume 149 June 24, 1946 Number 25

Facts Are Lacking

If fact-finding were not a lost art, a neglected function, a forgotten occupation, or some sort of disregarded aid in time of need, many of today's economic troubles doubtless would be less serious. In all the disturbances and dissatisfactions which are obstructing the return of what is left of civilized thinking and endeavor to the pursuits of peace, there is such a fundamentally contributory confusion of data and declarations that it is evident that facts have little part therein.

Certainly it does not today cost three times as much to make and market a white cotton shirt as it did five years ago—if all contributing costs are reduced to their least common denominator. It is ridiculous to expect acceptance of the belief that a fair wage can be determined by means of economic generalities. There are no facts to support the contention that increased production alone will prevent increases in selling prices. Almost everything of ordinary need in daily life is produced in at least three times the volume of production at the beginning of this century—and almost everything costs at least three times as much.

There is something not factual about the generally pronounced opinion that the price limitations applied by the Office of Price Administration are the sole reason for black markets. If, as it is so widely declared, price ceilings drive goods out of legitimate markets, why is it that any such markets can still exist?

Production data are equally puzzling when analyzed for factual support. Indexes of productive operations are far above customary peacetime levels. So are the records of distribution. But, there is scarcity everywhere, which cannot be explained on the basis of enormously increased consumption. There just could not be that much of an increase. Somewhere the figures are wrong—the facts are fuddled.

The Secretary of Agriculture says dried peas are going to be scarcer but that supplies of dried beans will remain steady. Anybody who has tried for some weeks to get any dried beans in the vicinity of New York has good reason to wonder what facts support that steady supply statement —and just what "steady" means.

The Department of Commerce should start fact-finding what is the matter with business. That's a job which fits its purpose.

Economic Delusion

The United States Department of Agriculture is offering for sale 400,320 pounds of cornstarch, which is "not surplus property within the meaning of the surplus property act." The material is said to be fit for human consumption. It is packed in 4½-pound cans. A month ago, the United States Department of Agriculture purchased 61,150,000 pounds of cornstarch, paying for it from $4.0474 to $4.57 per 100 pounds.

In the light of governmental economics, it may have been that a lot of 400,320 pounds was too small to be handled in the magnificent generosity which has become so evident in the attitude of this country toward a large part of the Eastern Hemisphere.

At the time it purchased the 61,150,000 pounds of cornstarch, the United States Department of Agriculture purchased also 68,740,000 pounds of corn syrup, for which it paid from $3.80 to $5.84 per 100 pounds. Cornstarch and corn syrup are both scarce articles in their ordinary market channels. The pharmacal need for glucose and dextrose is acute. The New York market was told last week that corn syrup from Latin America would be available at a Texas point next month at $19.50 per 100 pounds in bond, subject to an import duty of $2 per 100 pounds.

What is wrong with that picture depends entirely on the point of view. There are some well-meaning persons who will contend that there is nothing wrong.

A committee of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America has expressed the official opinion that the global, as well as the domestic, position of this country would be substantially and desirably improved by a lessening of the tendency and practice of appeasing Russia. It appears to the man in the street in any typical community in the United States that the general abandonment of the role of Lady Bountiful is not only desirable, but necessary.

There can be no denying that a large part of the peoples of the Eastern Hemisphere are badly in need of charity, especially in respect of food. It is difficult also to deny that the adoption of a lean-on philosophy contributes something to that condition, and that political policies more or less peculiar to some of the regions are an aggravating factor.

Not all the draining to foreign places of materials needed at home is in the channels of governmental relief. A goodly proportion is reported to be sold at interesting prices. But — that's business! Charity still begins at home. There can be no real gain by showing it off abroad. Pride upon poverty is nothing but self-delusion.

Potential Monopoly

There is nothing new in the dictum of the Supreme Court of the United States, in its recent affirmation of convictions in the "tobacco trust" case, that "actual exclusion of competitors . . . is not necessary to that crime [of monopolization]." As the court unanimously stated, such is the law:—

> Neither proof of exertion of the power to exclude nor proof of actual exclusion of existing or potential competitors is essential to sustain a charge of monopolization under the Sherman act. . . . The authorities support the view that the material consideration in determining whether a monopoly exists is not that prices are raised and that competition actually is excluded, but that power exists to raise prices or to exclude competition when it is desired to do so.

There has been a widely evident inclination to contrast the supreme court's acceptance of potential trade monopolization as violative of the antitrust laws with the same court's exemption of actual monopolistic and destructive practices of labor unions. But, that situation, distasteful and inequitable as it is, derives from the fundamental construction of the statutes involved. The question that business should seriously ponder is whether the restrictions which the supreme court has adduced from the antitrust laws' language and intent are reasonably necessary. It is time that the "rule of reason" be applied fully to an analysis of the somewhat confused, somewhat contradictory, somewhat outmoded statutes which compose the regulative group popularly known as the antitrust laws.

The recent presidential veto of the attempt to bring certain activities of labor unions within the proscriptions of the antitrust laws points to the necessity of fundamentally revising those statutes. There is a strong doubt that any attempt to patch them with a restriction on concerted practices of labor would be at all effective. Such a step probably would but add to the existing confusion and contradiction and do more harm than good.

But, it is time that emendment of the antitrust laws was undertaken in recognition of the patent fact that competition cannot at the same time be wholly free and wholly fair; that size is no criterion of lawfulness; that exclusive special knowledge conveys certain privileges within the guaranties of the patent laws; and that competition can be its own worst enemy. In the course of such emending, it should not be difficult to declare effectively that, while, perhaps, there can be no monopoly in labor, there certainly can be monopoly by labor and that that is violative of the laws' intent.

OPD Forum

Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Norwegian Codliver Oil

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

We have read with interest the article published on your Forum Page in the issue of June 10, and the writer of that article is very generally correct as to the conditions existing on Norwegian codliver oil.

There are, however, one or two misstatements that we feel should be corrected, otherwise American buyers may be under a misapprehension. The article states that shippers in Norway are allowed to guarantee only 1,000 units A and 100 units D on medicinal oil, "unless one should be fortunate enough to collect some halibut liver oil, which is allowed use as fortification material."

We object to this statement.

Pure, natural Lofoten codliver oil requires no fortification. It is in a class by itself, and it is the finest natural U.S.P. codliver oil that is produced anywhere.

Our experience with this season's oil is that it runs 1,000 units or more of A, and passes U.S.P. requirements of 85 for D.

As for price, that set by the Norwegian government seems a reasonable one, and is comparable to, or lower than, oil is available at from other markets, but the Norwegian quality is supreme.

New York: PEDER DEVOLD OIL COMPANY

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

stances—now that the army is going to use its synthetic ammonia plants to produce fertilizer materials for Europe and the Orient.

One of the ordnance works which is being put back into operation by the army is the Missouri Ordnance Plant, Louisiana, Mo. Earlier this year this plant had been turned over by army to the Bureau of Mines to be used as a demonstration plant in the synthetic fuels program. The fact that the army has taken the plant back does not interfere too greatly with the immediate plans of the bureau, but it will if the army holds on to the plant too long.

The bureau has about a year's task ahead of it doing blueprint work to get the plant into shape for the production of synthetic fuel. Officials say that, if the army doesn't make use of the plant for ammonia production for more than a year, they won't have to change their present plans; but, if army occupation extends beyond a year, the bureau will have to look elsewhere for new quarters.

Monopoly Probes Suggested

Since the small business committee of the house announced a week ago its plans for a broad investigation of the effects of monopolies on the competitive position of little business, there has been no lack of suggestions of the various avenues of inquiry that should be undertaken. Widespread interest has been shown in the committee's announcement, and a number of proposals have been advanced for probing and corrective action.

Special note has been made by the committee of three suggestions, which indicate the range of ideas being advanced and the probable lines that the inquiry might take. It is claimed in one instance that mergers which recently have been taking place in the textile industry threaten many small firms. It is charged for example that one large, integrated organization recently acquired control of facilities accounting for a substantial percentage of the rayon cloth production, and as a result this rayon will go into slips and other women's wear and small manufacturers of men's clothing, will find it much harder to obtain linings for finished suits.

It is also suggested that investigation be made of the "close tie-ups" between certain prominent professors of business schools and large business organizations. Many of these professors, it is reported, supplement their incomes with substantial consulting fees, and their public pronouncements, though supposed to be made with academic objectiveness, almost always favor the chains and large industrial organization. Another line of inquiry is that the committee investigate the results of "successful" actions of the Justice Department and FTC in anti-trust cases.

Budget Balance Off

The hopes of obtaining a balanced budget by the end of fiscal year 1947—faint even at the time they were expressed earlier this year by the Director of the Budget—appear now to be almost completely beyond reach. With less than two weeks remaining for congressional action on remaining appropriation bills, the prospect is for expenditures in the new fiscal year considerably above budget estimates made last January.

It was first estimated that fiscal 1947 expenditures would run in the neighborhood of $36,000,000,000. They already have passed this figure by around $3,600,000,000. An optimistic estimate of revenues of $39,500,000,000, about $8,000,000,000 above previous estimates, is yet to be realized and can only be achieved if strikes are diminished so that industry can produce and sell goods.

Officials still believe a balanced budget in 1947 is possible but only if Congress resists pressure for enactment of various new spending proposals, such as the proposal for terminal leave pay for G. I.'s, the cost of which may run from $2,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000.

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- Iron and Ammonium Oxalate
- Iron Gluconate
- Iron Oxalate
- Itaconic Acid
- Niacin
- Niacinamide
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The roles of tartaric acid have changed . . . have become more numerous and diversified with the years. More and more industrial applications have been added to its earlier use in pharmaceuticals and by the food industry. To mention two of many newer uses, the acid serves in cleaning and polishing metal surfaces . . . in preparing dyes.

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*Barada & Page, Inc.

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Thermoil A — Thermoil L

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Des Moines	Memphis	Davenport
Minneapolis	Oklahoma City	New Orleans

Heavy Chemicals

Heavy chemical production is on the road to recovery after the recent cutback forced by the steel and coal strikes. Some breakdowns have occurred to slow down progress and at the close of the week very little was revealed that could be construed as favorable regarding actual supplies. Inability to secure sheet steel has left the container shortage acute. It seems to be impossible to get repair parts or structural steel for anything like prompt shipment and this condition has aggravated the program for expanding output. Possibilities of price advances extending from 9 to 15 percent in the near future have been heard to cover the increased cost of fuel and labor and altogether the chemical trade is facing enough cross current influences to keep the outlook confused.

Part shipments of heavy chemicals have been made against contracts in order to equalize distribution but demand is far ahead of production and new business is not being encouraged until the markets are brought into a better state of balance. At present, there are no definite opinions as to when soda ash, bicarbonate of soda or caustic soda will assume a normal status. Soda ash being one of the largest basic chemicals is affecting production of all the sodas from bicarbonate to silicate and then some. All of these markets are temporarily distorted, the phosphates possibly being more unbalanced than some of the others.

Production of chlorine and carbon tetrachloride is down and surplus stocks have been eliminated. Oxalic acid is tighter than the other commercial acids, although the current supply of lactic and phosphoric is at a low level. In general, consumers' inventories have been depleted sufficiently to check resale material from reaching the open market. Export inquiry is active and covers a broad variety of chemicals. Inquiry from China has been unusually heavy of late.

Paper production as a percentage of six-day capacity was 104.0 in the week ended June 14, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compares with 104.0 in the previous week and 91.5 percent a year ago.

Production figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Census Bureau unless otherwise specified.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

General Chemicals

(100=August 1. 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
168.5	163.5	168.5	169.0

Acids

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Ammonia Bicarbonate — Reduction of inventories as a result of cutback production has caused delayed shipments. Gradual restoration of output reported.

Ammoniac Sal—Short for prompt shipment but production prospects improving although it will probably be a few week's before market balance is accomplished. Demand for manufacture of dry storage batteries heavy and makers have applied to foreign sources to ease the current shortage. Importations last week amounted to 334 bags.

Antimony Oxide — Stocks meeting domestic requirements on a fairly prompt basis. Shipments regulated by allocation control. Government seems to be clamping down on export shipments on account of the present shortage of the metal. Importations of 856 bags of antimony ore were recorded last week.

Arsenic—White powdered continued in definitely short supply on account of restricted domestic and Mexican production. Nothing definite to date regarding the tapping of stocks in Sweden.

Cadmium — All chemicals derived from a cadmium base are in exceedingly tight supply owing to difficulty in securing sufficient quantities of the metal from foreign supply sources.

Calcium Chloride — Shipments remained weeks behind schedule and regardless of the restoration of capacity output, prospects for any material easement in the supply situation for the remainder of the year do not look favorable.

Carbon Tetrachloride — Surplus stocks of this material have been greatly reduced and the present has assumed a comparatively tight position with a limitation on quantities available.

Chlorine—Tight with excess stocks eliminated from the market. Production increasing along with other chemicals but container shortage has delayed shipments.

Cobalt — Carbonate, chloride and other cobalt chemicals have sufficient inventories to permit prompt shipments. Consuming demand has shown no unusual activity during the past month.

Copper Chemicals—Copper sulphate stocks have remained at a comparatively low level with labor difficulties holding up production at two major plants. Carbonate, chloride, napthenate and all other chemicals with a copper content are being squeezed temporarily through an advance in metal quotations. The trade is expecting an adjustment of chemical prices in the near future.

Magnesium Fluoride—This material was available for prompt shipment. Buying interest was moderate and confined mostly to flux requirements.

Manganese Carbonate — Ceramic trade has been getting delayed deliveries as a result of difficulty experienced in production. The supply position at present is tight and this also applies to the chloride. The position, dioxide and naphthenate is more favorable although tonnage shipments of these chemicals is usually of comparatively small dimensions. Recent importations, included 6270 tons of manganese ore.

Metal Ores—Price control is being suspended from all of the products subject to the chrome ores regulation MRP 258, the ferrosilicon and silicon metal regulation MRP 405, the ferrochronium and chronium metal regulation MRP 407 and the tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, cobalt and certain other alloys and metals regulation MRP 489.

Potash Carbonate — Continued in short supply although production is gradually increasing. Shipments against backlog orders taking material about as rapidly as made available.

Potash Caustic — Supply situation improving slowly with shipments behind schedule. Buying interest sustained on a fairly broad basis.

Potash Chlorate — Shipments going forward on a fairly prompt basis. Maintenance of production has kept market in a satisfactory state of balance. Match companies have taken a lot of this chemical regardless of labor disputes.

Salt Cake — Production of crude commercial gained slightly in April. The total was placed at 30,546 tons against 30,201 toins in March. Inventories have continued low because of a heavy demand for use in the glass and paper industries.

Soda Ash—According to trade reports, production is slow in recovering and the market position has shown no marked improvement. Part shipments are being made against existing contracts with the major consuming industries open for all the material that can be shipped. No definite time can be set for restoring output to normal and large producers are not eager to consider new business until the market is restored to a better state of balance.

Soda Bicarbonate — Shipments are behind schedule and the market holds the same tight position formerly noted. Improvement will be regulated by the amount of soda ash available.

Soda, Caustic—No sign of easement

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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in the tight supply position was revealed last week. Only part shipments are going forward to meet contract requirements and those are being allocated in order to equalize distribution. Until there are indications of a freer supply, producers are not encouraging the acceptance of additional business.

Soda Phosphate — Buying interest more than present supply situation can accomodate. All grades definitely tight with production improving as restoration of basic material output gradually takes place. April recorded a production of 8,638 tons of tribasic, compared with 9,165 tons in March. Dibasic output was 5,961 tons in April against 5,974 tons in March. Tetra showed an output of 4,935 tons in April, compared with 4,632 tons in the preceding month.

Soda Silicate—Not in free supply but in better shape than at the beginning of the month. Plants that were forced to curtail production on account of the shortage of soda ash are gradually increasing operations. There is a good demand both for home and export. April production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid, anhydrous, amounted to 29,914 tons, compared with 32,182 tons in March.

Tin — According to Batavia advices, it is not expected that the tin mines in the Netherlands Indies can be restored to full capacity before 1948. Four mines on Billiton Island, near Sumatra are being worked twenty-four hours a day. About 5,000 tons of tin which the Japanese had melted down and hidden because they had no transportation was found on nearby Bangka Island.

CPA states that tinplate exports during the third quarter will be limited to 112,000 short tons. This was a sharp reduction from the minimum requests by foreign nations for 302,000 tons. These requests had already been screened by the Office of International Trade of the Department of Commerce to 167,000 short tons. Quota cuts by CPA have therefore made a further saving of about 55,000 short tons.

Previous regulations governing the distribution of tin mill products have been adjusted to bring them in line with the emergency plan for distribution for steel as announced recently by CPA. The plan was contained in direction 12 to the steel preference order M-21.

Titanium — Arrival of more than 120,000 short tons of ilmenite from India caused imports to account for 64 percent of the new supply in January—March 1946, according to the Bureau of Mines. Comparing this first quarter of 1946 with the fourth quarter of 1945, domestic production decreased 4 percent, a seasonal decline due to severe winters at the principal mine in northern New York State. Stocks increased 13 percent during the quarter in anticipation of increased consumption later in the year. In conformity with the decline for welding rods, imports of rutile from Australia continued to decrease during the first quarter. Domestic production slumped heavily in January—March 1946, largely as a result of curtailed operations. Despite the restricted supply, stocks increased 15 percent. Production in the first quarter was 32,010 tons of titanium dioxide from ilmenite Rutile production not available. Stocks on March 31 were 157,802 tons TiO_2 of ilmenite and 11,065 tons TiO_2 of rutile.

Tungsten — After declining for six consecutive months, consumption of tungsten ore and concentrates in March was about two and a half times that of February, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production and shipments of primary tungsten concentrates in March increased 6 percent over February but imports were 52 percent less. March production was placed at 567 tons, compared with 533 tons in February. Importations in March were 701 tons coming from Southern Rhodesia. February imports amounted to 1447 tons. Stocks on March 31 were 9,335 tons against 27,828 tons on February 28. The decline was due to the transfer to the Treasury Procurement Division.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Producers have continued to take larger shipments of fluorspar, the movement in April showing an increase for the sixth consecutive month. Production of anhydrous and technical acid during April amounted to 3,822,000 pounds, compared with 3,131,000 pounds in March. Present inventories are adequate to meet demand promptly, the only difficulty is in securing containers for export.

Muriatic—Demand steady and preventing any stock accumulations. Production on a higher level than a month ago and finding an active outlet for both home and export.

Naphthenic — Market held fairly well in balance with demand not unusually active. Paint trade moderate buyers although shortage of other materials has kept demand from this source well within bounds. Stocks have been sufficient to permit shipments on a fairly prompt basis.

Oxalic—Supply conditions will not permit carlots for prompt shipment. Producers are months behind contract schedules and some are not inclined to take on more business calling for shipment this year. The sold-up position of the market has made deliveries indefinite.

Phosphoric — Short supplies have held this market in a tight position and made buying difficult. Prospects are said to be unfavorable for any permanent easement in the immediate future.

Sulphuric — Total production in April amounted to 804,285 tons. Included were 282,452 tons by the chamber process and 521,833 by the contact process. The March total was revised to 764,996 tons. The present situation is relatively tight with demand steady and somewhat above normal. Round quantities are more difficult to obtain than smaller lots.

Baltimore, June 21. — Production has been well sustained at former levels with demand active and about the same dimensions as in the previous week. Consuming industries seem to have taken in all the slack made available by the drop in military requirements. Occasional stoppages of plants for repairs or other reasons are of course unavoidable, but the automatic character of the equipment makes it possible to proceed with few checks as far as the labor element is concerned, so that any trouble of consequence is confined almost entirely to transportation. The output of acid making materials is going on about as usual. Nevertheless, costs of operation continue to advance, with supplies going up and course, the higher wages demanded. However, business is carried on profitably, with the earnings satisfactory.

Appointed Director

Robert S. Aries has been appointed director of the Northeastern Wood Utilization Council, with headquarters in New York. He was formerly field director of the council, a position which will now be filled by Richard J. Bandekow, formerly of the plastics division of the Glenn L. Martin Company, Baltimore.

Toluene Output Reported

Production of toluene for the first six months in 1945 was 129,533,000 gallons, according to the Civilian Production Administration. In 1944 the production was 236,199,000 gallons, compared with 155,542,000 gallons in 1943. Only about 4 percent was assigned to non-military end-uses, with the remaining 96 percent, which covered the principal war uses allocated as follows:—77 percent for undistributable military uses, 17 percent for aviation gasoline, and 2 percent for foreign export.

Sands Joins Van Pels

Edgar W. Sands has been appointed manager of the export traffic department of Max van Pels, drug and gum importer and exporter, New York. Mr. Sands served in Military Intelligence, 8th Division, ETO.

Made Ass't Secretary

John F. Neill has been named assistant secretary of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. Mr. Neill retains his position as manager of the New York branch, which he has held since January, 1946. He joined the Merck organization in 1935, following his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania.

RFC Strategic

—Continued from page 5

present plantations will be carried on. Expenditures for the cinchona project in Costa Rica are being cut to $400,000 during the coming year from $3,535,000 for the current fiscal year.

Inventories of important items in the strategic and critical materials category as of May 31, were as follows:—

Alcohol	gals.	44,369,000
Bristles (pig)	lbs.	1,046,830
Burlap	bls.	26,357
Cork and corkwood	metric tons.	3,883
Ergot of rye	lbs.	80,741
Hides (tanned) (as of May 20)	lbs.	948,639.5
Jute (Belgian Congo)	lbs.	10,061
Jute (India)	bls.	94,696
Kapok	bls.	12,275
Magnesite (dead burned)	long tons.	2,076
Molasses	gals.	3,653,718
Pyrethrum	lbs.	4,101,160
Quinine and related alkaloids—		
Miscellaneous products	ozs.	11,265
Cinchonidine	ozs.	44,922
Cinchonine	ozs.	123,003
Hydrochloride	ozs.	1,336,224
Quinidine	ozs.	9,909
Totaquine	ozs.	4,307,081
Quinine sulphate	ozs.	173
Red squill	lbs.	812,985
Shellac	lbs.	148,300

May 31 holdings of strategic and critical metals and minerals of the more important commodities were:—

Cryolite	long tons.	25,564
Corundum	lbs.	5,939,862
Kyanite	lbs.	1,127
Mercury	flasks.	20,884
Talc (ground)	lbs.	5,370
Talc (lump and block)	lbs.	1,018,582
Bismuth	lbs.	648,515
Cadmium	lbs.	582,062
Celestite	lbs.	4,599
Lead (refined)	short tons.	39,600
Tin (equivalent in materials)	long tons.	55,579
Zinc (refined)	short tons.	236,171
Tantalite	lbs.	469,439
Vanadium (content of materials)	lbs.	353,026
Antimony (content in materials)	short tons.	5,538

Natural Gas Role

—Continued from page 3

important are methane, ethane, propane, butane, isobutane, pentane, and from these are obtained many by-products such as hydrogen gas, carbon dioxide, methanol, acetone.

The relative value of natural gas for use as chemical raw material as compared to its value as fuel was also shown by Mr. Watson. If 10,000,000 cubic feet per day of natural gas is burned as fuel, its value is represented merely as the value of the heat produced, and would amount to approximately $730,000 per year, with gas evaluated at 20 cents per thousand cubic feet. On the other hand, he added, if hydrocarbon concentrates from natural gas, in an amount having the same heating value as 10,000,000 cubic feet per day of natural gas, were utilized as chemical raw material, the overall economic benefits would be many times the value of the same material as fuel.

To utilize this amount of hydrocarbon centrate raw material in chemical manufacture, he continued, would require a chemical plant having an investment approximating $25,000,000. Such a plant would employ directly about 1,500 men in operation of the plant and the plant would produce in the order of 200,000,000 pounds per year of chemical products. In addition to the usage of natural gas, such a plant would utilize other raw materials as required for chemical manufacture and would normally use in the order of 200,000 tons per year of coal for steam production, and would consume approximately 9,000 kw of electric power.

Mr. Watson concluded:—

The chemical industry is dependent upon natural gas as one of its most important sources of raw material, and the natural gas industry has in the chemical field one of its most important and rapidly expanding customers, and certainly one in which the natural gas consumed is utilized with high efficiency in maintaining the economic prosperity of the country. In the development of the natural gas reserves of the United States, the importance of natural gas to the chemical industry as a source of raw material should be fully recognized. It is sincerely hoped that those who engage in the future development of these reserves will give appropriate consideration to this very beneficial use, which enables a more complete utilization to be made of a resource which in years gone by has not been conserved too efficiently.

Taylor Gets Honorary Degree

William C. Taylor, vice-president and director of glass technology of Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., has been awarded the honorary degree of doctor of science by Alfred University.

Sulphuric Acid Production Up

New sulphuric acid production for 1945 amounted to 8,687,070 tons, an increase of 147,693 tons over the previous year, according to the Bureau of Mines. The rise was largely in the Baltimore area where the production was 115,091 tons greater than in 1944. This area with nearly 877,000 tons of new sulphuric acid reported in 1945 advanced from third place in 1944 to first in 1945, replacing the New York area which is now the second largest producer. The Great Lakes area, the second and most important in 1944, dropped to third place in 1945.

Statistics on sulphuric acid are compiled from data reported by 177 commercial sulphuric acid plants operating in the United States during 1945. As of December, 1945, there were 174 reporting plants, 88 of these producing acid by the contact process and 101 by the chamber process. Fifteen plants reported production by both processes, thus accounting for the apparent duplication in the plant count. During the year three plants producing by the contact process discontinued operations.

Gross production including fortified spent acid in 1945 was 9,522,697 tons, compared with 9,242,202 tons in 1944. The production of new acid contact process in 1945 was 5,517,873 tons, compared with 5,302,160 tons in 1944.

The production of new acid chamber process in 1945 was 3,169,197 tons, compared with 3,237,217 tons in 1944. The spent acid consumed in fortification in 1945 was 835,627 tons, compared with 702,825 tons in 1944. The spent acid consumption at producing plant was 2,141,740 tons in 1945, compared with 3,052,457 tons in 1944.

Trade Briefs

Perfumette, Inc., has been formed in New York, to deal in perfume, cosmetic containers and applicators.

Benjamin M. Hines, formerly sales promotion manager of Alfred D. McKelvy Company, toiletries manufacturer, has been appointed advertising manager of the company.

Charles Marchand Company, shampoo manufacturer, New York, has been rejoined by James Williamson, vice-president, who recently was released from the armed forces.

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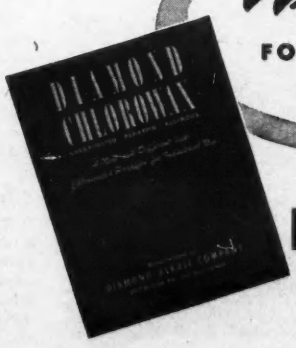

A Few Suggested Uses

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Packaged Medicine Research Surveyed

Scientific research, financed by the manufacturers of packaged medicines, is presently being undertaken in more than forty universities and colleges, according to a survey made by the Office of Pharmacal Information and published in its June bulletin. The industry's entire outlay on research of every kind, the bulletin notes, amounted to more than $10,000,000 in 1945.

A questionnaire sent to members of the Proprietary Association of America, who make 80 percent of the packaged medicines sold in this country, reveals that the manufacturers are underwriting projects in many universities and medical schools.

Steel Barrels Output Showed Gain in April

Production of steel shipping barrels, drums, and pails rose sharply during April as the industry output totalled 1,999,824 heavy type steel barrels and drums, 772,684 light type steel barrels and drums, and 4,456,509 steel packages, kegs, and pails, according to a report released by the Bureau of the Census. Increases were reported in all types of these containers. The greatest increase was in heavy types of steel barrels and drums, production of which rose 40 percent over March. Light types of barrels and drums and steel packages, kegs, and pails increased 13 percent and 4 percent respectively.

Unfilled orders for all types of these containers at the end of April continued to show gains. Orders for heavy types of barrels and drums on April 30 amounted to 7,886,494. This was 17 percent more than the unfilled orders at the end of March 31. Unfilled orders at the end of April for light type barrels and drums amounted to 2,076,706 and for steel packages, kegs, and pails to 19,227,137.

London Professor Honored For Diethylistibestrol Study

Charles L. Mayer, of New York, presented Professor E. C. Dodd, professor of biochemistry at London University, with a check for £1,000, at a meeting of the Royal College of Surgeons last week. The gift was made in recognition of his work in discovering and studying the drug diethylistibestrol and as contribution towards further research in the field of synthetic hormones.

Victor Chemical Names Anable to Operations Post

F. M. Anable has been appointed assistant to Rothe Weigel, vice-president in charge of operations for the Victor Chemical Works, Chicago. Mr. Anable will make his headquarters at the general offices of the company in Chicago, moving from Victor's Chicago Heights plant where he has been superintendent of production for two years.

'Zerone-Zerex' Headquarters Transferred to New York

The district sales office of the 'Zerone-Zerex' antifreeze section of the ammonia department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been transferred from Wilmington, Del., to the Empire State building. John A. Walker, district sales manager, is in charge.

Chemists' Club to Golf

The Chemists' Club of New York will hold a golf tournament at the Hudson River Country Club, Yonkers, New York, July 9. Reservations are in charge of Charles W. Frost, The Chemists' Club, 52 East 41st street.

To Direct Operations

Arthur P. Berry will supervise the operations of an organic chemical plant to be erected in Kankakee, Ill., by General Mills, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. The new facility will be especially designed for the production of fatty acids and fatty-acid derivatives.

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Warner Lewis Co. Buys Flotrol Systems Inc.

The Warner Lewis Company, Tulsa, has acquired full ownership of Flotrol Systems, Inc., and will move Flotrol headquarters from New York to Tulsa July 1, 1946, according to Warner Lewis, president of the Tulsa firm. Recently the Warner Lewis company purchased a warehouse and office building in Tulsa. The building has facilities for heavy warehousing and storage and is adjacent to trackage.

Diamond Alkali Names Glass Industry Sales Head

J. Cline McKenna has been made manager of glass industry sales and E. A. Robinson as technical assistant to the director of sales, has been announced by Fred W. Fraley, vice-president-sales of Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. McKenna succeeds G. H. Dahlin, recently deceased.

Int'l Nickel Names Kerrigan Dep't Head

Walter C. Kerrigan has been appointed manager of the nickel sales department of the International Nickel Company, New York. Mr. Kerrigan joined International Nickel in 1930 and has been an assistant manager of its nickel sales department since January, 1933. He succeeds the late Rudolph L. Suhl.

Plastic Materials Ass'n Safety Contest Winners Named

The Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., and the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, O., have been announced as winners of the 1945 Plastic Materials Manufacturers Association safety contest by A. H. Oak, Bakelite Corporation, safety committee chairman.

Newark Executives Elect Demarest President

The Industrial Executives Club of Newark, N. J., has elected William E. Demarest, of the Pyrene Manufacturing Company, as president. Vice-presidents elected were Harold Fallot, of the Koppers Company, and William Mussman, of th Public Service Corporation.

Bonewitz Chemicals Making Feed Grade Sulphate

Bonewitz Chemicals, Inc., Burlington, Iowa, has set up facilities for producing high unit, feed grade, manganese sulphate. This material contains 75 percent to 80 percent manganese sulphate and is reduced to a very fine powder in order to make it suitable for animal feeding.

Chile to Build Zinc Plant

The Chilean Development Corporation has announced that construction will soon start on an electrolytic zinc plant with a capacity of 10 tons daily, according to the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce.

In Sales Post

J. D. Mattern has been named assistant director of sales of the Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Collett-Week-Nibecker Names Greeff Sales Agent

R. W. Greeff & Co., New York, has been appointed sales agent for Collett-Week-Nibecker, Inc., San Francisco, which organization was formed recently through a merger of the Collett Corporation, Ossining, N. Y., with the Technical Fisheries Corporation, San Francisco. The Collett Corporation is one of the principal manufacturers of vitamin A and vitamin A and D concentrates from fish-liver oils, while Technical Fisheries Corporation is one of the principal West coast firms engaged in the collection of fish-livers and the extraction of fish-liver oils.

Stanley Home Products Buys WAA Plant

Stanley Home Products, Inc., Westfield, Mass., purchased two plants at Easthampton, Mass., for a combined price of $475,000. Three chief buildings and ten smaller structures on approximately 10 acres of land constitute the dual property. It will shift from bomb-sight production to manufacture of brushes, dusters, cleaning fluids and related products with a working force of 500 persons.

George Cadgene Returns To Givaudan-Delawanna

George Cadgene, recently discharged from the army, has returned to Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc., essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, where he will assist Dr. G. A. Geiger, purchasing agent. Mr. Cadgene joined Givaudan-Delawanna in 1941 after studying chemistry and chemical engineering at Princeton University and Pennsylvania State College.

Roesling, Monroe Adds L. K. Droom to Staff

L. K. Droom, recently released from the Navy as a Lieutenant Commander, has joined the staff of Roesling, Monroe & Co., vegetable oil and soapstock broker, Chicago. Before entering the Navy he was with the Pure Oil Company.

Mercury Chlorine Cell

—*Continued from page 2*

Germans start with a pure brine solution. The Americans are more indifferent to the initial brine solution and rely on later purification. The German method is quicker and eliminates fuel and labor costs in running evaporators, Colonel Kuhn said.

Complete engineering plans for a similar 7-meter German chlorine cell at the I. G. Farben plant at Hoechst are already available to American business firms. Mr. Green said. The plans were especially drawn for TIIB by the firm of Voight and Haeffner at Frankfurt.

The plans include a flow sheet of the chlorine process, as well as details of building construction and of the cell with electrolyzer and mercury pump, the switch assembly, and other component parts. Also available is a flow sheet of the chlorine process at the Leverkusen plant, and a breakdown of operating costs of all I. G. Farben chlorine plants from the last quarter of 1939 to the first quarter of 1945.

The plans and cost records have been reproduced at cost by Chemical Alliance Incorporated, Washington, D. C. The price is $10 a set. American business firm and educational institutions within the continental United States may address orders for sets to Chemical Alliance Incorporated, 608 Woodward Building, Washington 5, D. C. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to Warren N. Watson, Woodward building, Washington, D.C.

Photostat or microfilm copies of the plans and cost records may be ordered also from the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C. Orders should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Reference numbers and prices are as follows:

PB-24929 (photostat, $1; microfilm, 50 cents), flow sheet for the chlorine plant at Leverkusen, PB-24928 (photostat, $11; microfilm, $2), plans for the Hoechst plant. PB-24930 (photostat, $6; microfilm, $1), cost records for I. G. Farben chlorine plants.

A final report by the investigating team in Germany is now being prepared. The report will describe operations at all the I. G. Farben chlorine plants, with descriptions of 7- and 14-meter horizontal cells, and the latest German vertical cells. When completed, the report will be available from OPB.

The investigators were: W. G. Gardiner, Mathieson Alkali Works, Incorporated, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; H. E. Houser, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Earl Karr, Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Tacoma, Wash.; C. E. Lyon, Diamond Alkali Company, Painesville, Ohio; K. C. Rule, Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, South Charleston, W. Va.; A. D. Tucker, Wyandotte Chemical Company, Wyandotte, Mich.; Roy Horst, Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y.

Trade Briefs

Harry K. Collins has been appointed manager of the resin and insulating division of the General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, will hold its annual outing at the Woodland Golf Club, Auburndale, Mass., June 26.

Potash Industry Statistics: 1943-45

Statistics on the potash industry in the United States for 1943-45, as reported by the Bureau of Mines, follow:—

	Tons		
	1943	1944	1945
Production—			
Potassium salts (marketable)	1,428,840	1,578,498	1,588,305
Approximate equivalent, K_2O	739,141	834,568	874,243
Sales by producers—			
Potassium salts	1,401,271	1,543,420	1,597,160
Approximate equivalent K_2O	732,151	817,892	870,370
Value at plant	$26,183,073	$29,487,413	$30,313,919
Average per ton	$18.69	$19.11	$18.98
Imports—			
Fertilizer materials	45,009	13,739	6,885
Approximate equivalent, K_2O	17,005	3,760	3,870
Value	$1,287,022	$397,575	$230,714
Chemical materials	419	5,402	10,327
Approximate equivalent, K_2O	104	1,108	2,152
Value	$156,097	$1,650,776	$3,079,761
Exports—			
Fertilizer materials	111,541	110,057	104,687
Approximate equivalent, K_2O*	60,142	61,312	58,310
Value	$3,168,446	$3,139,851	$2,986,990
Chemical materials	20,133	15,419	18,966
Approximate equivalent, K_2O*	9,865	7,555	9,273
Value	$3,950,542	$3,098,565	$3,648,795
Consumption—			
Apparent consumption†—			
Potassium salts	1,315,025	1,437,085	1,490,719
Approximate equivalent, K_2O	679,253	753,893	808,809
Actual sales for consumption—			
Approximate equivalent, K_2O	678,131	752,332	807,038

* Estimate by Bureau of Mines. † Quantity sold by producers, plus imports, minus exports.

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Cresylic Acid Content (Wet Basis)	92.1%
Cresylic Acid Content (Dry Basis)	97%
Neutral Oil	2.0%
Distillation Residue	1%
Distillation:	
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10%	207
50%	228
80%	277
90%	302

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Importers of Chemicals
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NAIDM Meeting

—Continued from page 7

in Evaluating Germicides," Dr. Paul A. Wolf, of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., said that the phenol coefficient of a formulation, although an important consideration, is but one factor in the evaluation of a disinfectant. He added that to order or supply a formulation on the basis of a phenol coefficient alone is analogous to sending an order to a mail-order house for "one brown suit."

The speaker remarked on the loose use of certain words such as antiseptic, disinfectant and formulation and gave what he considered adequate definitions and clarifications of these words which are sometimes used indiscriminately. They are:—

Germicide: — Anything that destroys microorganisms; applied especially to agents that kill disease germs. In practice it is assumed that a germicide will kill all ordinary disease germs but not necessarily bacterial spores. Microorganisms, other than bacteria, may also be killed, for example, fungi and yeasts.

Antiseptic:—A substance that opposes sepsis, putrefaction or decay; one that prevents or arrests the growth or action of microorganisms, whether by inhibiting their activity or by destroying them; used especially of agents applied to living tissues.

Sterilize:—To render free from all living microorganisms.

Disinfectant: — An agent that frees from infection; usually a chemical agent which destroys disease germs or other harmful microorganisms (but not, ordinarily, bacterial spores); commonly used of substances applied to inanimate objects.

Dr. Wolf said that, in his opinion, the evaluation of a new germicide would involve: a preliminary germicidal potency test, either a phenolcoefficient technique depending on the nature of the compound or a determination of the killing time of the compound at different concentrations, with the test dilutions separated widely enough to be commensurate with the reproducibility of the test procedure; follow-up studies of the effect of such factors as pH, organic matter, bacteriostatic versus bactericidal action, organism specificity, so-called concentration coefficient and possible neutralizing agents upon the germicide. These studies, he said, are to be tempered in all cases by the application that the manufacturer wants to make of his product.

Dr. Wolf concluded by saying that when this over-all evaluation is appreciated fully it can be easily seen that the disinfectant manufacturer can fulfill the needs of his customer, not by selling a product on the basis of its phenol coefficient or killing dilution alone, but by giving his customer an over-all picture of his product.

Dr. George F. Reddish, director of bacteriological research for the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., gave his interpretation of results obtained in testing disinfectants, especially quaternary ammonium compounds. In regard to phenol coefficient tests he said the results can be used for four main purposes:—

To compare the germicidal activity of the disinfectant with that of pure phenol.

To compare the relative germicidal efficiency of different phenol-like compounds to determine which are best and most economical to use.

To indicate the germicidal properties of disinfectants by a single figure for specification purposes and for ease in purchasing by large agencies, such as Federal, state and municipal governments.

To use as a means for calculating the effective dilutions for use in practice.

In regard to quaternary ammonium compounds, Dr. Reddish said they are not phenol-like, do not act against bacteria in a manner similar to phenol and therefore should not be tested by the phenol coefficient method. He said that although quaternary ammonium compounds are known to be effectively germicidal under practical conditions of use, the laboratory testing of these germicides is not simple.

Phenol Coefficient Misuse

Dr. Reddish said that several efforts have been made to develop special methods of testing these compounds, with varying degrees of success. He said that the misuse of the phenol coefficient test has resulted in confusion as to the real merits of quaternary ammonium compounds.

From information available at this time, Dr. Reddish said, it seems the "use-dilution method," or some modification of it offers considerable promise as a satisfactory laboratory method for testing the germicidal activity of quaternary ammonium compounds. He suggested that the disinfectant scientific committee of the association conduct comparative tests by the "use-dilution method" and standardize the details of this method for the specific purpose of testing quaternary ammonium compounds. When this is done and a final procedure is devised, he said, a unit of measurement such as a "Catonic Unit" can then be agreed upon based on results obtained by this method.

Ammonium Disinfectant

Dr. Herbert Bernstein, of the Emulsol Corporation, Chicago, presented a paper which also stressed the increasing interest quaternary ammonium disinfectants, both from the point of view of the manufacturer and of the user. The quaternaries are a wonderful new tool, he said: they are potent, many are odorless, non-irritating, non-toxic, and perfectly applicable to the most exacting food plant, most are detergents, with a few being extremely effective as a cleansing media.

He recommended that, since the phenol coefficient method fails to give the user of quaternary ammonium compounds a true performance evaluation of these materials, the industry adopt a performance function unit based upon actual large-scale tests in these industries where bacteriological controls are imperative. With means of checking the strength of working solution in the field at their disposal, he said, the inspectors and operators can control the use of the material properly. He expressed the hope that the manufacturers, compounders users, governmental agencies and the association will initiate projects to ascertain these performance use levels.

Test Not Suitable

The fact that the present method of testing disinfectants is not suitable for application to the quaternaries, also was brought out by Dr. E. G. Klarmann, of Lehn & Fink, Inc., Bloomfield, N. J., who said that a much greater germicidal power is being ascribed to them in terms of phenol coefficient, or otherwise, than is warranted by their capacity of performance under the conditions of a testing method adopted to take care of their peculiarities.

The high phenol coefficient figures claimed for the quaternaries on a manifestly improper basis, also create an unjustified economic disadvantage to other germicides, Dr. Klarmann said. He said that he arrived at the following results in his work on the comparative testing of quaternary ammonium compounds:—

Extension of previously reported experiments confirms and supplements the conclusion that the original FDA method furnishes an erroneous idea regarding the disinfectant potency of four quaternary ammonium compounds and of a long-chain alkylamine, as conveyed either by the minimum germicidal concentrations effective in ten minutes at room temperature, or by the phenol coefficient calculated therefrom.

The "filter paper" technique allows a more proper evaluation of the disinfectant performance of the four quaternary ammonium compounds and of the alkylamine tested, and shows it to be considerably lower than claimed hitherto.

The four quaternary ammonium compounds display with respect to S. aureus, a very marked bacteriostasis which requires a suitable modification of the "filter paper" technique involving the use of serum as a means of suppressing bacteriostasis.

The germicidal action upon S. aureus of the four compounds and of the long-chain alkylamine is substantially lower than claimed and lower than indicated by the original FDA method; a less pronounced lowering of the germicidal action of certain phenolic disinfectants was also observed under the conditions of the "filter paper" method.

Tests with a hemolytic strain of streptococcus yield a picture which is similar to that obtained with S. aureus.

Strips of glass or steel contaminated with a dried smear of S. aureus are not disinfected by a commercial 1:1000 dilution of a quaternary ammonium compound in ten minutes at 20 degrees Centigrade, although a 1:60 or 1:70 dilution of phenol accomplished the disinfection.

In conclusion, Dr. Klarmann again referred to the economic disservice rendered to the position of other disinfectants by attributing to the quaternary ammonium compounds substantially greater germicidal powers than actually possessed by them.

5% DDT Solution

Franklin C. Nelson of Stanco Inc., New York, at a forum on insecticides, reported than a special spray is in the process of development for use of 5 percent DDT oil solution. He ex-

plained that the new spray was being developed because neither the fine spray nor the electric spray have proved effective for use in putting residual deposits on the walls of homes. The fine spray, he added, does not give a sufficient concentration of the solution and the electric gives too much of a concentration and streaking results.

In response to another question, Dr. S. A. Rohwer, assistant chief of agricultural research of the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, said that a 5 percent DDT solution is the minimum for effective use as a residual deposit on walls, because a concentration on the wall of 250 milligrams per square foot is necessary.

Harold J. Noble, of S. B. Penick & Co., New York, reported there was no inhibitor which can be added to pyrethrum fly spray to add stability and prevent deterioration by sunlight when the insecticide is packed in glass bottles. Mr. Noble said that the insecticide must be packed in metal containers or kept out of the sunlight when packed in glass bottles.

Aerosol Bombs

The widespread attention that has been given the marketing of aerosol insecticide bombs since their development and initial manufacture for the Armed Forces in 1942, was discussed by R. E. Ditsler, merchandise manager of the insecticide department of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass. He reported that the Westinghouse company first offered an aerosol bomb to the public in a test sales activity, conducted in September, 1945, in Jacksonville, Fla.

It had been anticipated, he said, that 5,000 aerosol bombs would be sold within the first 30-period, but the 5,000 actually were bought from the retailers within the first week. By the end of 30 days, he added, sales were approximately one bomb for every eight out of ten homes in the city.

Mr. Ditsler pointed to statements made by many entomologists to the effect that aerosol bombs cannot be used successfully against crawling insects, and also the statement issued by the Department of Agriculture that the use of the bomb is not recommended nor economical for crawling insects. He refuted these statements by reporting that 87 percent of the Jacksonville purchasers contacted named roaches as the No. 1 insect nuisance on which they had used the aerosol bomb effectively. He added that 90 percent expressed a definite intention to buy additional bombs for this purpose.

Insecticide Laws

The work being done by the Department of Agriculture to encourage States to revise their laws in line with Federal laws was described by S. R. Newell assistant director of the livestock branch of the department's production and marketing administration.

Using as an example the proposed insecticide act now before Congress, Mr. Newell said that if this bill is passed, and becomes law, it can be used as a basis for bringing about uniformity in State legislation, and thereby eliminate many of the problems that now confront manufacturers and distributors who engage in interstate business. He said the department would like also to work out cooperative arrangements with the States on enforcement matters so there will be a greater degree of uniformity in the matter of application of the regulations.

Mr. Newell reported that the Council of State Governments had contacted the Federal-State relations section of the Department of Justice and requested that steps be taken toward drafting a proposed State insecticide law. When finally agreed upon, he added, the draft will be presented to each State for its consideration and appropriate action.

DDT on Livestock

Dr. H. S. Telford, of Dr. Hess & Clark Inc., Ashland, Ohio, reported on studies on the effects upon dairy cows and goats of the use of DDT as a toxicant in livestock fly sprays, dips and louse powder. After spraying two cows for twelve successive weeks with identical sprays, except that one contained 10 percent DDT, Dr. Telford said, it was found there were no serious detrimental effects of the sprays upon either animal. The animal which received the DDT spray, he added, had a higher leucocyte count during the last week. This condition has been associated with DDT intoxication, Dr. Telford said, but in the absence of other symptoms it is questionable whether the condition can be ascribed to DDT.

The speaker said that the milk declines in both animals were normal; no skin irritation was observed; there were no symptoms of toxication during the time the experiment was in progress; there was no appreciable change in the animals' weight, and both gave birth to normal calves.

There is a suggestion from the data resulting from the experiments on goats that excessive amounts of DDT emulsions applied as sprays, over extended periods of time, may have some detrimental effects on the fetus, Dr. Telford reported. However, he added, the possibilities of the solvents used in the sprays causing the trouble was not ruled out.

DDT Toxicity Tests

Dr. Paul A. Neal, medical director of the industrial research laboratory of the U. S. Public Health Service, presented a synopsis of the experimental work being carried on in numerous laboratories on the toxicity of DDT. He said that all the investigators agree the DDT acts as a toxic agent to warm-blooded mammals when absorbed in sufficient amounts. In addition, he said, in the preparation of most insecticidal mixtures, DDT has to be dissolved in certain organic solvents, which in many instances cause certain toxic effects of their own.

The speaker said it was unfortunate that the physico-chemcial properties which characterize an effective solvent for DDT are the ones which are frequently responsible for irritation of the skin and of the mucous membranes. He emphasized, however, that the irritation symptoms produced by solvents, either locally or systemically, set in rather promptly, whereas, those produced by DDT itself, usually develop only after a latent period of several hours.

Dr. Neal reported that governmental agencies which have been responsible for the development of DDT insecticides have recognized the inherent ill-effects which may result from exposure to solvents, and have recommended only the one that are least harmful. He added that these agencies had emphasized that benzol and the chlorinated hydrocarbons, such as carbon tetrachloride and especially tetrachloroethane, should not be used in the preparation of DDT insecticides.

Drycleaning Soaps

In a discussion on drycleaning soaps, Alexander Fabry, chief chemist for Adco Inc., manufacturing chemist, Sedalia, Mo., described the way such soaps vary in physical characteristics, some being a paste similar to a firm petrolatum, others of a heavy viscous liquid and still others of a thin liquid consistency.

Mr. Fabry said that in recent years synthetic soap bases are replacing the potash soaps and, to a certain extent, sulphated and sulphonated oils are being used. He added that the introduction of the pressure filter and the vaccum still have more than any other factor been responsible for the recent change in the composition of dry cleaning soaps.

Mr. Fabry said that in the formulating of a dry cleaning soap one must bear in mind that its successful use will largely depend upon the type of equipment in the dry cleaning plant.

Where reclaiming the solvent is being used, by means of caustic treatment, the soap must be capable of readily settling out of the solvent. The soaps of the first group, the superfatted soaps, have been most successful in this.

In concluding, Dr. Fabry said the prime requisites of a dry cleaning soap are as follows:—stable in its composition; no objectionable odors in the soap itself, nor contribute any odors to the garments; cause a minimum amount of pressure in the filter and produce no corrosion to the equipment; increase the electrical conductivity of the solvent; possess a high degree of both inert insoluble soil and water soluble soil removal; no discoloration of the solvent, and produce a minimum amount of foam, as foam is not desirable in the dry cleaning process.

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P.A.'s on Business

—Continued from page 5

The policy of industrial buyers continues to be dictated by expediency, rather than following any set pattern.

Deliveries on many materials are so difficult that it is necessary to make commitments ranging from thirty to ninety days on commodities which are normally bought currently. Contracts are made for six months to one year.

Forward contracting is covered by "ifs" and "subject to," and the industrial buyer places orders, with many uncertainties. Materials can be readily sold elsewhere if the buyer fails to conform with seller's conditions.

Specific Commodity Changes

The commodity price and procurement situation changes so rapidly that it is difficult to be specific without naming an almost limitless list of items. From reports received, however, it is possible to generalize to some extent:

Stocks of lumber, of industrial firms, have practically dried up.

Paper and paper products are very difficult to obtain.

Shortages of wiremill products are now the greatest threat to production in electrical and other industries.

Drop-forged wrench manufacturers are eliminating many double-end items formerly listed as standard.

Pig iron, coal, coke, and many steel items have been advanced by OPA.

A 10 percent increase has been allowed in the price of office furniture.

Look for an advance in the price of cornstarch.

Ceilings on rosin and turpentine are expected to be removed.

Steel scrap dealers are reported to be considering a request for $5-per-ton increase.

Clothing prices in Canada are reported up five percent.

Higher prices for lead, copper, and zinc are expected in the near future.

Drastic changes are being made by WPTB in Canada regarding price ceilings and the removal of subsidies. The latest orders from the board affect practically all items in canned vegetables.

West coast buyers report increases in many container items, machinery, copper, and copper products. The upgrading of lumber and the necessity for custom milling down to smaller sizes continue. Escalator clauses continue to increase in number and variety. Mixed concrete is up $1 per yard.

Seliers, anticipating increased freight rates and other increases due to higher coal prices, are hedging on firm commitments even for immediate delivery.

Employment

Employment figures indicate a better trend than a month ago, although the change is slight. Material shortages continue to block further employment of help. Building material manufacturers report shortages of labor.

Employment on the West coast is better than a month ago, but well under the same period a year ago. Labor is especially short in the State of Washington.

The shortages of materials in Canada accentuate the unemployment situation.

General

Never has there been a time when business was more confused and uncertain. Everyone appears to be carrying on from day to day, making some profit; but future planning seems almost impossible.

If labor difficulties can be stopped short of tie-ups by strikes, and if the prices approved by OPA are sufficient to show some profit, we are all set for some splendid production records. The demand for goods is tremendous and the ability to produce is available.

In the opinion of buyers generally, the future of business is dependent mainly upon the government's release of controls and the adoption of an honest and consistent labor policy.

Strikes, labor disputes, and taxation must be cleared up before we can expect full employment and production. These factors, coupled with the uncertainty of future prices, create lack of confidence in business prospects over an extended period.

All manufacturers have large order backlogs, but the scarcity of basic materials prevents the large increase needed in productivity.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Steadily decreasing stocks of corn held by processors further aggravated the supply situation in sizing materials last week. It was stated that unless the government sets aside corn for processors' use that mills, with the exception of one or two, would be compelled to shut down within the next two or three weeks. Three of the smaller mills have already stopped production. The situation in other sizing materials also continued acute. Production of potato starch has not been resumed, because of the high cost of potatoes. Trading in tapioca flour has been held up, because of the unadjusted price ceilings, which have been under consideration by OPA for several weeks.

Trading in tanning materials was quiet last week. Tanners confined interest to replacements of wattle and quebracho extracts. Offerings of shipments for wattle bark and extract continued scarce. While recent arrivals of quebracho extract have been heavy, inquiry was active for nearby and future replacements. Business in valonia was resumed and sales were reported for nearby delivery here, the first transacted since the war.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced that U. S. Commercial Company, has issued invitations to bid for 5,370 bales of Japanese raw silk which were imported into the United States. All bids must be received before 12 o'clock noon, July 1. Invitations to bid, catalogue and form of bid may be obtained from the U. S. Commercial Company, Washington 25, D. C., as well as from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Loan Agencies.

Chemicals

Bichromates—With production sold up, offerings of resale material continued scarce. Demand was active for delivery against contracts. Market was firm at ceilings.

Sulphonated Oils—Limited supplies continued to confine trading to prompt requirements. Demand was active and the market firm.

Sizing Materials

Albumen, Blood—Production continued restricted by the scarcity of basic materials. Demand was urgent and makers were compelled to allocate deliveries to meet immediate requirements. Market was firm at ceilings.

Albumen, Egg—While trading was light and spasmodic, the market remains firm at ceilings. Supplies were fairly liberal and adequate to cover the current requirements. Trading in technical grades was reported fair, with prices ranging from $1 to $1.50 per pound, depending upon quality.

Dextrin, Corn—Active demand continued to absorb moderate production against former contracts. Bulk of the output was said to be moving against barter deals. Processors' supply of corn was reported small and steadily decreased and a complete shutdown of the production was predicted early next month unless additional corn become available. Prices were unchanged and adjustment by OPA was still awaited.

Egg, Yolk—Demand was spasmodic and confined to prompt requirements. Market was steady at ceilings. Supplies were not heavy, but sufficient to cover the demand.

Sago Flour—Some 1,580 bags of sago flour arrived at New York from Singapore last week, the first importation from the Far East since 1941 and were delivered against former orders. Offerings for shipment were reported limited, with recent business booked at 7¾c. per pound, c. and f. New York for forward shipment, subject to the issuing of export licenses.

Starch, Corn—Stocks of corn held by processors rapidly decreasing and the supply situation has become worse. Unless processors obtain corn set-aside by the government it was predicted that production of most mills will cease within the next two or three weeks. Consuming demand was urgent with the output sold up and moving against former orders.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
288.4	288.4	288.5	279.7

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Purchases of 58,450,000 pounds of powdered cornstarch at $4.08 to $4.57 per hundredweight, f.o.b. Galveston were reported May 24 and 28 by the Department of Agriculture for shipment abroad. This starch, it was stated, was processed from government owned corn. Visible supply of corn decreased 3,970,000 bushels for the week ended June 15, to 19,935,000 bushels, compared with 11,298,000 bushels, a year ago, according to the Chicago Board of Trade. Corn grind of eleven refiners of corn derivatives for domestic use totaled 9,294,000 bushels during May.

Starch, Potato—Mills were reported shut down for the season, because of the inability of obtaining potatoes at prices low enough to operate at a profit. Consuming inquiry was keen, with business slow. Quotations were merely nominal at 16c. per pound, carlots, New York, basis, with some sales reported at above this figure f.o.b. Idaho mills.

Tapioca Flour—Conditions in this market were without change and none was expected until the adjustment of price ceilings by OPA. In the meantime, trading was held up, with reports from Brazil indicating an active demand from European buyers at about 2c. per pound, above import ceilings. Arrivals of 500 bags tapioca flour and 4,000 bags of manioc meal were noted at New York last week. Some 12,384 bags of manioc meal which arrived two weeks ago were detained by the Food and Drug Administration, because of filthy condition and were held for industrial purposes. Shipments of manioc meal from Brazil were quoted at about 7c. per pound, landed New York.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Steady demand was noted for deliveries against previous orders. Supplies were limited and well maintained at ceilings.

Divi Divi — Arrivals totaled 4,000 bags at New York last week and were delivered on previous orders. Inquiry for prompt shipment was reported as fair, with offerings scarce. Market was firm at current levels.

Mangrove Bark—Business was slow last week, with offerings for shipment reported liberal. Tanners inventories were reported well stocked. Arrivals totaled 4,760 bags at New York last week for delivery against prior contracts.

Myrobalans—Lack of improvement in demand and liberal offerings for shipment continued to keep primary markets easy. Prices were cabled unchanged with sellers asking for bids. Imports totaled 1,875 bags at New York last week and were consigned against former orders.

Quebracho Extract — Arrivals totaled 61,840 bags at Atlantic ports last week for delivery on previous contracts. Imports were heavy during the past fortnight and tanners inventories were in better shape than for some time past.

Tara Powder—Inquiry was reported fairly active for immediate and prompt delivery. Supplies on the spot were light and held at ceilings. Arrivals of powder totaled 1,235 bags at New York last week and were consigned against former orders.

Valonia—Trading was resumed in valonia and sales of cups, 30 percent tannin, were reported at $65 per ton, landed New York, for July-September shipment. This was the first transaction noted since the war.

Wattle Extract—Receipts of 19,650 bags of extract and 4,420 bales of bark were noted at New York last week. Tanners were in the market for replacements, but business was reported slow, owing to scarcity of offerings for shipment. Market was firm at ceilings.

For Late Market Developments. See Page 4

ALBUMENS

47 OPD—6-24-1946

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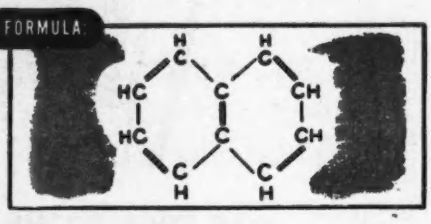
ALBUMENS

NAPHTHALENE

DEFINITION A crystalline chemical compound of carbon and hydrogen found abundantly in coal-tar. It was early termed "tar camphor."

HISTORY Naphthalene was discovered in coal-tar by Garden and Brande in 1819 and its chemical constitution determined by Michael Faraday in 1826. It was proposed for enriching water gas in 1862. Use for manufacture of naphthols for the synthetic dye industry commenced about 1873.

FORMULA



SOURCES Traces of naphthalene occur in certain vegetable products. Some naphthalene has been recovered from specially processed petroleum fractions, but the principal source of naphthalene has always been coal-tar.

CHARACTERISTICS Pure naphthalene is produced as white crystal flakes or chips which melt at 79.4° C or above. It boils at 218° C. It vaporizes slowly at room temperature. It has a clean penetrating odor; is soluble in benzene, hot alcohol and ether, but is practically insoluble in water. It burns with a smoky flame.

USES Serves as a moth preventive and insecticide for household, institutional and agricultural use; as a raw material for phthalic anhydride, dyes, waxes, tanning agents, pharmaceuticals and plasticizers.

GRADES Industrial: 74° and 78° crude in tank cars and barrels: 79.4° refined in tank cars and as chipped, crushed or flake in barrels and multi-walled bags. Household: flake and ball in 16-, 12-, 10-, 8-ounce packages; flake and ball, powdered or rice form, in barrels, bags and 50-pound bulk cases.

This is one of a series of advertisements presenting information on basic coal-tar chemicals.

THE BARRETT DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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Barrett

The Barrett Company, Ltd., 5551 St. Hubert Street, Montreal, Que.

Coaltar Chemicals

Steel production at 84.2 percent of capacity indicates a marked increase in coke output and suggests that production of coaltar chemicals is being steadily restored. Market supplies of these chemicals have not revealed a corresponding increase because the accumulation of backlog orders has prevented the expansion of inventories. Benzol shipments have been of larger dimensions. Creosote oil and cresylic acid are sold so heavily ahead that any easement in supplies is indefinite. Naphthalene and phenol production is also under contract for sometime ahead. The increasing demand for crude naphthalene, particularly for phthalic anhydride manufacture, promises to keep the supply short during a good part of the Summer. Refined naphthalene is short with a distinct tendency to advance in price. Coaltar xylol is almost unobtainable and there is a decided shortage of pyridin and coaltar.

Many of the intermediates are so thoroughly sold ahead that producers have turned down new business where shipment this year is specified. Hydrogenated solvents have remained tight as a result of the recent cutback in production. Dyestuffs which are the natural tributary to intermediates are generally short with prospects dependent on developments in the intermediate market.

Steel operations for the week beginning June 17 were scheduled at 84.2 percent of ingot capacity, compared with 76.1 in the previous week, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. A month ago, the indicated rate was 49.2 percent. The present schedule is equivalent to the production of 1,483,900 net tons of steel ingots and castings, compared with 1,341,000 tons in the preceding week and 1,626,500 tons for the corresponding week in 1945.

Production and inventory figures appearing in some of the following market reports were released by the Bureau of Mines and refer to coke by-products, unless otherwise specified.

Basic Products

Benzol—Production has recorded definite improvement without according the supply situation any important relief. Deferred demand necessitated by the late steel strike has absorbed production readily and prevented any appreciable increase in inventories. The market is said to be tagged for better buying conditions during July.

Coaltar—In reference to applications for higher ceiling prices, OPA stated that permission was granted because of the recent increase in ceiling prices for fuel oil, some coaltar producers, particularly steel companies, were finding it more profitable to burn their own coaltar in place of purchased fuel oil, thereby further reducing the already short supply of marketed coaltar. Production of crude coaltar in April was down 20.5 percent to 44,262,548 gallons, compared with 55,650,855 gallons in March. Sales for April were placed at 28,809,519 gallons. Stocks at the end of April were 29,821,730 gallons, against 32,436,122 gallons on March 31. The market position at present is exceedingly tight with demand far in excess of the available supply. The call for road use has been very heavy and the overall market situation offers no suggestion of easement for several months.

Creosote Oil—Some improvement in production has taken place and shipments have been of better dimensions. Demand, however, is so far ahead of supply that the market position has been held definitely tight with no apparent easement in sight.

Cresylic Acid—Acute shortage of stocks has left the market practically bare of supplies and restricted the movement to contracts. Consuming demand is exceeding domestic production by a wide margin and unless the consumer is covered by contract specifications, the supply problem is difficult. Arrivals from Great Britain last week amounted to 3,520 drums, said to be mostly delayed shipments against previous orders.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
127.3	127.3	127.3	129.2

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Naphthalene—Production of crude is being gradually restored although it will probably be late next month before anything like normal is experienced. At present, demand is considerably ahead of supply and the market's condition is exceedingly tight with shipments behind schedule and makers of phthalic anhydride pressing for more material. Refined is in about the same position with a general advance in prices expected by the first of the month.

Phenol—In very short supply with production heavily under contract and some producers not inclined to take on additional business until production is brought into closer balance with demand.

Pyridin—Stocks low with a limitation on shipments of both crude and refined. April production of crude was 22,337 gallons, compared with 22,001 gallons in March. Refined output in April amounted to 8,234 gallons against 14,938 gallons in March. Stocks on April 30 were 111,019 gallons of crude and 5,568 gallons of refined, compared with 104,725 gallons of crude and 5,713 gallons of refined at the close of March.

Solvent Naphtha—April production of refined light solvent naphtha registered 24,643 gallons, compared with 43,455 gallons in March, a decline of 43.3 percent. Heavy crude output was 242,848 gallons in April and 308,708 gallons in March, a decline of 21.3 percent. Stocks of refined light on April 30 were 33,384 gallons, against 38,568 gallons at the end of March. Stocks of heavy crude were 170,037 gallons at the close of April, compared with 184,397 gallons on March 31.

Toluol—Available for prompt shipment with most of the demand taken care of by the recent sales of government surplus. It will probably be September before the effect of government sales passes off.

Xylol—Coaltar xylol exceedingly scarce but enough synthetic around to prevent the supply situation from becoming acute.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, June 21.—Business in coaltar bases was relatively good, but would be better if sufficient supplies were available for buyers to cover their needs. Orders have increased recently for benzol. Ruling prices exclusive of tax are:—Benzol, pure, in tankcars, freight allowed, 15c. per gallon; 2 degree toluol, same basis, 27c. per gallon; 10-degree xylol, same basis, 29c. per gallon; industrial xylol, same basis, 26c. per gallon; solvent naphtha ,same basis, 27c. per gallon.

Hydrogenated Solvents

Cyclohexanone, cyclohexanol and other hydrogenated solvents have continued in a tight position on account of low inventories and disrupted production resulting from the late steel strike. Demand from the cellulose, synthetic resin and insecticide trades has continued fairly active.

Coaltar Acids

Anthranilic—Although production is gradually increasing it will probably take several weeks before normal output is restored. It is stated there are enough backlog orders for chemicals, dyestuffs and synthetic resins to absorb output readily.

Cleve's—Short stocks have made buying difficult. Producers are not eager for additional orders until deferred requirements are satisfied.

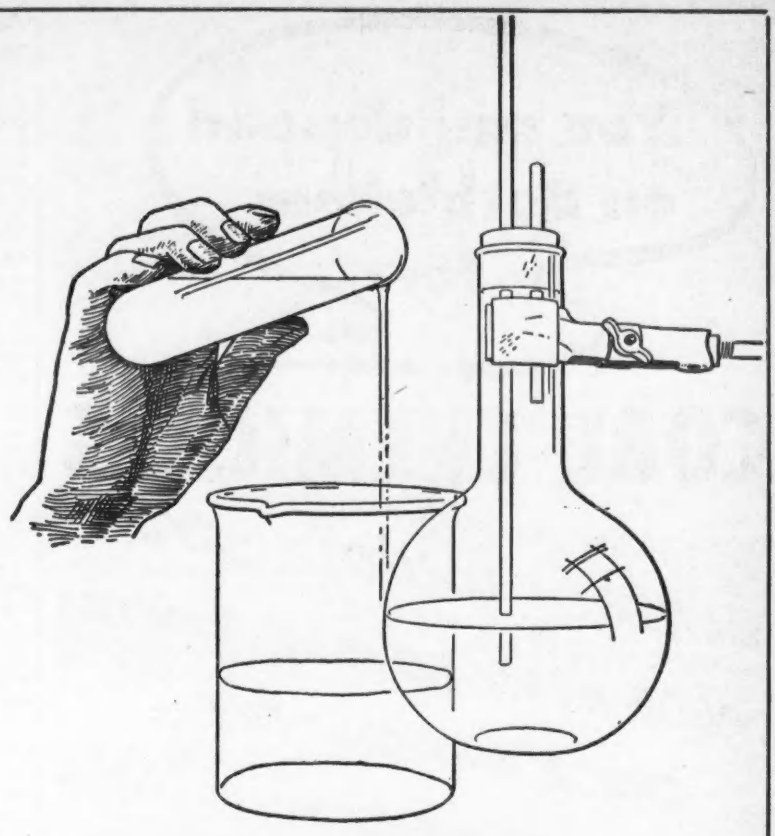
Fumaric—No easement in supplies. Demand for synthetic resins considerably in excess of current production and no improvement is expected in the near future.

H—Production heavily sold ahead with suppliers not inclined to con-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

KOPPERS Coal Tar Chemicals

Benzol
Toluol
Xylol
Phenol
Cresols
Xylenols
Cresylic Acid
Frozen Neutral Oil
Tar Acid Oils
Pyridine
Picolines
Lutidines
Quinoline
Naphthalene
Creosote Oil
Sulphate of Ammonia
Phthalic Anhydride



KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
TAR and CHEMICAL DIVISION
Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

and other coal tar chemicals

KOPPERS

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sider new business at present. Market position definitely tight.

Maleic—Distribution somewhat better but stocks considerably below requirements for protective coatings and synthetic resins. No improvement in buying conditions expected for some time ahead.

Sulphanilic—Production better but considerably under current requirements. Low inventories have made it necessary to feed demand from output.

Other Intermediates

Anilin—Producers are getting more benzol although the inventory position is tight on account of the rapid absorption of stocks. Backlog orders covering miscellaneous consuming industries are sufficient to take current output readily.

Benzidin Base—Movement freer under gradual improvement in production. Stocks short of demand holding position tight.

Dinitrophenol—Stringency in basic product having a tendency to hold production down. Tight market position expected until basic situation eases.

Diphenylamine—Production sold for some time ahead. Producers not eager for new business until they are able to satisfy scheduled requirements.

Paradichlorobenzene—Supply definitely short at present with shipments behind schedule. Improvement expected with the ability to secure more benzol. Some sellers look for better buying conditions to develop late in the Summer.

Phthalic Anhydride—No appreciable improvement in the market's supply position could be noted. There was considerable pressure for shipments of crude naphthalene in order to increase production. Meanwhile the consuming demand for phthalic anhydride continues considerably in excess of the available supply.

Coaltar Colors

Production, while depending upon the availability of intermediates, has shown a gradual increase. Buying conditions have not improved appreciably because backlog orders have prevented the expansion of inventories and production in many instances is heavily sold ahead. In a report released by the Tariff Commission, 245,346 pounds, actual weight, of acid dyes were imported in 1945. The largest individual dye was 20,877 pounds of alizarin light blue 4GL. Vat dye imports registered 65,197 pounds, the largest of this classification being 37,123 pounds of caledon khaki 2G. There were imports of 154,568 pounds of direct dyes in 1945, the largest being primuline at 22,673 pounds. Imports of the acetate rayon dyes registered 81,567 pounds, with fast jet black 2BRE the largest at 17,417 pounds. Switzerland was the largest shipper with exports of 581,985 pounds, Great Britain was second with 68,026 pounds. Total imports last year amounted to 676,032 pounds.

Coaltar Products Imports Off in 1945

The United States Tariff Commission today issued a report on United States imports of coaltar products entered in 1945 under paragraphs 27 and 28 of the tariff act of 1930. The report gives detailed statistics on coaltar intermediates entered under paragraph 27, and on dyes, medicinals and pharmaceuticals, flavor and perfume materials, and other finished products entered under paragraph 28.

According to the report, total imports in 1945 of coaltar intermediates amounted to 703,000 pounds, valued at $215,000. Imports in that year were much smaller than in 1944 when they amounted to 9,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,400,000. Total imports in 1945 of finished coaltar products amounted to 27,000,000 pounds, valued at $4,900,000. Corresponding imports in 1944 amounted to 5,000,000 pounds valued at $3,400,000. In both years, dyes constituted by far the most important group of imported finished coaltar products.

The statistics given in the report were obtained by analyzing invoices covering United States imports through all customs districts.

Copies of the reports may be obtained by writing to the United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

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Agricultural Research Bill Passage Urged

Favorable action by Congress on the Flannagan bill (H.R. 6548) to narrow the gap between agriculture and industry in the amount of funds spent for research was urged before the house committee on agriculture June 13 by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson and W. V. Lambert, assistant administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration.

Sponsored by the department and the major farm organizations, the bill would greatly expand research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture both by the Federal government and at the state government levels. Research would be directed at improving the quality and development of new and improved methods of production, marketing and distribution of farm products. Research would be carried on beyond the pilot plant stages into actual demonstration on a commercial scale.

Mr. Anderson told the committee that the department wholeheartedly endorses the bill because of the necessity of finding new markets for the products of the farm. Unlike industry generally, the agricultural industry is unable to engage in research on a scale that appears necessary to improve the well-being of the farmers, he said.

Mr. Lambert explained the provisions of the bill pointing out that $15,000,000 annually is proposed to be spent in experiments in the utilization of farm products. This, he said, would enable experiments to be conducted on a demonstration basis, rather than at the pilot plant level.

Charles A. Mayer has been named assistant engineer in the New York office of the Asphalt Institute.

Made Sales Director

Joe E. Culpepper, has been named director of sales for the fertilizer division of the Spencer Chemical Company, Pittsburg, Kansas. He was formerly general sales manager for Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corporation, New York.

Textile Chemists Sponsor Shrinkage Testing Forum

Leonard S. Little, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., and chairman of the executive committee on research of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, conducted a forum on "The Elimination of Chaos from Shrinkage Testing," at the Pennsylvania hotel, New York, June 18.

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Chicago, Illinois • Detroit, Michigan • Duluth, Minnesota

Agricultural Chemicals

Supplies of agricultural chemicals have not improved for prompt shipment at the end of the fertilizer season and July 1 will record inventories either exhausted or at very low levels. Production of sulphate of ammonia has fallen considerably below contract requirements and the movement over the second quarter was down sharply as a result of the steel strike. OPA is considering a revision of price ceilings for this chemical and it is expected that an announcement will be made shortly. There is a possibility of the port price being abolished. Stringency in soda ash has affected domestic output of nitrate of soda and deliveries scheduled as far back as March have come forward this month. Muriate of potash production has been maintained at a high level and as soon as allocations are adjusted, prices for the new year will probably be announced. Higher prices for phosphate rock would seem to suggest a proportionate advance in superphosphate quotations, although any official action is indefinite. The market for superphosphate was tight with production somewhat disrupted by breakdowns and labor difficulties.

Insecticides and fungicides with few exceptions were in short supply. Producers of copper and lead chemicals are being squeezed by the advance in the basic metals. Improvement in production of paradichlorobenzene, phenol and other coaltar chemicals has been gradual and backlog orders have prevented any appreciable improvement in inventories. Arrivals of rotenone roots are expected by the end of this month or early in July. OPA has granted higher ceilings for rotenone bearing roots.

Nitrogenates

Ammonia Nitrate—April production was placed at 42,680 tons by the Census Bureau. March production regis tered 42,860 tons. The emergency move by the War Department to convert fifteen ordnance plants into the manufacture of nitrogen for export shipment should relieve the pressure from plants that have been supplying domestic requirements. It is expected that when in full operation these ordnance plants will have a capacity of 70,000 tons of ammonia nitrate monthly. A western producer has offered domestic material at $46.00 a ton for grained loose at the works freight equalized.

Ammonia Sulphate—Production increasing but too late to be of any use this fertilizer year. Contract deliveries have fallen substantially below schedules and the new year will open with no inventories. OPA is considering an adjustment of ceilings and the trade expects an announcement before the end of the month.

Bone Meal—According to trade reports, applications have been filed with OPA for a higher adjustment of ceiling prices. There has been no improvement in buying conditions as stocks are definitely low. It was stated that packing-house production at present is averaging around 10 percent.

Dried Blood—No improvement in supply conditions and prospects temporarily are not favorable for this material or tankage. Low production has prevented any sizable quantities from being offered and it was stated that considerable business could be placed with the feed trade if stock could be purchased. Arrivals last week were 993 bags of liver tankage from Buenos Aires at Baltimore.

Soda Nitrate—Deliveries have remained behind schedule. Domestic production is somewhat better, but demand is considerably above the available supply at present with March shipments coming through this month.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—An advance of 40c. a ton for Florida pebble and 20c. a ton for Tennessee brown rock were made effective on June 19. The advances were granted to cover an approved average wage increase of 20c. an hour in Florida and 10c. an hour in Tennessee. It is hoped the higher ceilings will encourage production to meet food program goals and the requirements of soil conservation. There is no easement in the market position. Demand is considerably in excess of current production and the supply condition continues definitely tight.

Superphosphate—Labor strikes and necessary repairs at producing plants have resulted in a smaller production which has made buying more difficult. The advance in phosphate rock has created a firmer tone to the market and led to suggestions that an adjustment of prices may be in store. Demand was active and considerably ahead of the current supply. Truck deliveries were smaller than at the beginning of the month.

Potashes

As much muriate as possible is being shipped to meet a heavy demand from mixers and prospects for placing a sizable tonnage on contract await the price announcements of producers. The exceedingly low position of inventories has prevented resale stocks from reaching the market.

Cottonseed Hull Ash — Tobacco planters have been endeavoring to purchase this material but have found the market practically bare of stocks.

Markets at Other Centers

Atlanta, June 21.—Terrific demand continues for top dressing; where impossible obtain nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia, some sections are using mixed goods, such as 4-8-6 and 6-8-6 for top dressing.

Insecticides

Supplies of most of the insecticides and fungicides have continued low and reflect the recent inroads into production resulting from labor strikes. Sales of calcium arsenate have increased and carryover stocks are lower with production uncertain owing to the shortage of arsenic. The infestation of boll worms in Georgia, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina have been unusually heavy. Boll weevils emerged from hibernation in the vicinity of cotton fields in great numbers this Spring and are now a serious threat to cotton in many sections of the South, according to reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Serious damage to the 1946 crop may be expected in numerous localities unless the weather soon turns hot and dry or the weevil is checked by the use of insecticides. Reports to the Department's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine indicate that weevils were more numerous in cotton fields by the first week in June than any similar period in many years.

Gradual improvement in output of coaltar chemicals is taking place, but an accumulation of backlog orders has prevented any substantial increase in inventories to date. OPA has advanced importers ceilings on rotenone bearing roots 3c. a pound, and 4c. a pound on rotenone bearing powder.

Sulphur and Pyrites

Agricultural demand for sulphur continued heavy throughout the past month. The constant call for sulphuric acid for use in the production of sulphosphate was the primary cause. Sulphur stocks have been fully adequate to meet requirements and the movement has experienced relatively little difficulty in transportation. Pyrites has moved against contracts to regular consumers without revealing any price change.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Florida pebble phosphate rock, 40c. per ton.
Tennessee brown phosphate rock, 20c. per ton.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
71.8	71.8	71.8	71.8

(For Current Prices see page 9)

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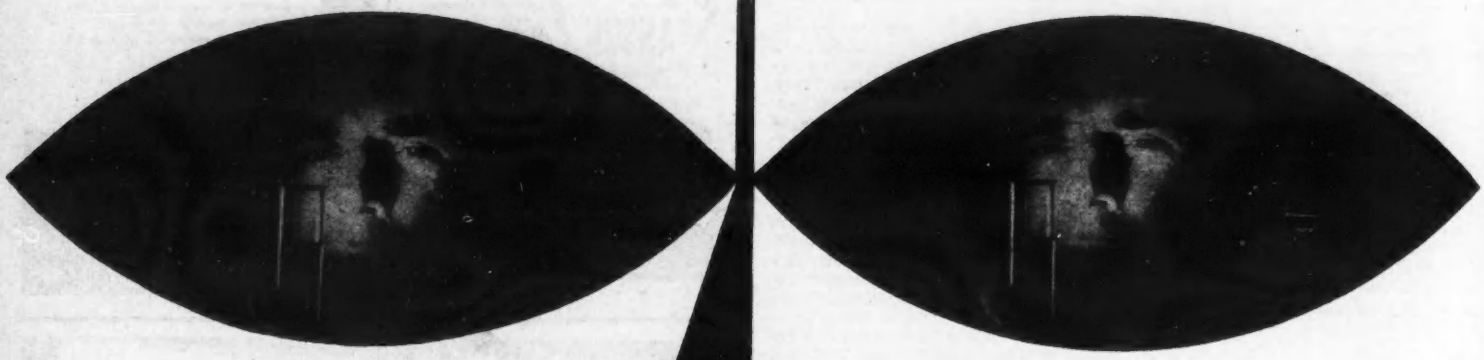
For Late Market Developments. See Page 4



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Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, Di
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
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Phenol, U.S.P.
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Magnesium Phosphates
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

The permission that the Office of Price Administration granted industrial alcohol producers east of the Rockies to sell on the basis of adjustable prices pending OPA action on a request for higher price ceilings because of losses caused by reduced production incident to restricted allocations of molasses; the easing of argols; the reappearance of tartaric acid and cream of tartar imports from Spain; the offering of a large lot of camphor from China, where ample stocks of menthol were also said to exist; the higher spot price on Brazilian menthol; and the request for more silver nitrate that was directed to President Truman by the Photo-Engravers Board of Trade and the International Photo-engravers Union of North America—these were feature interests last week in the market for drugs and fine chemicals. The market as a whole continued active. Shipments of goods were virtually on a capacity basis of the leading producers and the demand for most articles reached high volume.

Labor-Management relations in recent weeks had been of the Kilkenny Cat variety and it was therefore passing strange to find the silver nitrate hearts of photo-engraver workers and employers beating as one. It seemed that alleged obstructionist tactics by the silver block in the senate had reduced supplies of silver nitrate to the point where lack of it may close photo-engraving plants, a fact that has for once given management and employees a single thought: more silver nitrate or no work.

Occupation of the island of Formosa by China has produced its inevitable result: natural camphor, formerly a world-monopoly of the Japanese, is being offered by Chinese merchants on the mainland of China. From the quantity offered last week by cable, it was presumed to be BB grade camphor which in prewar times sold only to the celluloid manufacturers.

Spain has resumed shipping tartaric acid and cream of tartar, a development possibly not unrelated to the fact that United States manufacturers of tartrates have recently been enjoying a much easier and declining market in raw materials, which items have arrived in increasing quantities of late from European markets. It may well be, also, that Spanish quicksilver once more may be priced at competitive prices now that Italian metal has arrived here in quantity.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Menthol, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
213.9	213.4	211.8	219.2

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Acetanilide—Not plentiful at any point and under very good consuming demand that prevents accumulation of a normal surplus in the hands of the producers.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Far more business presents than can be cared for on a prompt delivery basis. Resolution of some raw material and production problems may ultimately better the at present not satisfactory situation.

Acid, Benzoic—Consumption was reported excellent in volume but deliveries have undergone some improvement in some quarters. Certain derivatives continued in very short supply.

Acid, Boric—Demand was good and supply appeared sufficient to care for current requirements of consumers. Prices displayed substantial stability.

Acid, Citric—Demand was active along seasonal lines and most consumers are getting more of this item than they had in the not far distant past. However, reports indicate that some former users continue to use the wartime substitutes.

Acid, Tartaric—Spain has resumed shipping this item and during the past week 830 barrels arrived from Barcelona. Also, the position of domestic producers has improved parallel with the steady decline in prices paid for raw material which arrived frequently. Imported and domestic acid sold well at comparative prices.

Agar—Suppliers look forward to the resumption of Japanese exports. The agar industry is one the occupation authorities will encourage and importers think that it should not be too long before commerce in agar shipped from Japan will be possible.

Alcohol—Meeting the contention of alcohol makers east of the Rockies that they had been suffering financial losses due to the sharp reduction in production caused by restricted allocations of molasses, the Office of Price Administration on June 20 granted such producers permission to sell industrial ethyl alcohol at adjustable prices, effective June 20. The permission was granted pending a study by OPA to determine whether an increase should be allowed in the existing price ceilings on alcohol.

Argols—Prices were no lower but the tendency of values still seemed to be favorable for operations of manufacturing consumers. No further arrivals were reported during the past week.

Atropine—Good demand found supplies moderate. However, Europe has begun to ship belladonna to this country and this may be the break that some manufacturers have been looking for.

Bismuth Metal and Salts—Struck mines have resulted in a very low production of bismuth metal and the supply situation becomes steadily tighter. Output of salts has dropped considerably.

Borax—Production was reported in good volume but also was in demand. The market was well stabilized in price in the absence of unsettling competition. One producer was noted importing tartaric acid from Barcelona, Spain, last week.

Butyl Alcohol—March production, according to the U. S. Tariff Commission, totaled 7,890,619 pounds of primary, normal material, which compared with 7,709,980 pounds produced in February.

Cadmium Metal and Salts—Salts were in light supply because the greatly reduced availability of metal, the production of which, has been hit by strikes at the mines. Also, demand for metal runs to very high levels.

Caffeine—An arrival of 52 barrels of crystals was reported last week. It came from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and the major part of the importation was for the account of a manufacturing consumer.

Camphor—Offerings of camphor from the Far East increase. Another large proposal was cabled to this market last week from China and the recipient of the information found it difficult to establish a going market price to cable the principals. The opinion that BB camphor was being offered was ventured—which would probably mean that the Chinese are offering Formosan camphor from the island they occupy.

Castor Oil—Demand and supply ran hot heats last week with demand winning beyond question because of the inability of oil makers to secure sufficient raw material from Brazil. Arrivals of beans last week totaled 17,853 bags, weighing a total of 2,677,950 pounds. Since January 1, the total of arrivals became 110,448,600 pounds, equal to 736,324 bags of beans. This compared with 911,984 bags, or 136,797,600 pounds imported during the corresponding period in 1945.

Chicago, June 19.—Castor oil prices, are: — Cold pressed, U.S.P., 15c. per pound, returnable drums, carlots; 15¾c., drums, less than carlots; tanks, 14½c.; No. 3, extracted, 14¾c., drums, carlots; 15c., drums, less than carlots; 14c., tanks.

Chrysarobin—Raw material for the manufacture of this item appeared in the recent arrivals of merchandise from its primary market. A moderate betterment of supply seemed pending.

Cocaine—Production problems were eased by the arrival of 265 bales of coca leaves from Salverry, Peru, last

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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week. There is a very heavy demand for exhausted coca leaves at this time.

Codliver Oil—Norway appeared again in the import lists, 285 packages having arrived from Oslo on a market where stocks were good but in which demand was also brisk. Curtailment of poultry production as a result of feed shortage may ultimately cut demand for the poultry grade of this oil. All foreign advices noted the firmness of controlled prices which resulted from the heavy consumption of all kinds of oil on European account.

Corn Syrup—Those with previous connections in Argentina and have been active in seeking more frequent and larger shipments of syrup to this country where a very broad market prevails. During the past week the product of this activity was the arrival of 2,008 cases and 667 barrels of syrup from Argentina. The price for such imported material is reported around 21c. per pound. Combined purchases on May 24 and 28, made by the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, totaled 94,140,000 pounds. Prices paid ranged $3.669 to $5.84 per 100 pounds, varying according to the location where transactions took place.

Corrosive Sublimate—Since Italy has begun to export quicksilver to this country, it may well be that Italian quicksilver derivatives will again begin to move to the United States—which envisions the keen price competition of the past that domestic producers would well avoid if possible.

Cream of Tartar—Spanish cream came in to the tune of 100 barrels from Barcelona, Spain, last week and it will find a good market when released for domestic consumption. All domestic production also moved with promptness and despatch.

Dibutyl Phthalate—March production as reported by the U. S. Tariff Commission totaled 1,428,525 pounds, which compared with February production at 1,452,979 pounds. The statistic given in the previous issue was awry.

Ethyl Acetate—All kinds were in good request and the supply of natural goods produced by the fermentation process is not too adequate to meet the currently urgent consuming need.

Fishliver Oils—Arrivals noted included 53 drums of sharkliver oil from Oslo, Sweden, and also 9 drums from Buenos Aires, Argentina. And every gallon importable will find buyers eager for immediate deliveries for processing purposes.

San Francisco, June 19.—Market activity in fish liver oils here this week was quiet. All potencies are in good demand.

Glycerin—The market was unremittingly strong and scarcity of prompt delivery parcels predominated at all times last week. Except that one be a regular customer of refiners, no glycerin can be obtained in that direction and even regular customers of the refiners are unable to receive all the glycerin they require. Which tends to keep glycerin importers scouring foreign markets for supplies — and with continuing success. Last week 100 drums arrived from Santos, Brazil. But refiners fear that each arrival brings nearer the time when the expected exhaustion of foreign stocks will be reached.

Chicago, June 19. — Glycerin prices are:—C.p., tanks, 18c.; drums, c.l., 18¼c.; l.c.l., 18¾c; high gravity, tanks, 17½c. to 18c.; drums, c.l., 17½c. to 18c.; l.c.l., 18c. to 18¾c. Chemically pure, 18c. per pound, tankcars, 18½c., drums, carlots; 18¾c., drums, less than carlots.

Menthol—Spot prices were advanced to $6.50 to $6.75 per pound. Substantial quantities of menthol are believed to exist in China. Some quoted estimates run to six figures and if such goods are in existence to that extent. United States needs could be well supplied for some time. The spot market remained firm last week at the late advance and few were the occasions when quoted prices were shaded. Synthetic menthol was in very narrow supply because of insufficient raw material to operate production at capacity.

Milk Powder — Purchases by the Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, on May 31 totaled 3,961,000 pounds of spray process, skimmed milk powder at 14½c. per pound; roller process, 1,872,850 pounds at prices ranging 13.85c. to 14.25c. per pound. On June 1 the same purchaser took 100,020 pounds of whole milk, spray process powder at 38½c. per pound.

R.R. Rates Enforcement Injunction Upheld

OPD Washington Bureau

A motion of the government to quash a lower court injunction holding up enforcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's order on class railroad rates was denied by the Supreme Court of the United States, June 10. The Department of Justice asked that the injunction be dissolved on the grounds that the Interstate Commerce Commission was unable to pass upon the request of the railroads for a 25 percent increase in general freight rates so long as it existed.

A special district court sitting in Utica, N. Y. recently upheld the ICC order calling for a 10 percent increase in class rates in the Northeastern states and a 10 percent decrease in the South and West states east of the Rockies, but enjoined enforcement of the order for 60 days in order to give the nine Northeastern states time within which to file an appeal.

Quicksilver — Another arrival of foreign metal was noted last week, this time coming from Valparaiso, Chile, in the amount of 150 flasks. Further quantities were believed to be coming from Italy and when prices permit, imports from Spain should be substantial.

San Francisco, June 19.—The quicksilver market here has been quiet for the past week, with few inquiries, little buying interest. Producers are quoting metal at $100 per flask, f.o.b. this city.

Quinine—Production in the Netherlands East Indies during the Japanese occupation actually increased 16 percent, according to the Department of Commerce. Output in 1944 totaled 747 tons, compared with 650 tons in 1940. Cinchona acreage decreased from the 36,062 acres prevailing in 1942 to the 1945 acreage of 34,095 acres. Upkeep and maintenance of facilities were entirely adequate, according to the report. The Japanese began erection of two factories which were not completed. However, the Japanese construction will be useful when quinine production begins on a large scale. The Dutch expect no difficulty regarding rehabilitation of quinine production after the current political situation clears.

Saccharin—Supplies continued less than requirements and relief in the form or normal reserves remained to be achieved. Yet production is excellent in terms of the prewar output of this item and every possible effort is being made to increase the availability of the material.

Salol—This item reflects the firmness of all salicylic acid derivatives. All pressing needs are being met but there is less than the normal reserve now in store.

Silver Nitrate—The Photo-Engravers Board of Trade and the International Photo-Engravers Union of North America have joined in petitioning President Truman for nitrate of silver that the photo-engraving plants may not have to close and the workers thrown out of work because of alleged obstructive tactics on the part of the silver bloc in the Senate.

Sugar—Sugar allocation for civilian distribution from July 1 through September 30 will be 1,753,000 tons, according to an announcement made by the Department of Agriculture. This is 360,000 tons more than the civilian allocation for April-June and reflects the usual seasonal increase in sugar usage at the height of the home and commercial packing and canning season. The third quarter of 1946 allocation is 373,000 tons greater than the third quarter, 1945, allocation due to the greatly increased number of civilians in 1946 and the higher industrial ration in the third quarter of 1946. Most industrial consumers are now at 60 percent of 1941 use, compared with 50 percent in the last half of 1945.

Total third quarter allocations for civilian, military, and export account are as follows, in short tons, raw value:—

	July-Sept. 1946.	July-Sept. 1945.
Civilians	1,753,000	1,380,000
Military	45,000	281,000
Exports	100,000	110,000
Totals	1,907,000	1,771,000

World production for 1945-46 is estimated at 27,200,000 short tons, raw value, and is now being marketed. This is 750,000 tons less than the previous season, 3,500,00 tons less than 1943-44, and 7,300,000 tons below the 1936-39 average.

Metal Powders Production Discussed

Production problems in the metal powder industry were discussed at the annual Spring meeting of the Metal Powder Association held in the Waldorf-Astoria last week.

A feature of the meeting was a symposium in which B. T. duPont, of the National Radiator Company, discussed "Fundamental Facts About Iron Powder Costs"; J. E. Drapeau, jr., of Metals Refining Company, discussed "Testing Methods in Use in Determining the Properties of Iron Powders"; F. V. Lenel, of General Motors Corporation, discussed "Some Relationships Between Properties of Iron Powders and Properties of Parts Made From Them"; C. G. Goetzel, of American Electro Metal Corporation, discussed "Physical Properties of Parts Made From Iron Powders."

In discussing the production outlook H. E. Hall, president of the Metals Disintegrating Company, Elizabeth, New Jersey, who is president of the association, said that the output of metal powder in the industry next year will approach the war time peak of 200,000,000 pounds annually. Mr. Hall said that wider application of powdered metal in metallic paint pigments was in the offing. He also indicated that American interests were proposing a revision of the tariff schedules to protect the industries.

Metalsalts Forms Dar Syn Laboratories

The Metalsalts Corporation, Newark, N. J., has formed an affiliated company, Dar Syn Laboratories, Inc., according to William M. Stieh, president. The new organization will produce fine organics for the pharmaceutical and industrial trade, and are now in production on 8 hydroxyquinoline base at a plant in Paterson, N. J. However, as soon as building conditions permit, will be incorporated in their new building groups at Hawthorne, N. J. Dr. Grier is in charge of research and Charles Casalbore is in charge of production, both of whom were formerly with Hoffmann-La Roche Company, Nutley, N. J.

The Metalsalts group now consists of three companies, and the future plans call for a consolidation of all research and development of new products under the direction of Robert O. Weiss.

Carpenter Nominated For ASTM Presidency

Arthur W. Carpenter, manager of testing laboratories of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio, has been nominated for the presidency of the American Society for Testing Materials. R. L. Templin, assistant director of research and chief engineer of tests for the Aluminum Company of America, New Kensington, Pa., has been nominated for the vice-presidency.

Nylon Section Established In du Pont Chemical Div.

A nylon section has been established in the chemical division of the ammonia department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., to centralize all the department's research and development work on chemicals used in making nylon. Dr. E. C. Kirkpatrick is director of the new nylon section and Dr. A. G. Weber, who has been director of the ammonia department laboratory, now heads the general section. Both have headquarters at the du Pont Experimental Station in Washington.

Penna. Salt Building Portland Plant

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Washington has begun construction of a $1,000,000 chemical plant on the Willamette river near Portland, Oregon. This new unit to be in operation about June 1, 1947. It will produce liquid chlorine, liquid caustic soda, sodium chlorate, potassium chlorate and sodium hypochlorite. The new unit is adjacent to the company's present Portland facilities.

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OPD—6-24-1946 55

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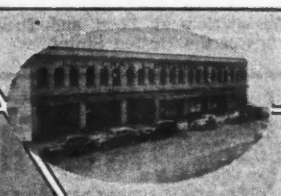

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Chemical Workers Decreased in April

Employment in factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals and related products in the United States noted an 0.9 percent decrease from March and April, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At the end of the monthly period, employment was 28.4 percent below the corresponding level of 1945. Payrolls showed a gain of 0.4 percent from March to April, but stood 31.5 percent below the corresponding level of 1945.

The bureau of Labor Statistics index numbers for factory employment in the chemical group of industries for April was 170.9 (100 equals 1939 average), compared with 171.4 for March and 240.5 for April last year. For payroll totals the index number was 240.5 for April and 428.1 for April last year.

The bureau's general index numbers for all manufacturing industries for April showed the following comparisons—

	Apr., 1946	Mar., 1946	Apr., 1945
Employment	136.1	1:9.9	163.0
Payroll	243.1	238.1	333.8

Employment in the chemical group of industries was 12.5 percent above the average of all industries. Payroll totals were 11.6 percent above the general average for industries. Labor statistics for basic non-manufacturing industries related to the chemical industries afforded the following comparisons on the basis of the 1939 average:—

	Employment		
	Apr., 1946	Mar., 1946	Apr., 1945
Quarrying and non-metallic mining	94.5	88.8	77.7
Crude petroleum production	91.8	90.8	82.7
Dyeing and cleaning	130.3	124.3	119.7
	Payroll totals		
	Apr., 1946	Mar., 1946	Apr., 1945
Quarrying and non-metallic mining	191.6	172.6	151.2
Crude petroleum production	144.0	144.4	131.8
Dyeing and cleaning	231.0	213.4	194.0

Detailed Comparisons

Employment

(100=1939 average)

	Apr., 1946	Mar., 1946	Apr., 1945
Chemicals	169.6	165.9	164.9
Cottonseed oil	78.2	91.7	95.2
Drugs, medicines, insecticides	187.4	185.8	183.0
Explosives and safety fuses	198.5	199.6	1357.7
Fertilizers	155.2	167.6	144.6
Paint, varnishes and colors	125.2	123.6	102.6
Petroleum refining	137.7	133.1	126.1
Rayon and allied products	122.2	123.7	109.9
Soap	103.5	104.4	97.5

Payroll Totals

(100=1939 average)

	Apr., 1946	Mar., 1946	Apr., 1945
Chemicals	282.7	276.3	295.6
Cottonseed oil	168.3	198.4	202.5
Drugs, medicines and insecticides	301.8	301.0	277.1
Explosives and safety fuses	305.2	309.8	2075.7
Fertilizers	302.6	387.6	351.3
Paint, varnishes and colors	197.1	192.3	167.8
Petroleum refining	221.3	217.9	227.2
Rayond and allied products	200.5	199.6	181.2
Soap	168.1	169.7	165.9

Fibrous Glass Production In Germany Described

OPD Washington Bureau

Six basic methods were used by the Germans to produce fibrous glass, according to a report on the German fibrous glass textile industry released today by the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce. Of the six methods, all but the "Schueller process" are well known in the United States.

In the "Schueller process," glass filaments, about ten microns in diameter, are drawn from molton glass rods and accumulated in continuous lengths on a drum rotating at 800 revolutions per minute. Melting is effected by two sets of electric heating coils. Each heating coil is enclosed on three sides. The glass rods (80-100 per machine) are supported vertically between rubber rollers and driven slowly downward. The lower ends of the rods are consumed as they pass between the heating units, at a temperature of 1200 degrees Centigrade.

Orders for the report, PB-3880, should be addressed to the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, and should be accompanied by check or money order, payable to the Treasurer of the United States. Cost is $2 for photostat and $1 for microfilm.

RFC Forms Small Business Division

OPD Washington Bureau

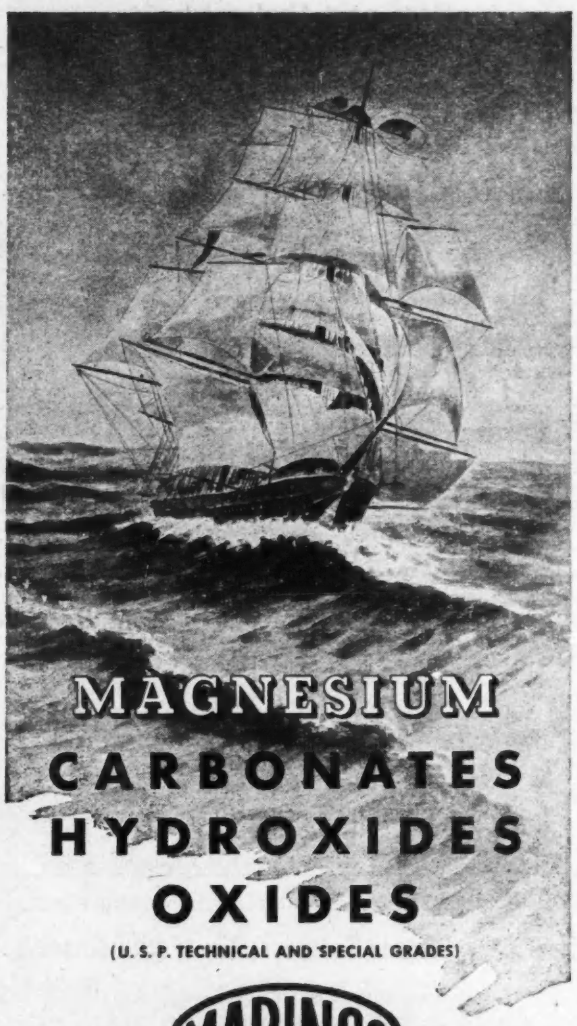
A small business division has been established in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to investigate and analyze problems faced by small business and assist in their solution, and develop and coordinate the technical advisory services RFC will render to small business loan applicants and borrowers. C. Y. Dodds will head the new division.

Trade Briefs

Ripley Company, Inc., electronic equipment manufacturer, Torrington, Conn., has been organized as the result of a merger of the United States Cinephone Corporation, The Ripley Company, and the L-R Manufacturing Company.

United-Rexall Drug, Inc., Los Angeles, has registered an unspecified number of shares of $2.50 par value capital stock and named Dillon, Read & Co., New York, as principal underwriter. The public offering price will be supplied by amendment.

Herman C. Lythgoe, director of the Massachusetts public health department's food and drug division, retired recently. He has been with the public health department since 1897, and in 1943 was prexy of the National Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States.



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German Patents Report To Be Made Available

OPD Washington Bureau

Ten tons of documents taken from the German patent office are now being sorted and evaluated and will eventually be disseminated for the benefit of American science and industry, according to Casper W. Ooms, Commissioner of Patents, Department of Commerce.

Originally seized by the Army in Germany, the documents were shipped to Wright Field in 146 packing cases. Army authorities then turned the documents over to the Office of the Publication Board, Department of Commerce, for dissemination to the public through its facilities. The Patent Office and OPB are cooperating in sorting and evaluating the documents.

There is no thought of stripping the German Patent Office of all of its documents, according to John C. Green, Executive Secretary of OPB. Only selected items that are considered to be of particular interest in American business will be retained in this country, he explained.

Blocked Nationals List Revised

The Secretary of State, acting in conjunction with the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General and Secretary of Commerce, June 7 issued Cumulative Supplement No. 3 to Revision X of the Proclaimed List of Certain Blocked Nationals.

Part I of cumulative supplement No. 3 contains three additional listings in the other American Republics and sixty deletions; Part II contains 35 additional listings outside the American Republics and 51 deletions.

Medical Center Fund Aided by Rockefeller

New York University College of Medicine announced that a gift of securities has been received from John D. Rockefeller jr., for the New York University-Bellevue Medical Center Campaign Fund, and with it Mr. Rockefeller's promise of a similar gift after $7,500,000 has been raised from other sources. The present value of the securities received is approximately $500,000. It is the understanding that the half-way mark must be reached not later than December 31, 1947, to meet the conditions of the second gift. The campaign goal is $15,000,000.

Contributions for the medical center, exclusive of this gift, now total $1,700,000, including the funds raised in two subsidiary campaigns for the Hall of Residence and the Auditorium (Alumni Hall), the latter oversubscribed by more than 20 percent.

Standard Chemical Ownership Changed

A change in the ownership and management of the Standard Chemical Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Des Moines, Iowa, has been announced. The business is now operating under the name of Standard Chemical Company, Inc., with C. M. Baker as president and Warner Crusinberry as vice-president. In this new alignment, Mr. Baker succeeds General Guy E. Logan, who had held the presidency of the company for twenty-four years. Mr. Crusinberry succeeds Frank L. Mallett.

Mr. Baker, a graduate of Butler University in 1919, started his business career by owning and operating two retail drug stores for five years, subsequently selling his interests and becoming associated with McLean Retail Drug chain. He later became associated with Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, for two years, after which he joined S. B. Penick & Co., in Chicago, as sales representative. For nineteen years he has been associated with Armour & Co., Chicago, with which organization he has been sales manager of Armour Laboratories. Mr. Crusinberry has been associated with the Standard Chemical Company for more than twenty-five years.

Lever Bros. Elects Five Vice-Presidents

Charles Luckman, newly-elected president of Lever Brothers, has reported the election of five new vice-presidents to head the five departments into which the company's operations have been divided.

Walter W. McKee, who was named the company's sales manager in 1941, and vice-president in charge of sales of the Pepsodent division in 1944, has been elected vice-president in charge of sales.

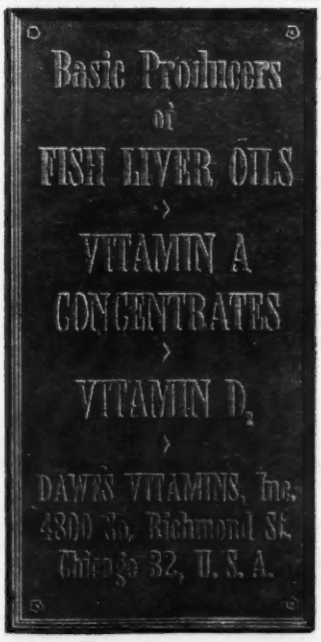
Alexander B. Stewart, who since 1933 has been assistant to the president of Lever Brothers, was elected vice-president in charge of production.

Robert F. Elder, who joined the company in 1937 as director of research, has been elected vice-president in charge of consumer research. John R. Gilman is the vice-president in charge of advertising and Arthur P. MacIntyre vice-president in charge of finance.

Chemurgic Corp. Buys Calif. Surplus War Plant

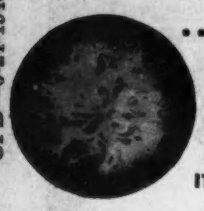
OPD Washington Bureau

The War Assets Administration has reported the sale of the chemical warfare plant in Turlock, Cal., which was leased and operated by the Day & Night Flare Corporation during the war, to the Chemurgic Corporation, which plans to manufacture plastics. The plant was sold for $162,500.



Something New Under the Sun

...A UNIVERSAL COLLOID AGENT



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IT GELS...
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IT STABILIZES...
IT SUSPENDS...

We are now producing from Carragheen two new improved types of gelose. One of them should be the answer to your emulsifying, suspending, thickening or stabilizing problems.

KRIM-KO GEL is an all-purpose colloid-assistant. Properly used, it has been proved effective in many of the most exacting food, pharmaceutical and industrial applications.

CARRAGAR is an agar-type gelatin which forms tender, fruit-like gels over a wide pH range. It does not require acidulation to produce desired results.

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Specialists in Magnesia

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Current Prices

—Continued from page 34

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb.	.16	-
Chrome yellow prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c.; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c.; El Paso, Tex., 2c.; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.			
Dutch, pink, bbls.	lb.	.09	- .11
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.37	- —
primrose, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.73	- —
Iron oxide, nat., bbls., c.l., Bethlehem, Easton, Pa.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.05	- —
synthetic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.0285-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0710-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	2.43	- —
smaller lots	lb.	2.44	- —
Ocher, American, golden, bbls., works	lb.	.04½-	.05¼
yellow, bbls., works	lb.	.03	- .03½
French type, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.0245-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.0325-	—
Persian orange (see O).			
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	.16	- —
Navy spec. type, bbls., contract	lb.	.16	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.85	- .88
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza).			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.30	- .32
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	3.00	- 5.75

Z

Zein, bgs., 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	.25	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.30	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.14	- .17
USP, bbls.	lb.	.36	- .37
bgs.	lb.	.39	- —
Arsenite,[1] bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.11¾-	.12¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12¼-	.12¾
Borate, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.12	- —
Carbonate, tech., rubber-makers' grade, bbls., works	lb.	.09¾-	.10¾
USP, precip., powd., bbls.	lb.	.35	- —
dms.	lb.	.40	- —
bgs.	lb.	.37	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
gran., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0315-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	.04½
tanks, works	lb.	.0250-	—
USP, dms.	lb.	.30	- .31
jars	lb.	.35	- .36
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, bgs., works	lb.	.33	- .37
Dust,[2] bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.1025-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1125-	—
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	.25	- .30
Hydrosulphite, dms., works	lb.	.16	- —
Iodide, NF, bots.	lb.	4.05	- 4.75
jars	lb.	4.40	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.22	- .32
Metal,[1] (quotations in Protective Coatings market).			
Naphthenate, 8%-10% Zn., dms.	lb.	.16	- .18½
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
leaded, 35% or more, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
French process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.07½-	—
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¼-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.08¾-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.10½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.10¾-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. Coast prices ½c. higher bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn. lump, precipitated, 5.60% to 9% Zn, powd., dms.	lb.	.14½-	.15
Silicofluoride, bbls.	lb.	.15	- .19
Stearate, tech., ctns., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.29	- —
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.30	- .31
USP (same prices as tech.).			
Sulphate, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	3.40	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.15	- —
flake, bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	3.90	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.65	- —
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	6.10	- —
Zinc sulphate, in bbls., 25c. higher.			
Sulphide,[1] pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼-	—
bbls., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06¼-	—
Barium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0500-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0625-	—
Calcium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0500-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.0625-	—
Fluorescent pigment,[1] works, frt. alld.	lb.	.90	- 1.00
Magnesium pigment,[1] bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
Zinc sulphide and pigments, Pac. coast prices ¼c. higher; bbl. prices ½c. higher than bgs.			
Sulphocarbolate, NF, bbls., dms.	lb.	.75	- .80
Tallate, 5% Zn, dms.	lb.	.09¾-	—
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonia chloride, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.65	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	- —
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., works, frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	- 2.00
Zinc-iron oxide pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.06¼-	—
Pac. cst.	lb.	.06½-	—
ex whse., Pac. cst.	lb.	.07	- —
Zirconium acetate, solut., bbls., works	lb.	.25½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, bgs., works	lb.	3.00	- 4.00
Oxide, 99%, grd., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.23½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25¾-	—
white, 98¼-99%, grd., bgs., works	lb.	.80	- —
milled, electric, fused, 2,000-9,999 lbs., works	lb.	.48	- —
500 lbs. and less, same basis	lb.	.46½-	—
Oxychloride, crust., bbls., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½-	—
Sulphate, basic, cake, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.18	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.18½-	.20
smaller lots, works	lb.	.20	- .21½

Synthetic Resins

The customary monthly listing of prices for synthetic resins and other branded paint materials was printed in OPD for June 3.

ASTM Medal Awards Announced

The authors of three outstanding technical papers presented at American Society for Testing Materials meetings or published by the Society will be recognized at the annual meeting in Buffalo, June 24 to 28.

The Charles B. Dudley Medal, recognizing a paper of outstanding merit constituting an original contribution on research in engineering materials, will be awarded to H. R. Copson, research chemist, of The International Nickel Company, Bayonne, N. J., for his 1945 paper on "A Theory of the Mechanism of Rusting of Low Alloy Steels in the Atmosphere."

R. C. Brumfield, department of mechanical engineering, California Institute of Technology, is to receive the first Richard L. Templin Award, the actual presentation is to be made in Los Angeles at a later meeting of the ASTM district there. This award, the purpose of which is to stimulate research in the development of testing methods and apparatus, to encourage the presentation to the society of papers describing new and useful testing procedures and apparatus, and to recognize meritorious efforts of this kind, is to be given to Mr. Brumfield for his paper in the 1945 Proceedings covering "A Sulfur Print Method for the Study of Crack Growth in the Corrosion-Fatigue Metals."

The medal, sponsored by the society's Committee C-9 on Concrete and Concrete Aggregates is the Sanford E. Thompson Award recognizing the author of a paper of outstanding merit on concrete and concrete aggregates will be awarded to C. W. Muhlenbruch, associate professor of civil engineering, Carnegie Institute of Technology for his paper on "The Effect of Repeated Loading on the Bond Strength of Concrete," published in the 1945 ASTM Proceedings.

Trade Briefs

Dexter Chemical Corporation, New York, is offering 'Dexolene,' a product for use in dyeing, fulling, scouring, and carbonizing.

Pacific Guano Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has obtained approval from the Civilian Production Administration for construction of a building at the cost of $101,000.

Spence Electroplating Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has obtained C.P.A. approval for construction of a reinforced concrete and steel frame building, at a cost of $20,000.

Tom R. Todd has been named divisional sales manager of the Southeastern District for the laundry and dry cleaning division of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia. He succeeds Don D. Hoffman.

American Welding Society recently published a 22-page booklet entitled "Recommended Practices for Automotive Flash-Butt Welding." Copies may be obtained from the society at 33 West 39th street, New York 18, N. Y., at 30 cents per copy.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan, is offering technical data booklets on two new Saran coating materials, 'Saran F-120,' a solvent soluble resin imparting very low moisture vapor transmission and 'Saran F-122,' a latex forming a continuous film upon air drying.

Scientist in Cabinet Urged by Educator

Dr. Norman J. Padleford, professor of international relations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, speaking at an Alumni Day observance at the institute on "The Technology of International Peace," urged the addition of a scientist to the President's Cabinet.

Dr. Padleford said the scientist was necessary to advise the President of the bearing of domestic and scientific developments upon national policy.

Novadel-Agene Names Rybolt to Sales Post

C. H. Rybolt has been appointed sales manager of the Lucidol division of the Novadel-Agene Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y. Mr. Rybolt will devote most of his activities to the sale of organic peroxides and peroxide compounds in the chemical and plastic industries.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Gives Degree to Dr. DuBridge

Dr. Lee Alvin DuBridge, recently elected president of the California Institute of Technology, received an honorary degree of doctor of science at the ninety-first annual commencement of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, held June 12.

Phosphate Rock Sales Showed Gain in 1945

Phosphate rock sold or used by producers, according to the Bureau of Mines, in 1945, totaled 5,806,723 tons, compared with 5,376,643 tons in 1944. Output in 1943 was 5,126,232 tons, compared with 4,644,240 tons in 1942, and 4,689,652 tons in 1941.

Krueger Returns to Univ. Of Cal. Bacteriology Post

Albert P. Krueger, who as a Captain was assigned to the Navy's biological warfare research, has returned to his post as a professor of bacteriology at the University of California.

Food, Drug Officials Ass'n Elect Officers

OPD Washington Bureau

The fiftieth annual conference of the Association of Food and Drug Officials of the United States was brought to a close June 7 at the Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., with the election of a new slate of officers for the ensuing year and the adoption of resolutions emphasizing the need for State legislation comparable to the Federal law for the regulation of foods, drugs and cosmetics.

The meeting, which lasted for four days, was held jointly with the Southeastern States Association of Food and Drug Officials, which also elected new officers for the year.

New officers of the Association of Food and Drug Officials are:—

President, Taylor Rogers of the State Department of Health, Oklahoma City, Okla.; vice-president, C. Reynolds Clark, chemist of the State Department of Agriculture, Atlanta, Ga.; secretary-treasurer, Evan White, director of the Food and Drug Division, State Department of Health, Topeka, Kan.

Zean Gassman, superintendent of the division of foods and dairies of the Department of Agriculture of Illinois was elected to the Executive Committee for a two-year term.

Principal speakers at the meeting were Dr. Robert P. Fischelis, secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association who spoke on the need for uniformity in state legislation on hypnotic drugs.

Dr. Paul B. Dunbar, of Food and Drug Administration talked on outstanding developments in drug regulations; H. V. Darnell of the Indiana State Health Department on drug regulations in Indiana, Dr. Fred C. Blanck of the H. J. Hinz Company, Pittsburgh on the quality control program in the food industry, Dr. W. B. White of the Food Division of the FDA on the addition of chemical substitutes to foods, Dr. Thurman B. Rice of the Indiana Medical School on scientific aspects of vitamin enrichment; and Dr. A. R. Miller of the U. S. Department of Agriculture on meat inspection.

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Recent Imports

—Continued from page 4

CASEIN — 5,962 bgs, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc; 500 bgs, Paul & Stein Bros; 1,000 bgs, Crawford, Keen & Co; 1,000 bgs, First of Boston International Corp; 4,000 bgs, Hercules Powder Co

CASTOR BEANS—11,948 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co; 592 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co; 4,263 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co; 916 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons; 134 bgs, Tunley & Co

CERAMIC COLORS—3 cs, B F Drakenfeld & Co; 3 cs, L Rensche & Co; 10 cs, Croxall Chemical Supply Co; 4 cs, A W Fenton Co, Inc

CHALK, PRECIPITATED—950 bgs, H J Baker & Bro

CHILLIES—2,455 bgs, H Landauer

CINNABAR—2 cs, Paul & Stein Bros

COCA LEAVES — 205 bls, Maywood Chemical Works

COCOA CAKE—140 bgs

CODLIVER OIL—185 dms, J W Hampton Jr & Co

COLOCYNTH—2 bbls, Allaire, Woodward & Co

COPPER OXIDE—91 bgs, Stephan M Shelton

CORIANDER SEED—255 bgs, I A Levy

CORNSILK—60 bls, Smith Crude Drug & Spice Co

CORUNDUM ORE—432 bgs, Watson, Geach & Co

COTTON LINTERS — 3,437 bls, Amtorg Trading Corp

CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, Bank of the Manhattan Co

CRESYLIC ACID — 120 dms, Guaranty Trust Co; 50 dms, Dures Plastics & Chemical, Inc; 92 dms, International Forwarding Co; 86 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc; 642 dms, Monsanto Chemical Co; 428 dms, Republic Chemical Co; 114 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Inc; 160 dms, Lehn & Fink Products Corp; 198 dms, Schenectady Varnish Co

CUMIN SEED—113 bgs, M J Golombeck 140 bgs, Raja Chabchas; 57 bgs, Superintendence Co; 40 bgs, American Nile Corp

DIVI-DIVI—4,500 bgs, Curacao Trading Co

DYES, ANILIN—20 kgs, L & R Organic Products Co

ELDER FLOWERS—34 bls, Smith Crude Drugs & Spice Co; 81 bls, E Meer & Co

FENNEL SEED—87 bgs, S B Penick & Co

FENUGREEK SEED—80 bgs, I A Levy

FILTER PAPER—20 cs, H Reeve, Angel & Co

FIRECLAY—472 bgs, Joseph Dickinson

FLAXSEED—3,134 tons, Commodity Credit Co

FLINT PEBBLES—800 bgs, Bluebendorf Bros

FUEL OIL—100,000 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J

GARNETLAC—300 bgs, Mac Lac Co; 100 bgs, Dings & Schuster

GAS OIL—66,770 bbls, First National Oil Corp

GLUCOSE—2,008 cs, 667 bbls, Crawford, Keen & Co

GLUE, BONE—100 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 600 bgs; Hide, 1,100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Product Co; Stock, 99 bls, H J Baker & Bro; 193 bgs, E Butterworth & Co

GRAPHITE—241 bgs, J Dixon Crucible Co

GYPSUM—8,747 tons, United States Gypsum Co; 2,920 tons, Newark Plaster Co; Rock, 300 tons,North American Cement Co; 300 tons, Lawrence Cement Co; 300 tons, National Portland Cement Co; 300 tons, Allentown Portland Cement Co; 164 tons Lone Star Portland Cement Co; 200 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels

HOREHOUND LEAVES—300 bls, I A Levy

IRON OXIDE—1,125 bgs, C J Osborn & Co; 40 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Inc; 37 cks, 478 bbls, J Lee Smith & Co; 67 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co; 134 bbls, C K Williams & Co

JUNIPER BERRIES—77 bgs, S B Penick & Co; 50 bgs, J L Hopkins & Co

LABDANUM GUM—44 cs, R D Heins

LAUREL LEAVES—200 bls, Dino Luzzatto

LAVENDER FLOWERS—3 bls, Judson-Sheldon Corp; 3 bls, Gondrand Shipping Co

LICORICE ROOT—18 bls, S B Penick & Co; 75 bgs, Amtorg Trading Corp

LINDEN FLOWERS—18 bls, Max Van Pels; 84 bls, E Meer & Co

LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co; 100 bgs, S B Penick & Co

MANGROVE BARK—2,540 bgs, Barkey Importing Co

MANIOC MEAL—4,000 bgs, Fred Colin & Co; 2,223 bgs, Greater N Y Industries, Inc

MATE—500 crates, American Express Co

METACRESOL—112 dms, Schenectady Varnish Co; 50 dms

MICA—1,105 bgs, F D Pitts Co; 80 cs, Wm Brandt & Co; 51 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp; 50 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels; 10 cs, Schwab Bros Corp; 25 cs, American Mica Co; 858 cs, Cornelis & Suhr; 15 cs, Pan American Trading Co; 23 cs, J F Garneau; 80 cs, Asheville Mica Co; 20 cs

MISTLETOE HERBS — 25 bgs, Allaire, Woodward & Co

MONTAN WAX—300 bgs, W R Grace & Co; 100 bgs

MUSTARD SEED—334 bgs, Catz American Co

MYROBALANS—1,875 bgs, Vermilye & Co

NUX VOMICA—800 bgs, Volkart Bros

OAKMOSS, SOLUBLE—3 cs, Irving Trust Co

OCHER—147 bgs, Robins Supply Company

OLIVE OIL—77 dms, Samuel A Stone; 613 dms, 172 bbls, Baldo Oil Co

ORANGE FLOWERS — 10 bls, Peek & Velsor

OURICURY WAX—20 bgs, Tunley & Co; 237 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp; 112 bgs, Wm Allison & Co; 112 bgs, Wessel, Duval & Co; 63 bgs, Wax and Rosin Products; 63 bgs, Cornelius Products Co

OXGALLS—4 tcs, Wilson & Co

PAPAIN—156 cs

PAPRIKA—450 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills Co; 100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co; 400 bgs, J Saxton; 125 bgs, H Schoenfeld & Sons, Inc; 100 bgs, Inco Trading Co; 25 bgs, E B Muller Coffee Co; 50 bgs, B Heller & Co; 50 bgs, Archibald & Kendall; 100 bgs, A G Dunn; 100 bgs, Asmus Bros; 1,420 bgs

PEPPER—80 bgs, Balfour, Guthrie & Co

PETROLEUM, CRUDE — 209,021 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J; 167,061 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co; 103,951 bbls, Barbar Asphalt Co

POPPYSEED—37 bgs, S B Penick & Co

POTASH, PERCHLORATE—2 cs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp

POTTER'S COLORS—2 cks, B F Drakenfeld & Co

PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—780 bls, United States Commercial Co; 500 bls

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,415 bgs, Tannin Product Export Co

QUICKSILVER—150 flasks, Pacific International Corp

REFUSELAC—180 bgs, Bradshaw, Praeger & Co; 500 bgs, The Parks Co

ROSE PETALS—287 bls, I A Levy

ROSEMARY OIL—4 dms, Dodge & Olcott Co

ROSIN LIQUID—912 dms, W G Smith Co; 403 bbls, 224 dms, Guaranty Trust Co

RUE OIL—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott Co

SAFFRON—1 cs

SAGE LEAVES—20 bls, M J Golombeck

SANDALWOOD—1 cs, Yardley & Co

SASSAFRAS OIL—44 dms, Geismar & Co

SEEDLAC—1,400 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp; 850 bgs, The Mantrose Corp; 320 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co; 250 bgs, Mac Lac Co

SELENIUM PWD—4 cs, Federal Telephones & Radio Corp

SESAME SEED—121 bgs, Vilgo, Inc

SHELLAC—600 bgs, P N Rowe; 750 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp; 2,000 bgs, 300 cs, The Mantrose Corp; 565 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt Co; 200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co; 200 bgs, Charles H Timm Co; 407 bgs, Commercial National Bank & Trust Co; 400 bgs, Schwab Bros Corp; 1,230 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co; 400 bgs, Mac Lac Co; 500 bgs, The Parks Co; 763 bgs

SIENNA EARTH—51 cks, 60 bbls, Reichard Coulston, Inc; 56 bbls, Grace National Bank

SOAPBARK—192 bls, W R Grace & Co; 184 bls, S B Penick & Co; 1,260 bls, R J Prentiss & Co

STRONTIUM OXIDE—428 tons, 17 cwt, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co

TAPIOCA FLAKE—500 bgs, Stern, Morgenthau & Co

TARA POWD—300 bgs, Irving Trust Co; 548 bgs, Asher, Kates & Co; 388 bgs, G Friedlander

TARTARIC ACID—830 bbls, Pacific Coast Borax Co

TUNGSTEN, CONC—190 bgs, Philipp Bros

UMBER EARTH—790 bgs, C B Chrystal & Co; 80 bgs, Chase National Bank & Trust Co; 250 bgs, J Lee Smith & Co; 1,077 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Inc

VANADIUM ORE—4,555 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America

VANILLA BEANS — 5 cs, Thurston & Braidich

WATTLE BARK—4,419 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter; Extract, 2,075 bgs, Vermilye Co; 2,000 bgs

WITHERITE—553 bgs, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co

WOLFRAM ORE—400 bgs, Banco Minero De Bolivia; 500 bgs, Wah Chang Trading Corp; 2,267 bgs, United States Commercial Co; 662 bgs, W R Grace & Co

WOOL GREASE—200 dms, Hummel Chemical Co; 300 dms, Faesy & Besthoff, Inc

ZINC CONC—2,071,550 kilos, W R Grace & Co

Baltimore Imports

ASPHALT—64,541 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp

BONES—1,087 bgs, Bank of New York; 1,139 bgs

CALABAR BEANS—594 bgs

FIRE CLAY—588 bgs, Nitro Pencil Co

FUEL OIL—203,786 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J

LIVER TANKAGE—993 bgs

MANGANESE ORE—6,270 tons, Bethlehem Steel Co

MOLASSES—1,790,392 gls; 7,246 tons

PETROLEUM, CRUDE—100,987 bbls, Colonial Beacon Oil Co; 57,733 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp; 105,251 bbls, Standard Oil Co of N J; 101,977 bbls, American Bitumuls Co

QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,300 bgs, International Products Corp; 28,840 bgs, Tannin Product Export Corp; 19,784 bgs

WATTLE BARK EXTRACT—5,126 bgs, American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp

Boston Imports

CODLIVER OIL—100 bbls, International Fisheries Corp

CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Irvin M Sobin & Co

HERRING OIL — 5 dms, First National Bank

MICA—200 cs

SILIMINATE ORE—1,944 bgs, Bank of New South Wales

WHALE OIL—1 bbl, International Fisheries Corp

Philadelphia Imports

CHROME ORE—3,614 tons, E J Lavino & Co

CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, J H Faunce, Inc

GLYCERIN—100 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co

GYPSUM ROCK—300 tons, Giant Portland Cement Co; 300 tons, Lehigh Portland Cement Co; 300 tons, Copley Cement Mfg Co

JUNIPER BERRIES—32 bgs, J Pascucci

ORRISROOT—8 bgs, J Pascucci

WATTLE BARK — 1,122 bls, American Dyewood Co; Extract, 8,910 bgs, Bank of New York; 1,537 bgs, Standard Bank South Africa

San Francisco Imports

SHARK LIVER OIL—9 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co; 53 dms, American Trust Co

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Gov't Purchase Form Revision Is Favored

OPD Washington Bureau

Establishment of the Federal Standard Contract Committee to modernize the standard contract form used by the Federal government, by incorporating improvements in procurement learned from war and peacetime experience, is announced by Clifton E. Mack, director of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department. Contractors and others doing business with Federal agencies are urged to submit suggestions to the committee on changes in the form that should be made.

Retirement and Pensions

—Continued from page 7

then he should be encouraged with an adequate pension to make way.

Business is a serious effort to make a profit and it cannot be burdened with the unenthusiastic middle-aged or old man, that has definitely passed his prime. On the average, when does this occur?

When the company with whom I was associated at the time of my voluntary retirement took up the question of a definite retirement and pension plan, it, like most others, favored the idea of compulsory retirement at sixty-five years of age. I used all the persuasive power that I possessed to convince the management that it should be at sixty years. I have no reason now to change my ideas in that respect.

Retirement should be a goal to be fought for, and a pension something more than a burial fund; for, whether we like it or enjoy admitting it or not, too many men are physically finished after a lifetime of high-pressure work after they reach the age of sixty-five. And retirement should be an opportunity to relax and enjoy a life of work well done.

I understand that some companies have since adopted the age of sixty years as the compulsory retirement age. More power to them! I do not hesitate to say that I think that they are right. A live company should never permit itself to become bogged down with too many in its personnel that have passed the entrepreneuring stage of life. Progress means growth. Growth means a constant adaptation to new ideas; keeping up to and in advance of the competition. Young blood, new blood, must be continuously injected into the business to produce the healthy growth required for progress, and a retirement plan is as essential to a completely successful business as is the hiring and training of young, new executive-type employees.

I am stating nothing new; for I realize that most progressive companies now have such plans, but they vary a great deal and in many instances the retirement age is overlooked for one reason or another, which to my mind is a mistake. Then there are too many "plans" that just are not retirement plans at all, but are carried out according to the whims of management. A well-developed and insured retirement plan, definitely outlined in advance, is a must for any progressive business. The employee is stimulated in his efforts to reach the top rung. He knows exactly what to expect upon reaching a certain age. And it provides the incentive to be prepared for the change by such accumulations as he can himself provide.

Pension Plan Essential

Closely tied in and necessarily a part of a retirement plan is the question of an adequate pension. Strictly speaking, though, there isn't such a thing anymore than there is or ever can be an adequate wage. An adequate wage would have to be one that would provide the necessities and also such other items as the employee felt himself entitled to at the time. What would suit one would not suit another, as the cost of living depends entirely on the individual's idea of what life owes him, and so on and on.

An adequate pension should be of an amount paid monthly to the pensioner that will at least provide the minimum essentials to maintain life for him and his spouse. This even is a hard guess to make, with the cost of living skyrocketing and knocking most plans, as well as social security, into something that resembles a cocked hat.

If justice, as intended, is to be done, it is altogether probable that most pension plans now in effect may need occasional review. The man who wrote "The Managerial Revolution" can look back upon the years that have elapsed since he wrote it, for at least a partial confirmation of his viewpoint.

Say what you choose, top management has little more that it can do but to steer the company in its long-range plans. The new ideas in the way of better processes and new products; details of management; the daily problems—are laid in the lap of and come from the hundreds of executives with managerial brains. Top management can only allocate and approve or disapprove the many recommendations and ideas that spring from these minds. In total, the caliber of these men determines whether or not the business is successful to a far greater extent than is commonly admitted.

Taxes Cut Income

Time was when these were a well-paid group, but one of the tragedies of the recent plan to redistribute wealth by an orgy of taxation has been the constantly decreasing, after taxes, pay of these valuable men. Their net income has, in the main, declined; while the cost of living has accelerated, and there is little that the employer can in reason do about it, for taxation brackets are already so high that more pay means so very little more net, after taxes.

It seems to me that this situation can in part be remedied by a liberal pension plan, the cost of which is, in the main, chargeable to costs of operation. Employers should seriously consider as an offset to the salary status of the high-grade executives a pension plan that provides a liberal income for the employee and at an age when he is still young enough to be able to plan with reasonable certainty upon a few years of relaxation and enjoyment before the journey's end. How else can you reward your valuable men that are making and have made such real contributions to the success of your business?

Durham Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Calif., has obtained CPA approval for construction of a galvanized iron factory building, at a cost of $18,110.

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Demand for botanical drugs persued a rather quiet and uneventful course last week. The call showed some further curtailment but not enough materially to affect the generally firm position of prices in general. Although news concerning the domestic collection was mainly adverse, that relating to shipments of foreign botanicals to this market was moderately encouraging.

An example of adverse domestic crop news may be found in this report from Montana. As the result of an eight-day tour of the State, accumulated crop data showed that the arnica crop had been a failure below 6,000 feet altitude. An early drought and late freeze got the arnica fulgens and much of the cordifolia. Above 6,000 feet, snow protected the plants. Buds are developing but crop won't be ready until the middle or last part of June. The higher areas are less accessible and will be reached by flower pickers and sheep approximately the same day. From which it may be inferred that sheep like arnica flowers. Henbane was frozen back but this latest investigation says it is coming on again. It is perhaps just as well that European arnica flowers are again arriving here.

The arriving cargoes of botanicals from European and other countries are increasing steadily. Not only are more freighters plying the trade routes but the cargoes are growing steadily larger and more varied. For example, arrivals last week included soapbark, juniper berries, arnica, linden, orange, and rose flowers, horehound herb, belladonna, buchu, and laurel leaves, colocynth pulp, corn silk, papain, and St. John's bread, in addition to a wide variety of condimental seeds. Most arriving quantities were fairly substantial in size.

Governmental actions during the period were:—Holland banned further exports of yellow mustard seed of the 1946 crop, and ended all Dutch fixation of prices on poppy seed. The United States changed the price alignment of all rotenone bearing roots.

Balsams

Fir—Demand was steady in a market not overly well stocked with goods. Values were thoroughly well maintained in all quarters.

Tolu. Stocks were light because practically all merchandise arriving here goes almost entirely into consumption directly it becomes available. In some respects, the market appears nominal.

Barks

Black Haw—Only moderate quantities have come into the domestic collection stations thus far this year and the outlook certainly is not for a normal reserve where with to meet next season demand for both root and tree barks.

Cramp—Strictly N. F. quality material has not been collected except in moderate quantity thus far this year. The market retains a very firm price position despite the absence of much demand now.

Soap—A substantial addition to spot stocks resulted from the arrival of 1,636 bags of this item from San Antonia, Chile, last week. Costs in the primary market tended to hold the spot level of prices quite steady.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended June 14

New York

Buckthorn berries, 3 bags: insect infested.
Cassia, 1,000 bales; filthy.
Cassia oil, 10 drums; contains rosin and heavy metals.
Galangal root, 40 bales: insect infested.
Henbane leaves, 16 bags: filthy.
Manioc meal, 12,334 bags: insect infested.
Oil, ocotea cymbarum, 68 drums: name of product not on drums.
Turmeric, 1,332 bags: insect infested.
Valerian root, 56 bags: insect infested.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, futures, 14c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, futures, 1c. per lb.
Swedish, 1c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, ¾c. per lb.
Dillseed, natural, afloat, 1½c. per lb.
decorticated, 1c. per lb.
dewhiskered, 2½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana brown, ½c. per lb.
oriental, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Aconite root, 5c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Morocco, 1c. per lb.
Orange flowers, 2c. per lb.
Saffron, Spanish, N.F., $1.50 per lb.

Other Articles

Caraway seed, Danish, 1c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1½c. per lb.
Zanzibar, ¾c. per lb.
Paprika, Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Dutch, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
289.3	289.3	287.8	230.4

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Beans

Calabar—Insignificant supply on spot rendered this item more or less nominal from the standpoint of actual trading. However, some dealers can offer futures.

Tonka—Steady to firm at the recent price advances and moving steadily into consumption along routine lines. The larger consumers appear to be fairly well supplied at this time.

Berries

Juniper—Further arrivals from Leghorn, Italy, seemed to indicate that trade in this item has been re-established sufficiently to assure a more or less steady flow of goods as wanted. The latest import was 159 bags.

Raspberries—Further information convinces of the truth of the idea that absorption of the new crop of fresh raspberries by the quick-freezing companies will almost eliminate dried berries from the market this year.

Flowers

Arnica—European flowers continue to reach this market. The latest arrival totaled 13 bales from Leghorn, Italy.

Calendula—From Leghorn, Italy, came 18 cases of this flower and it would appear that the successful and profitable sale of flowers cultivated in this country was on the way out.

Linden—Moderate spot stocks were increased by the importation of 18 bales of this flower last week and the market seemed to have a slightly easier tendency.

Orange—From Barcelona, Spain, came 10 bales of this not overly plentiful flower last week. Prices were noted at 46c. to 48c. per pound and seemed steady thereat.

Rose—Further arrivals from Casablanca, Morocco, were reported last week, amounting to 287 bales that reached a market already somewhat more competitive than it had been.

Saffron—Quotations on strictly N. F. quality flowers were reduced to $39.50 to $40 per pound, which compares with material of sub N.F. quality available at $38.75.

Gums

Arabic—Holding steady to firm under steady consuming purchases and under the influence of firm prices in the primary market where European demand has increased substantially.

Benzoin—Conditions in the primary market for Sumatra gum are so unsettled that it appears unlikely that any substantial amount of gum will reach here from there in the near-time future.

Camphor—Availability of domestic synthetic camphor of USP quality in tablet form was none too satisfying last week and as demand was better than fair, the market undercurrent

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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HERBE MENTHE
HOREHOUND HERB
IRISH MOSS
JUNIPER BERRIES
KAMALA POWDER
LAUREL LEAVES
LAVENDER FLOWERS
LINDEN FLOWERS, with Leaves
MAHUANG, Chinese
MARJORAM LEAVES
OAK MOSS
ORANGE OIL, Sweet
ORRIS ROOT
PEPPERMINT OIL
PIMENTO, Jamaica
POPPY SEED, Indian
PSYLLIUM SEED AND HUSKS
QUINCE SEED
RHUBARB ROOT
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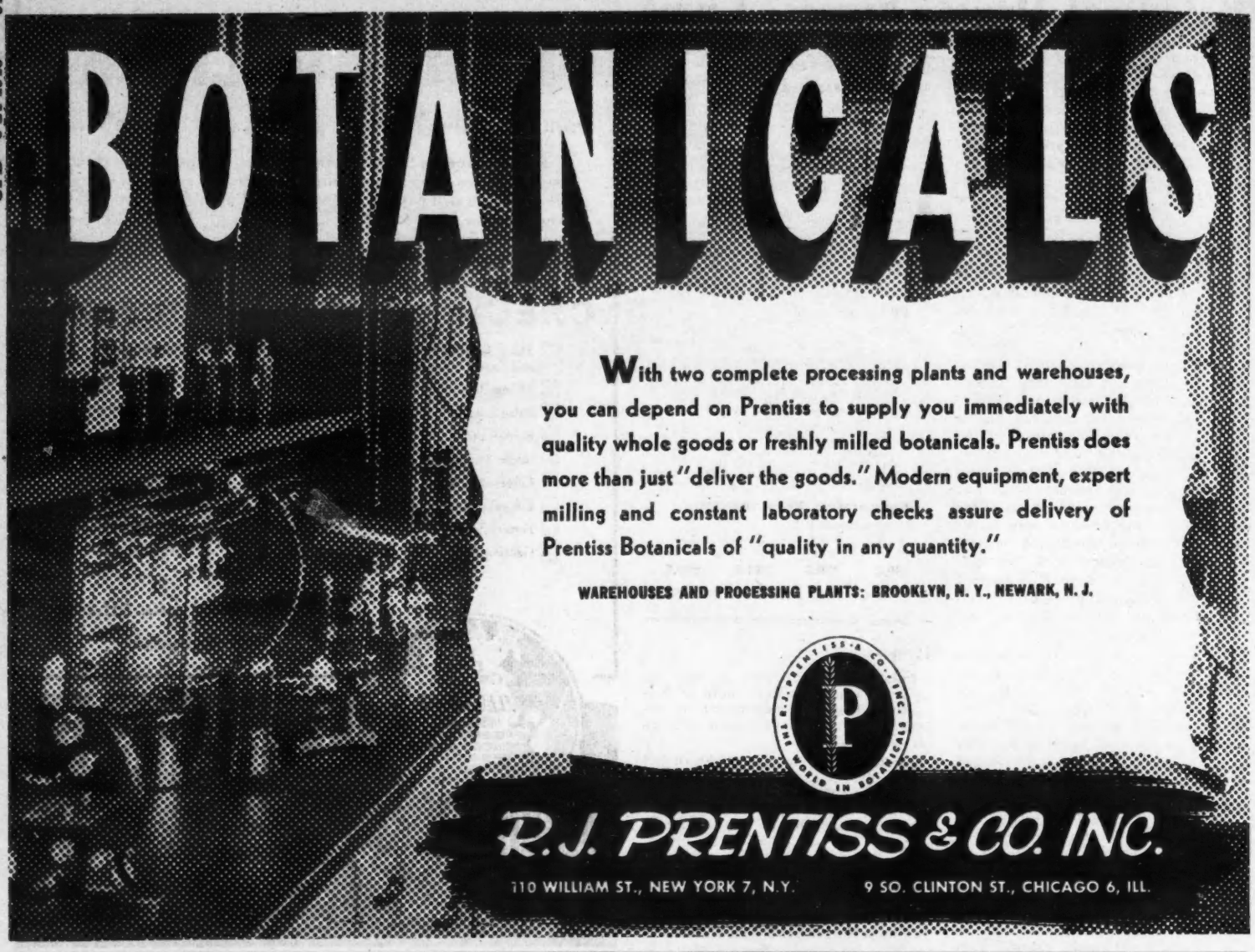
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was reasonably active. BB camphor was offered for shipment from China.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna — From London came first substantial arrival of this item and it appeared that the non-importation of belladonna has at last been breached. The quantity totaled 48 bags.

Buchu — Replenishment of spot stocks at a relatively high cost in Capetown, South Africa, has begun with the arrival of 214 bales of good quality merchandise from that point. Spot quotations held firm.

Horehound — Africa has begun to ship moderate quantities of this item and during the past week a shipment of 300 bales reached here from Casablanca, Morocco.

Laurel—Some leaves reached here from Leghorn, Italy, last week, being a matter of 200 bales the variety of which has yet to be established. Some thought it might be Cyprus or Greek material.

Miscellaneous

Colocynth Pulp — Preparation against demand during the next consuming season was improved when 20 bales reached here last week from Barcelona, Spain.

Corn Silk — Shipments totalling 60 bales of this article reached here from Leghorn, Italy, last week without the article developing further weakness in its spot position.

Papain—The largest arrival over a considerable period of time was noted last week, being 156 cases of papain originating at Mombassa. Since the spot market had been short of goods, prices for powder continued to be better than well maintained.

Roots

Aconite—Spot prices were slightly lower at $1.25 to $1.30 per pound following the arrival of 18 bales of this root from Leghorn, Italy.

Dandelion — European sources have not restocked this market with this item and none has been forthcoming from the Argentine of late. A very firm spot position prevailed.

Derris — It remains to be seen if prices on Far Eastern rotenone bearing derris ultimately to be exported to this market can be made to conform to the OPA prices setup last week on "rotenone roots." The transport cost from the Far East to this country can hardly be the same as from South American points supplying cube and other rotenone bearing roots.

Licorice — Importations totaled 98 bales and the market appears to be well stocked with most varieties of this item.

Orris — From Leghorn, Italy, last week arrived 8 bags of root but it was not indicated if the material was Florentine or Verona root. Neither is well stocked at present, Florentine being not generally reported as being available.

Rhubarb — The market was practically nominal. Stocks have shrunken and have not been replaced for more than four months and since Indian shippers now refuse again to try to hurdle the Food and Drug Administration quality standards, it would appear that replenishment must await restoration of regular arrivals from China—a project that has been at least started.

Senega — The outlook for prices more in line with normality for this root is said to be adverse since price views in the primary market are all on the high side thus far this year.

Serpentaria—Little is being collected in the domestic primary market and it seems as though undersupply would prevail for this next consuming year at least. Present spot prices are nominal.

Turmeric—Madras root was shaded to 18c. to 18½c. per pound. Other varieties of turmeric lacked quotable change.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican anise prices jumped sharply to the basis of 48c. to 49c. per pound and the article was very scarce here and at the source.

Caraway—The main change in price came in Dutch futures, which were quoted higher at 27c. to 27½c. per pound last midweek. However, Swedish seed was higher at 25c. to 26c.

Cardamom—Green cardamom was

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Scammony	120 grains
Turpeth root	60 grains
Jalap root	480 grains
Alcohol, dilute	16 ounces

Powder coarsely. Macerate in alcohol 12 hours in warm place. Filter. Add this syrup.

Senna leaves, bruised	480 grains
Boiling water	4 ounces
Sugar	3½ ounces

Make syrup by infusing senna in boiling water. Strain. Dissolve sugar in the liquid.

WAREHOUSE AND MILLS
JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

advanced once more, ending the week at 92c. to 93c. per pound.

Coriander—Argentine seed advanced to 6¾c. to 7¼c. per pound. Peruvian seed retired to nominal position at 8c. Arrivals from Casablanca, Morocco, totaled 255 bags.

Cumin—Prices were unchanged. An arrival of 355 bags from Beyreuth was noted.

Dill—Resumption of buying found the market short and prices were advanced substantially. Natural seed afloat went to 10c. to 10½c. per pound; decorticated seed on spot was up to 13½c. to 14c., and dewhiskered goods were made available at 11½c. to 12c.

Fennel—The sole feature was the arrival of 87 bags from Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Fenugreek—Indian seed was shaded to 9c. to 9½c. per pound and Morocco was cheaper at 9½c. to 10c. An arrival of 334 bags from Casablanca, Morocco, was reported.

Mustard—Holland has forbidden the export of any further quantities of her 1946 crop of yellow seed. Montana brown seed was higher at 12¼c. to 12¾c. per pound and oriental seed went to 13½c. to 14c.

Poppy—Dutch seed was shaded to 34c. to 34½c. per pound. Holland removed official fixed prices, leaving the item to the blessings of the law of supply and demand. An arrival of 37 bags from Barcelona, Spain, was noted.

Spices

Clove—All prices were lower. Zanzibar spice on spot was quoted at 15¾c. to 16¼c. per pound and futures were 15¼c. to 15¾c. Madagascar spice, spot, was 15¼c. to 15¾c., and futures became 15c. to 15½c.

Paprika—Choice Portuguese was shaded to 40½c. to 41c. per pound. Choice Spanish was lower at 44c. to 45c., while the fancy grade was 43c. to 44c.

Pepper—Scarcity of red peppers continued a feature that lost no importance from the fact that 2,455 bags did arrive from Africa during the past week.

Markets at Other Centers

Los Angeles, June 19.—Market active but stocks are low. Demand for most drugs and spices exceeds the supply. Prices unchanged in this area.

Ruling prices are:

Marjoram, French type—35c. per pound in dried form.

Sage, Dalmatian type—40c. per pound for lots said to contain less than 12 percent stems. Sage guaranteed to contain less than 5 percent stems was quoted at 65c. per pound. Leucophylla was named at 32c. per pound.

Savory, French type—75c. per pound.

Sweet Basil—90c. per pound for lots containing less than 12 percent stems.

Thyme—French type, 90c. per pound in dried and clean form.

Schering Corporation, pharmaceuticals manufacturer, Bloomfield, N. J., has appointed Max Gruenberg, recently released from the Army, to the newly-created position of house attorney.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

A shortage in some natural essential oils, raw materials and production difficulties continued to restrict business, despite the heavy demand for essential oils and aromatic chemicals. The outlook for aromatic chemicals remained uncertain because of the difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of basic coaltar chemicals and intermediates. Such essential oils as bois de rose, lemongrass, citronella, petitgrain, patchouli, vetiver and sandalwood were in tight supply and high in price. Aside from the raw material situation, however, producers had to cope with many production problems including labor strikes and inability to obtain adequate new equipment or replacement parts to operate at capacity levels.

While arrivals of essential oils were not large, it was of particular interest to note the import from Italy of 486 quarter cases of lemon oil; 160 quarter cases, 20 half cases and 21 full cases of bergamot oil; 40 cases and 10 half cases of mandarin oil and 21 cases of orange oil. This represents the largest direct shipments here since the war. Other imports worthy of mention were 49 cases of citronella oil from Port Cortes and 44 drums of sassafras oil from Santos.

Price movements were fairly evenly divided. The downward trend in Chinese anise oil was terminated with a slight advance, indicating current spot prices were more in line with shipping quotations. Ceylon citronella was firmer with shippers indicating a reluctance to export under the "guaranteed to pass" basis as a result of the government's appeal on the classifications of this material as a compound. Higher replacement costs brought about slightly higher prices for such Spanish oils as USP rosemary, origanum and sage. Various grades of French lavender flower oils were obtainable at lower quotations in some directions.

Thymol and musk ambrette offerings were restricted because of the difficulty in securing adequate supplies of metacresol. Situation in naphthalene reflected in the shortage of methylnapthyl ketone. Geraniol and geranyl acetate were not available because of the limited quantities of citronella coming from primary markets and the high prices. Ionones and citral were scarce and high in price because of the tight supplies of lemongrass and rising replacement costs. Output of isoamyl alcohol remained limited. Phenylacetaldehyde, phenylethyl acetate and phenylethyl phenylacetate were in short supply. Labor difficulties and price ceilings continued to restrict production of vanillin.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Anise oil, Chinese, 15c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 10c. per lb.
Neroli oil, French, $10 per lb.
Origanum oil, Spanish, 45c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, U.S.P., 10c. per lb.
Sage oil, Spanish, 10c. per lb.
Ylang-ylang oil, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Caraway oil, N.F., 50c. per lb.
Cinnamon bark oil, 50c. per lb.
Coriander oil, 50c. per lb.
Croton oil, (N.F., 35c. per lb.
Geranium oil, African, $1 per lb.
Guaiacwood oil, 10c. per lb.
Lavender flower oil, French, 38-42%, $1 per lb.
30-32%, $1.50 per lb.
Spike, Spanish, 5c. per lb.
Lime oil, dist., Mexican, 25c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
203.6	206.0	207.6	228.7

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Essential Oils

Almond—Market was in a satisfactory supply position to cope with the moderate inquiry. Prices were retained at firm levels for all grades. Imports aggregated 10 drums from Barcelona last week.

Angelica—Root oil call was narrow, and occasional small lots made up the bulk of the business. Supplies were limited, however, and quotations ranged anywhere from $120 to $140 per pound for the natural oil.

Anise—The recent declines were arrested when spot offerings advanced to the basis of $1.90 per pound and ranged to $2.75 per pound. Some imitation grades were lowered because of the competitive price situation.

Bay—Stocks of West Indies and Puerto Rican were sufficient to take care of consumers needs. It was pointed out that the use of bay oil leaves will be accepted on the same basis as other flavoring materials now used in Federally inspected meat plants.

Bergamot—Quotations for the natural held at previously established levels of $6 to $7 per pound, although the tone of the market was still easy because of the lower offerings from Italy. A slight recession was evident in the higher grades of artificial oil ranging in price from $5 to $5.50 per pound.

Bois de Rose—Despite recent arrivals from South America, spot offerings were difficult to locate in any sizable quantities, and some factors were unable to make any offerings. Prices ruled firm at $5 to $5.25 per pound.

Cade—Prices continued to range from 75c. to $1 per pound, with interest not especially active. Stocks were moderate.

Cajeput—Situation continued nominal in this direction, a few scattered offerings of old stock remaned in evidence. Prospects of renewed shipments from primary sources were remote.

Camphor—The domestic synthetic white material ranged in price from 12c. to 23c. per pound, and appeared to be more available in some directions than heretofore.

Cananga—No new developments took place in the market for natural and redistilled, with the limited offerings representing old stocks in the absence of any shipments from the Far East.

Caraway—Spot prices declined to the level of $7.50 per pound, reflecting the better supply situation from Holland, and the lack of sustained buying interest here.

Cassia—Spot prices were more in line with current shipping quotations from China, and this would indicate that the market was more stabilized at current levels.

Cedarwood—The tight spot situation may be relieved eventually by the opening of a new cedar oil plant near Junction, Texas. Low production and labor difficulties precluded any sizable offerings in recent months. Price situation continued very firm.

Cinnamon—Price for standard bark oil was slightly lower at $32 per pound, while Ceylon was quoted at $41 per pound and Seychelles at $21 per pound.

Citronella—Spot price for Ceylon advanced to the basis of $1.85 to $2 per pound reflecting the reluctance of exporters to sell on a "guaranteed to pass" basis as a result of the government's appeal on the classification of this material as a compound. Imports were 49 drums from Port Cortes last week.

Clove—Demand and supplies continued at satisfactory levels, while prices were unchanged and tone of the market remained firm.

Coriander—Prices declined to $18.50 per pound and ranged up to $22.50 per pound in other directions. Spot offerings were entirely adequate because of the arrivals from Russia.

Croton—Spot offerings were made in one quarter at $4.25 per pound. Supplies were limited, and replacement costs higher.

Dillweed—Situation remained highly competitive as to prices, despite increased production costs. It was reported that producers were not too interested in selling at current levels.

Eucalyptus—While shipments from Australia have been below expectations, small spot offerings were made. Indications were that some arrivals may come from Spain in the near future to augment the tight situation. Price tone remained very firm.

Geranium—African oil was quoted at $18 to $19.50 per pound, while the Bourbon ranged from $16.25 to $22.50 per pound. Offerings were not large,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

but inquiries were corresponding light.

Ginger—Dealings in distilled ginger were along routine lines. Prices lacked any change, ranging from $12 to $14 per pound.

Guaiacwood—The spot market was easier, declining to the basis of $2.90 per pound in one quarter. Most sellers are fairly well supplied on spot, and demand has been sluggish for some time.

Hemlock—Current offerings were restricted, some sellers were out of stocks and withdrew quotations entirely. Price held at the nominal level of $2.60 per pound.

Juniper Berry—Domestic grades were in fair supply at levels ranging from $6.50 to $8.50 per pound.

Lavender—Declines were recorded in the various grades of French flower oils, the 38-42 percent was obtainable at $11 per pound and the 30-32 percent at $6 per pound. Recent arrivals from France supplied the market moderately on spot, and interest was not too broad.

Lemon—Domestic production continued below current demand. However, the renewal of direct imports from Italy and the distribution of government surplus material has helped the market recently.

Lemongrass—Spot situation continued tight in the absence of any further offerings of old stock, and new crop developments were awaited this month. Prices remain firm at the source. Imports totaled 7 drums last week.

Lignaloe—The tighening in supplies of bois de rose reflected in the demand for the Mexican lignaloe and offerings were difficult to locate in quantity.

Lime—The Mexican distilled ranged lower at $5.50 to $7.25 per pound, while quotations for the West Indian held unchanged. Prices for expressed were well sustained.

Mace—Supply situation remained contingent on adequate supply of nutmegs from primary centers, indications that the lifting of price ceilings on spices would stimulate offerings from these sources soon. Prices ruled firm.

Neroli—Spot price for the French was firmer at $195 to $290 per pound, while quotations for the Haitian held at the same levels. Commitments were confined to small lots.

Orange—A generally tight spot situation prevailed for all grades of domestic and imported oils; stocks of sweet oil were low and production was not expected to get underway until July. Prices were unchanged and firm.

Origanum—Higher replacement costs were reflected in the advance in spot quotations to the level of $2.85 to $3.10 per pound.

Palmarosa—Only limited offerings were made, with most factors unable to quote because of the lack of offerings from primary centers.

Peppermint—Spot prices retained a firm tone, but held unchanged. Domestic and export inquiries continued at satisfactory levels.

Petitgrain—Although some fair size shipments arrived from South America recently, it was difficult to locate any worthwhile spot offerings. Price tone was very firm.

Rosemary—Quotations for USP were higher at $1.50 to $1.75 per pound, reflecting higher replacement costs from Spain. Imports totaled 4 drums last week from Barcelona.

Sage—Spot offerings ranged higher from $2.55 to $3.50 per pound for the Spanish oil, and represented higher costs at the source.

Sandalwood—The slowness in new arrivals of wood from India prevented any clearing up of backlogs, and it was pointed out that it may take several months to supply current inquiries. Price for Mysore was firm at the ceiling level of $11.15 per pound.

Sassafras—Prices for artificial material continued firm at 80c. to 90c. per pound because of higher production costs. Demand steady. Imports amounted to 44 drums last week from Santos.

Spearmint—Situation continued about the same, with producers making direct commitments to consumers, and spot stocks limited in hands of dealers. Prices ruled firm at the new ceiling of $5.50 per pound.

Vetiver—Offerings of Bourbon were limited, and demand was only fair. Prices ranged from $37.50 to $42 per pound.

Wormseed—Production costs were reported close to current ceiling levels, with heavy export buying evident in growing districts.

Ylang-Ylang—The Bourbon, extra, was quoted slightly higher at $19 to $24.50 per pound, other grades held at previously established levels. Stocks moderate.

Aromatic Chemicals

Anisic Aldehyde—Limited offerings were available at more attractive price levels, ranging from $1.85 to $1.90 per pound.

Benzyl Compounds—Most of the benzyl derivatives were obtainable in moderate quantities, and price levels were without change.

Coumarin—Raw material and production difficulties were factors in limiting new business. Prices firm.

Diphenylmethane—Tightness characterized the market, production has not kept pace with the demand and business was necessarily restricted.

Geraniol—Offerings were negligible in the absence of any worthwhile supplies of Citronella and the high prices for limited stocks obtainable from South America.

Ionones—Methyl and ketone were scarce and high in price reflecting the tightness and high cost of lemongrass oil.

Isoeugenol—Supplies were satisfactory with raw materials available to meet production needs. Prices firm.

Methylnaphyl ketone—Offerings restricted because of the situation in naphthalene.

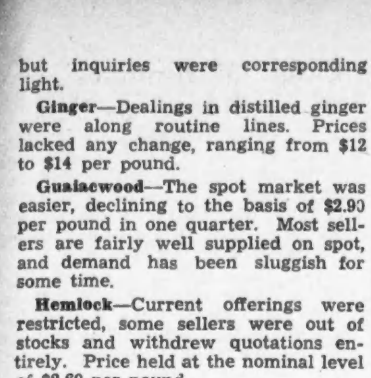
Musk—Current raw material shortage factor in limiting offerings of ambrette; xylol in moderate supply.

Phenylethyl Alcohol—Improvement continued in some directions, but new business was restricted because of heavy demands from regular consumers.

Vanillin—Supply situation continued to be affected by production and labor difficulties in practically all important producing channels. Domestic and export demand continued heavy.

Colgate-Palmolive Names Reynolds General Counsel

H. W. Reynolds, now assistant general counsel, has been appointed general counsel for Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, Jersey City, N. J. He succeeds Mason Towbridge, who has retired after thirty years of service with the company.



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31-6

To Import Wax

Heinz W. Kraaz, recently named vice-president of the Allied Asphalt & Minerals Corporation, New York, has announced that plans have been completed for importing genuine montan wax.

Oil Firms Cleared In 'Trust' Suit

A suit against ten major oil companies for damages of $30,660 on charges of alleged violation of the Sherman Act, was dismissed in United States District Court at Madison, Wis., last week.

The suit was filed in 1940 by the Werner Transportation Company, Minneapolis, charging that a conspiracy had resulted in compulsion to pay above-market prices.

The defendants, against whom the charges were dismissed, were Socony Vacuum Oil Company, Wadhams Oil Company, Cities Services Oil Company, Continental Oil Company, Pure Oil Company, Shell Oil Company, Sinclair Refining Company, Midcontinent Petroleum Corporation, Phillips Petroleum Company, and Skelly Oil Company.

Crude Petroleum Output Gained 35% in 1945

Production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline in the United States increased from 1,300,000,000 barrels in 1939 to a wartime peak in both 1944 and 1945 of 1,800,000,000 barrels, or 35 percent more than in 1939, according to the United States Tariff Commission. There was a corresponding increase in the volume of crude oil refined and in the output of finished products. Copies of the report on petroleum may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 30 cents per copy.

Barite Production Report Available

OPD Washington Bureau

Barite is now produced in the United States in sufficient quantities to meet all major domestic requirements, according to a comprehensive survey of the mining and marketing of barite released today by the Bureau of Mines.

A copy of the publication, Information Circular 7345, "Mining and Marketing of Barite," may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C.

Union Oil Resumes Water Shipments East

The Union Oil Company of California has resumed all-sea shipments of its aromatic solvents to the East Coast from its plants at Wilmington, Cal., via the Pacific, Panama Canal and Atlantic Seaboard route, landing the naphthas at Paulsboro, N. J.

The resumption of this method involves a considerable saving in transportation costs over the all-rail shipments to which it had to resort when the Panama Canal was closed to private shipping.

In the event of a shipping tie-up or depletion of stocks at Paulsboro, the company may resume all-rail shipments, in which case its prices applicable to that type movement will be its ceiling prices.

European Oil Output Decreased in 1944-45

OPD Washington Bureau

Although world production of crude oil reached new highs during 1944 and 1945, European output fell well below 1938 levels, according to reports received by the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce. Lower output by the major European producers, the Soviet Union and Rumania, far offset increased production in the small oil-producing areas of Austria and Hungary.

Trade Briefs

National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J., has inducted nineteen new members into its 15-Year Club.

Rubert J. Lindquist, financial vice-president of Standard Oil Company of Indiana, has been elected a director.

Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association will hold its annual meeting at the Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh, June 27.

Harold W. Hoots has resigned as chief geologist for the Richfield Oil Corporation, Los Angeles. He is succeeded by Roland Eckis.

Crude petroleum produced in California during 1945 amounted to a total of 328,262,400 barrels, valued at $342,756,767 at the well.

A. A. Stambaugh, of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, has been elected a vice-president of the American Management Association.

Nu-Enamel Corporation, Chicago, recently completed two more oil wells near Olney, Ill., bringing to a total of thirty-two the number of wells in which the company owns interests.

Petroleum Systems, Inc., Detroit, Mich., chartered under Michigan laws, has certified to the Secretary of New York State it will do business in New York with office at 111 Broadway.

ASPHALT

FOR EXPORT

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DRUMS - OR - CARLOADS

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Petroleum Derivatives

Hugely mounting calls for all the petroleum alcohols from the makers of synthetic resins and plastics, which have fairly swamped the producers of these solvents with orders have featured the market for petroleum chemicals and other petroleum derivatives within the past week. As an accompaniment of this boilover market in petroleum alcohols there has also been a heavy drain by the manufacturers of synthetic rubber whose operations have lately been greatly accelerated, upon supplies of butadiene, resulting in an intensified shortage in that material, and also upon stocks of the other rubber making materials including isoprene isobutylene, buna-N and buna-S.

But greatest activity in the group of petroleum chemicals has been noted in petroleum base butyl alcohol and secondary and tertiary butyl alcohol, acetone and diacetone alcohol, isopropyl alcohol and isopropyl ether while, in the ketones, the demand has been strongest in methylethyl and methylisobutyl ketones. And there has also been a steadily rising inquiry for allyl chloride.

Increasing competition has been noted among processors of high-solvency aromatic naphthas, following the resumption of all-sea route shipments by a Pacific coast producer of solvents in this category to a New Jersey port, and the naming of prices on these products transported entirely by water, ranging from 4¾ cents to 6½ cents below those quoted on all-rail shipments. One large factor in the East, while maintaining prices of its solvents at former levels at its plant and at various shipping points, has met the competition of the West coast producer with new products on the basis of prices for these solvents delivered at all the principal points on the North Atlantic seaboard.

Petroleum Chemicals

Allyl Chloride—A notable pickup in the demand for this material from makers of special types of synthetic resins has been reported of late, although takings of allyl alcohol have continued somewhat limited.

Butyl Alcohol—The petroleum derivative is being purchased in steadily mounting quantities by former users of grain fermentations, which are in diminishing supply because of the shortage of corn and other grains. Extensive buying of secondary and tertiary butyl alcohols likewise accompanies this spurt in the takings of the normal fermentation petroleum product.

Butadiene—With the recent expansion of manufacturing operations by the makers of synthetic rubber, immediately available supplies of this material as well as of buna-N and buna-S have been pulled down to meager proportions, far below current requirements. And manufacturers, not already tied up with contracts calling for their entire output for the Rubber Reserve, are now finding themselves unable to meet all calls.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents — Adequately supplied with petroleum xylol and overplentifully stocked with toluol, processors of the high-solvency aromatic naphthas are turning out enough of these solvents to meet all requirements of the synthetic resin makers and other consumers in both the xylol and toluol-based classifications.

Following closely upon the action of a California producer in reducing prices of its Nos. 8, 30 and 40 types, conveyed to the New Jersey-New York area by all-sea route, considerably below its quotations on these grades shipped all-rail across the Continent, another large producer has named prices on its Nos. A, B and F types of these solvents, delivered at the principal North Atlantic seaboard points, which are competitive with the delivered prices of the all-water-shipped California company's Nos. 8, 30 and 40 at the same centers, although leaving unchanged its prices on its No. A-80 and F-80 in tankcars at its New Jersey plant and on its B-80 in tankcars in the Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit areas, also on its No. B-90 in tankcars at all shipping points.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Still being absorbed in seasonal volume.

Lacquer Diluent—Continues in moderate demand.

Mineral Spirits—Moving in sizable lots into consuming channels.

Stoddard Solvent — Takings of the dry-cleaning industry are still reaching seasonally large proportions in this solvent.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Paint and varnish makers are still buying extensively of this material.

Markets at Other Centers

Chicago, June 21.—Orders for petroleum solvents and diluents continue in good volume. Inquiry also is brisk and supplies of some of these materials are not overly large.

Lighter Fractions

Butane—Despite a further diminution in the requirements of the manufacturers of high-octane aviation gasoline in this liquefied petroleum gas, the current supply and demand continue nearly balanced, as buying operations by the makers of synthetic rubber as well as by home-cooking consumers and industrial enterprises using this gas for the generation of intense heat are still reaching large proportions while the output is not being increased to any appreciable extent.

Propane—Conditions similar to those prevailing in butane also govern the market for this liquefied petroleum gas.

Petrolatums and Waxes

Microcrystalline Waxes—Still in clamorous demand which continues to outstrip curent supplies.

Paraffin—Export and domestic requirements continue to run to such large proportions in both crude scale and refined grades as to keep supplies at a low ebb. Many would-be exporters are still seeking vainly to obtain the necessary licenses while others, having licenses, lack the material to ship in the desired quantity.

Petrolatums—The shortage in many types of petroleum jellies has become so acute that many producers are still behind in making promised deliveries. And there is no waning in the demand for U.S.P., veterinarian and technical grades.

White Mineral Oils—Still in spirited request with prices well maintained throughout the U.S.P. and technical groups.

Fuels and Lubricants

Crude Petroleum—Under the spur of various incentives furnished by the Government authorities, in the form of the recent 10-cents-per-barrel general price advance and premium payments to pumper wells, the production of crude oil is now running well ahead of that for the corresponding period of last year.

OPA has increased the dollar-and-cent ceilings for the output of three condensate fields, by giving to the Paloma and South Coles Levee fields, California, and the Opelika field, Texas, a uniform ceiling of $1.45 per barrel, to which may be added the overall 10-cent increase recently allowed in all crude oil ceilings.

Gasoline—The demand for regular grade, premium and third-grade gasoline continues to mount daily. In the Midwest area, refiners have advanced their prices for regular grades by an eighth cent per gallon more and marketers' quotations on premium gasoline have been marked up a quarter cent. In Oklahoma, third-grade has been increased in price by refiners to the extent of an eighth cent per gallon.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Gasoline, regular grade, Midwest, and third grade, Oklahoma, ¼c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Aromatic solvents, delivered at principal North Atlantic seaboard points, varying amounts, averaging 5c. per gal.

(For Current Prices see page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

WAXES

MICRO CRYSTALLINE WAXES
WHITE TO DARK AMBER
145F TO 175F

AMO WAXES
(Amorphous)
WHITE TO DARK AMBER
100F TO 130F

PETROLATUMS
WHITE TO AMBER
105F TO 115F

PARAFFIN WAXES
FULLY REFINED
120 TO 135 AMP

QUAKER STATE OIL REFINING CORPORATION
(SPECIALTY DEPARTMENT)
BRADFORD, PENNSYLVANIA

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WITH MASKIT AROMATIC

Give your paint that extra sales appeal that makes it so much more acceptable to painters and home owners alike. Remove the paint odor effectively and economically with Maskit Aromatic. This amazing new product deodorizes your paint for less than 1¢ per gallon.

Maskit Aromatic also helps to reduce the irritation to eyes, nose and throat caused by the volatile components of some paints. It will not affect drying time or color durability.

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PARAMET SYNTHETIC RESINS

AHCO PRODUCTS

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE"* STEARATE

METHYL "CELLOSOLVE" STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose derivative, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
Molecular weight	342
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	175
Melting point	22° to 24°C
Flash point	378°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.888 at 25°/25°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

* Trade mark of C&CCC

BUTYL STEARATE

BUTYL STEARATE, a synthetic ester, is used as a plasticizer for cellulose and polyvinyl derivatives, also for cosmetics, paper coatings and wax finishes. The following data may suggest other uses.

Chemical formula	$C_{17}H_{35}COOC_4H_9$
Molecular weight	341
Color (platinum cobalt scale)	130
Melting point	19° to 20°C
Flash point	358°F
Acidity	less than .6 mg. KOH per gram ester
Saponication number,	171-179 mg. KOH per gram ester
Specific gravity	.85-.86 at 20°/20°C
Iodine value	2 max.

Low volatility

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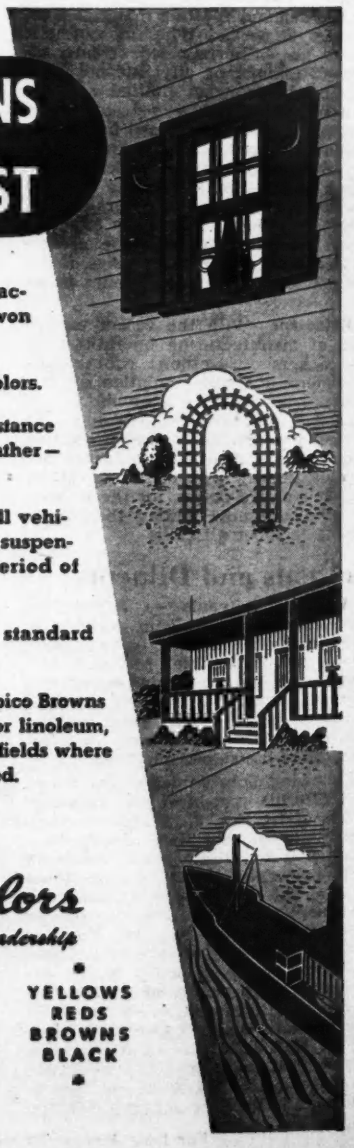

Mapico Browns have four characteristics, among many, which have won high preference for them.

First — they are single-pigment colors.

Second — they have exceptional resistance to color change due to weather — sun or rain.

Third — they disperse readily in all vehicles and possess excellent suspension properties over a period of storage time.

Fourth — they are made in four standard shades.

In addition to their use in paints Mapico Browns are widely employed as colorants for linoleum, artificial leather and in many other fields where tough, durable pigments are required.

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YELLOWS
REDS
BROWNS
BLACK

Protective Coatings Materials

Cheered anew by the action of the Office of Price Administration, in providing ceiling price markups for all lead pigments and pastes containing 50 percent or more of lead commensurate with the preceding advance in ceiling prices on primary metallic lead, the protective coatings industry continues on its steeplechase race toward the billion-dollar-a-year goal, taking in its stride with comparative ease all the hurdles of government-imposed restrictions and shortages in its most essential raw materials as well as the obstacles of work stoppages in some of its principal outlets, which would have blocked the progress of a less determined and less persistent industry.

Meanwhile the industry is hopeful of obtaining OPA authorization for price markups in copper pigments and paints commensurate with the recent advance in the prices of copper metal and is likewise sanguine on the score of an eventual rise in prices of zinc oxides, following an uplift in the price of metallic zinc. Though it does not entertain much hope of procuring 100 percent quotas of lead and zinc metals or of linseed oil for some time to come, it is confident that some easing of these transcendently important raw material supplies will be effected as soon as their domestic production and importations permit.

And, to provide themselves with more reasonable margins of profit on the peacetime turnovers of their products, leading paint, varnish and lacquer manufacturers are urging the Congressional conference committee, charged with reconciling the differences between the House of Representatives and Senate bills, amending the OPA bills so as to afford an adjustment of selling prices on manufactured products to compensate for cost increases since the fall of 1941, to adopt the so-called Wolcott amendment. This measure would authorize each manufacturer to have his ceilings adjusted in accordance with his own increases in cost, including distribution, plus a reasonable profit, and also provide for a passing along of these increases by wholesalers and retailers.

Metallic Lead and Zinc

Although it is still obvious that domestic mine production of metallic lead so far this year has fallen far short of that for last year, hope is now being entertained in some quarters that the new ceiling price of 8¼ cents per pound for pig lead may prove a sufficient incentive for a material amplification of the output of both mines and smelters, albeit the leading, smelting and refining interests profess some disgruntlement at the failure of OPA to grant the 9-cent price basis which they had urgently requested. But it is doubtful if even a substantially increased domestic production from this time on to the end of the year could do more than about compensate for the heavy falling-off in the smelter and refinery output, due largely to labor troubles and work stoppages during the first five months of 1946.

Prices of pig lead have continued unchanged for the week of June 14-21 at 8.10c. in St. Louis and 8.25c. in New York.

With a strong probability that the growing shortage of special high grade zinc and prime western grade zinc and die cast alloy will become more acute unless OPA soon grants an increase in the ceiling prices for metallic zinc paralleling those recently granted on lead and copper metals, and sufficiently pronounced to furnish an incentive for amplifying the domestic output of metallic zinc, the Civilian Production Administration has placed these metal products under a 30-day inventory limitation. CPA has explained that it has taken this action in view of the critically short supply situation in special high grade zinc and prime western grade zinc and a tendency on the part of consumers to accumulate excessive inventories.

Quotations for zinc slabs have remained unaltered for the week June 14-21 at 8.25c. per pound in East St. Louis and 8.66c. in New York.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
143.8	143.8	140.2	140.2

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Pigments

Blue Lead—Although a majority of the former processors of this pigment have purposely refrained from resuming its production, despite the incentive afforded by the recently authorized markup of 1¾c. per pound, one large company extensively engaged in manufacturing all the lead pigments has announced that it is still producing sublimed blue lead and is now offering same at 8½c. in 20-ton shipments and at 8¾c. in less than 20-ton shipments.

Litharge—All the leading makers of lead pigments are now turning out this product and offering it at 10¼c. in five-ton shipments and 10¾c. in lesser quantities.

Red Lead—To the limit of their allocations of metallic lead, manufacturers of this pigment continue offering it at the new price ceilings of 11¼c. in five-ton lots and 11¾c. in lesser quantities.

Orange Mineral—Again moving in a limited way at the new price basis of 13¾c. in five-ton lots and 14¼c. in lesser amounts.

White Lead—While one large maker of lead pigments has temporarily suspended the manufacture of basic sulphate white lead, others are making and offering it at the newly authorized levels of 8½c. in 20-ton shipments and 8¾c. All the lead pigment makers are turning out all they can, in view of their limited quota of pig lead, in the line of basic carbonate white lead which they are offering at the new price levels of 9¾c. in 20-ton shipments and 10c. in lesser lots.

Zinc Oxide — Awaiting the long-sought-for authorization to mark up their prices of zinc oxides to an extent commensurate with the advances already granted for lead pigments, after some kind of a well-warranted upward readjustment is made in prices of metallic zinc, manufacturers of both leadfree and leaded grades of these oxides are continuing to offer their none-too-liberal stocks at the previously quoted price levels.

Fillers and Extenders

Asbestos—Both Canadian and domestic material are in seasonally keen demand. Latest importations have included 9,780 bags.

Charcoal — Supplementing the advances in ceiling prices for hardwood charcoal granted to producers on March 15, last, OPA has authorized dealers in this type of charcoal, selling that material in quantities of one ton or more to mark up their prices to the same extent as the producers; that is, by $9.50 to $11.80 per ton, these increases in dealers' prices, becoming effective June 21, to be added to their existing March 1942 "freeze" ceilings in each instance.

Gypsum — Moving in increasing volume. Latest importations have embraced 200 bags.

OPA has granted authorization to sellers of crude gypsum rock to fill orders from chemical and insecticide manufacturers located out of their normal marketing areas at their f.o.b. mill price plus actual freight charges. But crude gypsum manufacturers desiring to make such out-of-area shipments under the terms of this authorization must first file a report concerning same with OPA. Similar action had previously been taken for crude gypsum sold for cement retarder use.

Dry and Chemical Colors

Carbon Black—With takings of high color blacks by manufacturers of auto finishes reaching larger propor-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

STEARATES

ZINC
CALCIUM
ALUMINUM
MAGNESIUM

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PICCOUMARON
A series of para-coumarone indene resins, made in grades ranging from liquids to brittle solids. Soluble in low-cost naphthas and other solvents.

PICCOLASTIC
Based on Styrene, Substituted Styrene and Homologues. More than a score of types and grades having different melting points, molecular weights, solvencies and other properties.

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Makers of: Coumarone Resins · Coal Tar Solvents · Styrene Resins · Rubber Plasticizers · Reclaiming Oils · Terpene Resins · High Solvency Naphthas · Solvent Oils.
Distributed by FALK CHEMICAL CO. Pittsburgh, Pa.

SYNTHETIC RAW SIENNA

A NEW PIGMENT

99+% Hydrated Ferric Oxide

Brilliant — Very Strong
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MAGNESIUM
STEARATES
ALUMINUM, Mono-, Di-, Tri-, Stearate
CALCIUM
Uniform Quality, for All Uses
THE CAPITAL CITY PRODUCTS COMPANY, Columbus, Ohio

Volclay
TOP QUALITY COLLOIDAL
BENTONITE
VOLCLAY WYOMING BENTONITE — *Granulated or air-floated powders*
B C VOLCLAY — *Micron-sized dust, grit free*
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PANTHER CREEK — *Non-swelling Southern Bentonite*
AMERICAN COLLOID COMPANY
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MINES AND PLANTS IN THREE STATES

tions daily and with the manufacturers of synthetic rubber absorbing a steadily increasing volume of both channel and furnace blacks, inventories of channel blacks are once more being steadily reduced, albeit the paint trade is not buying as extensively in these blacks as it was a few months ago.

To prevent the diversion of natural gas supplies at the expense of carbon black manufacturers, OPA has authorized the carbon black makers to enter into contracts for natural gas at ceiling prices already applicable to pipeline purchases for use as heat, light or fuel, thus permitting the same prices to prevail for both classes of purchasers.

Driers and Flatteners

Naphthenates—A further diminution in the takings of the paint and varnish making industries has been noted within the past week but there is still a fair-sized buying movement under way in all the metal naphthenates, with prices strongly maintained throughout the list.

Stearates—Export as well as domestic purchasing continues fairly brisk in these flattening agents. Some processing plants report that they could handle more business if they had greater production capacities.

Lacquer Materials

Ethyl Alcohol, Industrial—Recognizing that producers of industrial ethyl alcohol are suffering financial losses on their operations and have been forced to curtail their manufacturing activities because of the drastically restricted allocations of molasses, the Office of Price Administration has granted authorization to manufacturers and jobbers to sell their alcohol in this classification to industrial users, when it is produced east of the Rockies at adjustable prices, to be determined in a study now being made by OPA as to whether or not a substantial increase should be allowed in existing ceiling prices. The authorization to sell this type of alcohol, which is used extensively as a solvent and as a chemical raw material, has been made effective as of June 20.

Varnish Gums

Copal — A controversy between American importers and the Belgian Congo government over export taxes has held up additional purchases of this gum in the primary market after a few lots of the new gatherings had been bought there by these importers at prices ranging from 30 to 40 percent above the now long-since-rescinded primary market ceilings.

Shellac—Aside from the arrival in New York of two cargoes of shellac and seedlac from Calcutta and one lot of 700 bags of seedlac from Liverpool, there have been no developments indicative of a revival of buying and selling activities in this natural gum in the United States within the past week. The two cargoes from Calcutta have aggregated 1,650 bags of seedlac, 2,715 bags of otherwise unspecified shellac and 575 bags of refuse lac.

Naval Stores

Awaiting news of a definite decision by the Office of Price Administration on their urgent request for a lifting of existing price ceilings on both gum turpentine and gum rosin or for complete removal of these ceilings, producers of these gum naval stores in the South continue to withhold new crop materials in both categories. And, as a result of these dilatory tactics, it has become almost impossible to purchase tankcar lots of gum turpentine and any of the darker grades of gum rosin from medium to low grades, so that only the palest grades, windowglass and waterwhite, are available either for domestic or export consumption.

Pine Pitch — The Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture reports having sold 31,000 pounds of pine pitch,

IRON BLUES
Prussian—Chinese—Milori
Bronze—Toning—Potash
CHROME GREENS
All Shades—Strengths
UTILITY GREENS
Permanent—Acid and Alkali Resistant
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Foundry Bentonite — Air-Float
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BENTONITE

SICO
Ultramarine Blue
Alkali Blue Toner
Dyestuffs
Methyl Violet Toners
Blanc Fixe
Iron Blues
Para Toners
Toluidine Toners
Lithol Toners
Red Lake C Toners
Permanent Orange Toners
Pyrotone Red Toners
Barium Products
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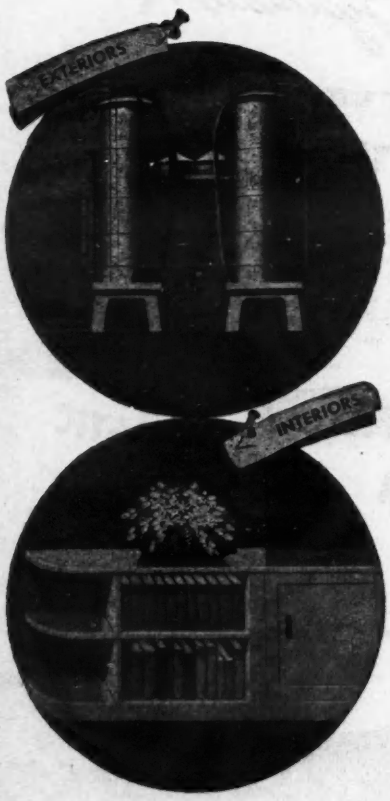
For General-Purpose Finishes, Use
2475 or 2509 GLYPTAL



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A G-E specialist is always available to discuss your paint problems. Just write to Section RIMA-663, Resin and Insulation Materials Division, Chemical Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady 5, New York.

PROPERTIES	2475	2509
Solids content	59-61%	49-51%
Solvent	Petroleum Spirits	
Viscosity	Z1-Z3	Z-Z2
Color (Hellige)	1-3	
Acid No. of Solution	4.6	3.5
Pounds per gallon	7.8	7.6
Aliphatic solvent tolerance	Excellent	
Air dry—setting time	Medium	
Through dry	Good	Very Good
Hardness	Good	
Flexibility	Excellent	
Gloss	Good	
Color retention	Excellent	
Water resistance	Excellent	
Oil and gasoline resistance	Excellent	
Weather resistance	Excellent	
Specific gravity (resin)	1.09	1.10
Phthalic anhydride (resin)	30%	35%
Rosin or derivatives	None	
Oil acids content	50%	48%
Type of oil	Soya	

You will be pleased to know that G.E. is expanding manufacturing facilities to meet demand for G-E Glyptal alkyd resins.

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hitherto held by the Commodity Credit Corporation at Portsmouth, N. H., at 35 cents per pound.

Rosin—Domestic demand for gum rosin still lags far behind the normal rate but the foreign demand continues keen, with the quantity allocated for export much below requirements abroad. Some further delays are reported in the granting of applications for export licenses.

Meanwhile, only WG and WW grades of gum rosin are readily available, with virtually none of the medium to very dark grades being offered. One reason for this shortage of the dark grades is said to be the adoption of cleaner and more efficient recovery methods by the newer type stills, whereby all particles of bark and dirt, calculated to stain the mixtures, are removed from the crude gum before the rosin is extracted. It is now estimated that production of gum naval stores for this year will exceed that of last year by 40,000 or more units. Although the labor situation in the gum products industry is improving, it is figured that the output of wood naval stores will show a more substantial gain, inasmuch as it will be heavily augmented by the coming into production of several new wood naval stores plants.

Savannah, June 21.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Price per unit—Low of range quoted				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
B	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00	$6.00
D	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07	6.07
E	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60
F	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70	6.70
G	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74	6.74
H	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
I	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76	6.76
K	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80
M	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82	6.82
N	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98	6.98
WG	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
WW	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07
X	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07	7.07
	Drums				
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	184	272	120	156	924
Shipments	...	...	...	...	1,503
Stocks	5,145	5,417	5,537	5,693	5,114

Turpentine — Production of gum turpentine for April and May is reported to have been approximately 25 percent below normal levels, due chiefly to the flooding of the pine woodlands in the South by torrential rains accompanied by heavy windstorms in those months. But it is generally expected that, with more favorable gathering weather now at hand, the goal of 300,000 units will be reached by the end of the crop year. Offerings of carload lots are few and far between and there is a growing shortage in the supply of containers.

Savannah, June 21.—Following is a record of the market for the week:—

	Bulk gallons		Barrels		
	Cents.	Sales.	Receipts.	Shipments.	On hand.
Monday	83½	...	567	375	1,704
Tuesday	83½	...	367	299	1,772
Wednesday	83½	...	389	60	2,092
Thursday	83½	...	94	103	2,083
Friday	83½	...	260	208	2,141

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gum — Demand continues spirited but production lags heavily behind requirements, due to the high cost and critical position of castor oil and the shortage of both gum and wood rosins.

Phenol Resins—Again being turned out in fairly sizable volume, now that the production of bituminous coal has gotten well under way once more.

Glues and Binders

Casein — There has been a slight diminution in the demand for casein within the past week. Some further improvement is being recorded in production of acid-precipitated casein by American dairy interests but to date the incentive afforded by the recent OPA markup of price ceilings has not proved a sufficiently stimulating influence to restore the domestic output to normal proportions for this season of flush milk production. Meanwhile, with prices in Buenos Aires being held at 32 cents, f.o.b. that primary market, no further purchases of Argentine casein can be made by American importers who intend to sell their material here at the new ceiling price of 33 cents. Belated cargoes, aggregating 6,000 bags have been received here within the past week from Buenos Aires, together with 400 bags from Montevideo, Uruguay.

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Saponification Number	180-185
Iodine Value	55-60
Titre	35

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Obituaries

Mortimer Bye

Mortimer Bye, president of Mortimer Bye and Associates, consultant to the food, drug and chemical industries, died June 7 in Cincinnati, Ohio, following an illness of two weeks.

Born in Baltimore, Mr. Bye was graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1901. Before forming his own company, in Cincinnati, he was vice-president of the William S. Merrill Company. He was a member of the American Chemical Society and served for ten years on the board of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, and was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Surviving are his wife and two daughters.

Whitman E. Rice

Whitman E. Rice retired chemist for the National Sugar Refining Company, New York, died in that city June 13. He was sixty-seven years old. Mr. Rice, a sugar chemist for forty years, retired last year after thirty-five years service with the sugar company. For fifteen years he was secretary of the sugar division of the American Chemical Society.

Edward Boteler Passano, president of the Waverly Press and of the Williams & Eilkins Company, publisher of scientific journals, died June 13.

Britton T. Day, founder and president of B. T. and S. P. Day Company, Cleveland, died recently in Battle Creek, Wash. He was eighty-three years old.

Mrs. Louise Lodge, wife of F. S. Lodge, technical assistant on the headquarters staff of the National Fertilizer Association, died in Washington, June 18. Besides her husband she left two sons.

Mrs. G. M. Long, former purchasing agent for the Pitman-Moore Company, pharmaceutical manufacturer, Indianapolis, Ind., died recently. Mrs. Long was sixty-nine years of age. Mrs. Long retired from active business last November after an active business career as purchasing agent of this company for over a period of thirty-six years.

Capt. James E. Macauley, of the Chemical Warfare Service, died June 17, in his home at Richmond, Queens. He was forty years of age.

Elmon L. Meserve, retired vice-president in charge of building operators for the Liggett Drug Company, New York, died June 18. He was sixty-six years of age.

Stanley P. Porter, a chemist since 1943 with Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and formerly a professor of chemistry at Duquesne University, died June 17. He was forty-one years of age.

Thomas J. Stanley, Eastern sales manager for Taylor-Colquitt Company, wood preservatives, Spartanburg, S. C., with New York offices at 150 Broadway, died June 17. He was fifty-seven years of age. He was born in Austin, Texas, attended the University of Texas, and was a member of its Sigma Nu fraternity. Surviving are his parents Mr. and Mrs. George T. Stanley, and a sister, Bessie Stanley.

Nathaniel Stevens, long identified with the textile industry in New England, died in North Andover, Mass., last week. He was eighty-nine years of age.

William A. Townsend, former New York division manager of process products for the Socony-Vacuum Company, New York, died June 17. He was sixty-five years of age.

Joins Nuodex Co.

Thomas E. Anderson, former technical sales representative for Newport Industries, Inc., New York, and the National Lead Company, New York, has been appointed regional sales manager of the newly formed West coast region of Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

Carbon Black Output Set High Mark in 1945

Carbon black production and sales established new high records in 1945, according to the Bureau of Mines. Statistics of carbon black produced from natural gas in the United States in 1944-45 follow:—

	Pounds 1944	Pounds 1945
Quantity produced—		
By States and districts—		
Louisiana	160,019,000	168,229,000
Texas—		
Panhandle dist.	*401,556,000	*541,464,000
Rest of State	99,606,000	179,974,000
Total Texas	501,162,000	721,438,000
Other States (Calif., Kans., N. Mex., Okla.)	140,679,000	163,131,000
Total U. S.	*801,860,000	*1,052,798,000
By processes—		
Contact processes	414,676,000	538,539,000
Furnace processes	*387,184,000	*514,259,000
Quantities sold—		
Domestic—		
To rubber companies	738,029,000	804,386,000
To ink companies	24,479,000	22,824,000
To paint companies	5,315,000	7,421,000
For miscellaneous purposes	12,616,000	11,631,000
Total	780,439,000	846,262,000
Exports	156,991,000	173,773,000
Total sales	937,430,000	1,020,035,000
Losses	402,000	1,000
Stocks held by producers Dec. 31—		
Contact types	58,036,000	64,956,000
Furnace types	11,207,000	37,049,000
Total	69,243,000	102,005,000
Value at plants of carbon black produced—		
Total	$29,411,000	$42,323,000

* Includes carbon black produced from liquid hydrocarbons.

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Oils, Fats, and Waxes

While consuming inquiry continued excellent for oils and fats, last week, lack of supplies kept the volume of business at a low level. Refined soybean was in urgent request for shipment to Spain in exchange for olive oil, but trading was light as supplies were scarce. A shipment of approximately 1,000 tons of refined soybean oil left New York last week for Spain, compared with export licenses for 7,900 tons held by importers of olive oil who have been seeking this oil during the past two weeks, with little success.

An active demand for export of other oils and fats also reached the market and received little attention because of lack of supplies.

There was no improvement in the drying oils situation, though offerings of tung oil showed a slight increase. Shipments from China were reported mainly for small quantities ranging from 5 to 10 ton lots and generally were held at quotations above ceilings, which prevented trading. Labor strikes continued to affect the production of castor oil. Two plants have shut down during the past five weeks. Reports from Brazil stated that the production of oiticica oil has been sold well ahead, as a result trading was confined to September forward shipments. Interest in perilla oil has increased with supplies unavailable. Present indications denote little improvement in the supply situation for drying oils this year, according to trade factors.

Processors of cottonseed, soybean, peanut and linseed meals will be required to set aside 10 percent of their production until further notice, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture, June 17.

Production and marketing of peanuts would be exempted from acreage allotments and marketing quotas next year under provisions of H. J. Res. 359 passed by the house June 17. Action was taken in view of the critical shortage of high protein foods and feeds, and fats and oils.

Cottonseed Oil

Activity continued restricted to sales of occasional tankcars at ceilings. Production has been sharply reduced and was absorbed against former contracts.

Cotton crop was reported benefitted by fair and warm weather in the belt, last week, though some sections in northern Alabama and Georgia received too much rain. Chopping and cultivation was nearing completion in Georgia, with condition good and growth fair.

Bleachable oil prices follow:—

	Cents per pound in tanks		
	High.	Low.	Close.
July	....	....	14.31 bid
September	....	....	14.31 bid
October	....	....	14.31 bid
December	....	....	14.31 bid
March, 1946	....	....	14.31 bid
May	....	....	14.31 bid

Total sales, none.

Cash, 14.31c. nom.

Crude, Southeast, 12¾c.; Valley, 12¾c.; Texas, 12½c. f.o.b. works (all ceiling prices).

Memphis, June 20.—Cotton progressing favorably under ideal weather conditions. Plants still late and small. Demand for cottonseed products continued urgent. Trading slow.

Linseed Oil

Arrivals of two steamers with 6,456 tons of Uruguyan seed were noted at New York last week. Mills were operated on seed recently received but offerings of oil continued light in view of the heavy backlog of orders yet to be covered. Demand for oil was keen. Steady and active demand was reported against contracts, with deliveries restricted to immediate requirements.

Crushers will be required to set aside 10 percent of their production of linseed, soybean, peanut and cottonseed meals until further notice, it was announced by the Department of Agriculture, June 17.

Minneapolis, June 20.—Production of linseed oil was estimated on a 50 percent basis as mills received enough seed from daily receipts to insure a 25 percent run and drew additional amounts from their reserves.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Candelilla wax, crude, 4c. per lb.
Refined, 4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week.	Prev. week.	Last month.	Last year.
193.4	193.4	193.5	193.3

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1945-46	1944-45
This week	4,920,000	5,280,000
Since Sept. 1	260,740,000	211,370,000

Flaxseed — Seed receipts continued in good volume and increased oil production.

Minneapolis, June. 20. — Sustained movement of flaxseed here enabled crushers to maintain their crushing rate and fill old contracts, far in excess of what they predicted for June. Crop news was discouraging in the Dakotas, thin stands because of poor moisture conditions during the early season and outlook poor because of the very spotted conditions in the past few weeks. Day to day reports on moisture looked rather good from an overall standpoint but there were many areas in the Dakotas where the crops were losing ground because of excessive dryness.

	Receipts 1945-46	Receipts 1944-45	Shipments 1945-46	Shipments 1944-45
This week	135,500	165,000	40,600	24,000
Since Set. 1	20,287,000	10,314,800	4,304,600	2,001,000

Flaxseed in Minneapolis during the week was quoted at $3.35 (ceiling) per bushel for spot and for forward deliveries.

Buenos Aires, June 21.—Flaxseed shipments totaled 200,000 bushels to the Continent last week. Flaxseed quoted at $2.64¼ per bushel, f.o.b. terminal elevators. Visible seed supply was estimated at 3,150,000 bushels.

Hull, June 21.—Flaxseed, Bombay, £46½ nominal, June; Calcutta, £37 nominal, June; La Plata not quoted.

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated — Supply situation lacked improvement, as strikes have shut down two plants for the fifth week. Demand was urgent, and exceeded available supplies.

Coconut — Trading was reported quiet, though inquiry was fairly active. Offerings of crude and refined were light. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Oiticica — Offerings for shipment from Brazil continued limited and mainly for September forward. Production reported sold well ahead. Spot supplies were scanty and entirely nominal at ceilings.

Olive—Demand for refined soybean oil continued unabated by olive oil importers last week, with business slow. A steamer left New York for Spain late last week with about 1,000 tons of refined soybean oil to be exchanged for olive oil, against demand for 7,900 tons.

Peanut—An occasional tankcar was reported sold at ceilings last week. Demand continued active, with oil scarce.

Soybean—Inquiry continued urgent for crude and refined oil, but business was reported slow, because of the sold up production. Some mills have shut down for the season.

Tung—While demand for tung oil was urgent, trading was spotty and confined to small drum lots at ceilings. Numerous offerings were roported from China mainly for small quantities, which were generally quoted above ceilings. This, it was pointed out, has given the impression that considerably more oil was available for shipment than actually exists. Reports from China also indicated that shipments were still hampered by the lack of storage and transportation facilities, and it appeared doubtful that exports of tung oil would reach 10,000 tons this year.

Los Angeles, June 19.—Vegetable oils offerings were limited. Inquiry for all oils remains good. Prices follow for tankcars: castor, prime gold pressed, 13.6c. per pound; 14.6c. per pound in drum carlots, plus drum cost; chinawood, 38½c. per pound; coconut, crude, 8½c. per pound; cottonseed, bleachable, 14.-51c. per pound; mustardseed, 14c. per pound; peanut, crude, 13.9c. per pound; sesameseed, crude, 15c. per pound; soy-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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bean, 12.50c. per pound; refined, bleached and deodorized, 13.815c. per pound.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Supply situation was reported more acute, because of the cut in the production. Demand continued urgent, with business limited to scattered sales at ceilings.

Lard—Sales of lard for delivery in July, September and December were halted on the Chicago Board of Trade, June 18 and exchange officials directed that outstanding commitments be settled at last market quotations.

Stocks of lard and rendered pork fat in the United States were placed at 46,508,000 pounds, June 1, compared with 64,339,000 pounds, for the same time last year and the June 1 average of 242,519,000 pounds. Lard stocks at Chicago were indicated at 4,322,753 pounds June 15 against 5,828,052 pounds June 1 and 8,483,094 pounds, June 15, last year.

Tallow — Trading at prices above ceilings were said to be increasing owing to the steady decline in the output according to reports from the West. Production was smaller and sold well ahead. Light trading was reported at ceilings.

Animal Oils

Degras—Arrivals totaled 400 drums at New York last week. Supplies were more liberal, with trading moderate and mainly for prompt needs. Market was unchanged and steady.

Grease Oil—Conditions remain firm with supplies limited owing to reduced output. Demand was reported good. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Neatsfoot Oil—Inquiry was fairly active. Light production has affected trading. Prices were well held at ceilings.

Oleo Oil—Reduced production was in demand against contracts. Offerings were scarce as output was sold up.

Fish Oils

Menhaden Oil — Inquiry for crude and refined oils continued keen. Trading, however, was slow owing to the scarcity of offerings of crude for forward delivery and of supplies of refined. Market was strong at ceilings.

Baltimore, June 18.—Menhaden fishing along the North Atlantic coast, with the exception of Florida, was reported quite good, with the fish not yielding as much oil as later on. From the Chesapeake Bay it is reported that fourteen boats are operating, with every indication that the craft in other areas are out in full number,though information as to the total is lacking. Demand for oil continued active. From Florida and the Gulf sector advices show no improvement over the earlier spring period, and activities remain disappointing.

Sardine Oil—Small quantities of refined oil were held for delivery against previous contracts. Demand was active, with supplies scarce.

Los Angeles, June 19.—Call for sardine oil remains good, but business was quiet. Prices remain unchanged.

Fatty Acids

Red Oil—Limited supplies were in active request, with makers restricting sales to regular customers. Output was sold up. Prices were firm at ceilings.

Stearic Acid—Production was readily taken against former orders. Offerings were scanty as the output was sold well ahead. Quotations were unchanged at ceilings.

Cake and Meal

Shipments of cottonseed, castorseed and peanut cake and meals from Brazil were placed under export license controls, subject to the approval of the Export-Import Department of the Bank of Brazil.

Cottonseed Meal—Scattered sales in small quantities were noted last week. Bulk of the light output was delivered against orders.

Linseed Meal—Demand against contracts were unabated, with crushers allocating supplies.

Minneapolis, June 20. — Demand for meal continued broad, feed mixers and feeders competing for the limited supplies. The feeding situation in the country was increasingly acute, but new and lush pastures failed to cut the edge off of the demand for meal feeds. Most of the crushers were shipping to capacity and making sales on a hand to mouth basis, allocating available supplies to old dealers on previous buying history.

	1945-46	1944-45
This week.....	5,220,000	8,940,000
Since Sept. 1.....8	53,220,000	804,420,000

Peanut Meal — Limited production was absorbed on former contracts. Demand was excellent and exceeded supplies. Reports indicate the peanut crop making good progress in Alabama and Georgia.

Waxes

Beeswax—This market was firm and reflected the higher cost of replacements. Offerings for shipment were held at prices well above buyers views. Supplies on the spot were reported limited and maintained at the recent advance.

Candelilla — Shipments for June-July from Mexico were reported reduced about 40 percent and advanced 5c. per pound. This was reflected in the spot market and supplies were increased about 4c. per pound. Crude was quoted at 79c. to 80c. per pound and refined, 85c. to 87c. per pound, for spot delivery.

Carnauba — Business was reported light, though prices on spot and Brazil were unchanged and firmly held. Offerings were limited for prompt and forward shipment. Consuming inquiry was fairly active.

Montan — Trading was reported as fair, with spot stocks unchanged and quoted at 60c. to 62c. per pound, according to quantity and seller.

Ouricury — Consuming inquiry was moderate, with trading quiet. Prices were steady at the recent decline.

Baltimore Drug Exchange Holds Annual Outing

The Baltimore Drug Exchange held its annual outing at the Country Club of Maryland, June 12. Howard C. Lankin, acted as toastmaster at the dinner. John A. Crozier, manager of the Calvert Drug Company, who is president of the exchange, presided.

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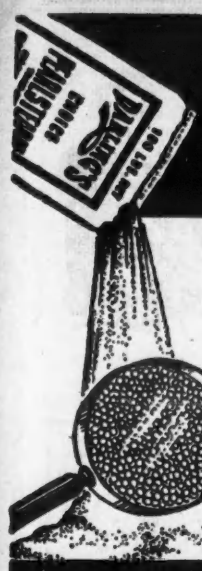

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2—Buffalo Double Door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves, size 60"x100" with Vacuum Pump and condenser.

1—Ross 4 Pass Continuous Conveyor Dryer, 50' long, with accessories.

2—Complete Dehydration Installations.

2—Proctor & Schwartz 80 Tray Dryers, 34"x7'x9'10".

1—Black & Clawson Double Drum Dryer, 28"x60" with accessories.

3—Double Drum Atmospheric Dryers, 27½"x63".

1—Devine Double Bronze Drum Dryer, 3'x9', with 25 H.P. motor.

1—Buffalo Double Drum Dryer, 22"x 72".

1—Buffalo Single Drum chrome plated Dryer, 5'x8' with auxiliaries.

2—Vacuum Drum Dryers, 48"x40" (1 iron, other bronze, chromed).

1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, 5'x 20'.

1—Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3'x18' with auxiliaries.

2—Galland & Henning Steam Tube Dryers, 6'x30'.

1—Pfaudler 60"x24" Glass Lined Jkted. Evaporating Kettle with Glass Coated Agitator, condition new.

2—Aluminum Jacketed Vacuum Pans; 250 gal., 400 gal.

1—Copper Jacketed Vacuum Pan; about 175 gal.

1—Glass Lined 3,000 gal. Sectional Vacuum Still with jacketed bottom.

1—Copper Distillation Column; 36"x 23'; sectional type.

4—Heavy Duty Vertical Copper Tanks; 4'x9'6"; with manholes.

2—Horizontal Copper Tanks; 4'4"x 12"; with manholes.

3—Raymond Imp Mill, 24", with accessories.

1—Mitts Merrill Hog or Shredder Model 3D.

2—Mikro No. 1 & No. 2 Pulverizers with motors.

1—Simpson Intensive Mixer, 6' Dia.

1—Standard Automatic Case Gluer & Sealer.

3—Sealers or Compression Belts, 6'—10'—20'.

9—Rotex Sifters, 20x40, 20x48, 28x60 and 40"x84".

1—Devine Impregnator, 31"x36", Jacketed.

3—Forge Welded Autoclaves—6'x21, 300 P.S.I.

2—Three Roll Water Cooled Calendars, 14"x48" and 18"x48".

1—Farrell Birmingham 4 Roll—10"x 26" Calendar with 2 speed motor.

1—Raymond "OO" Mill with Dust Collector and accessories.

1—Bauer Double Runner, 30" Attrition Mill; P.D.

1—Sturdevant No. "O" Hammer Mill with 10 H.P. motor.

1—Shriver 18"x18" Wood Plate & Frame Filter Press.

2—Louisville 36" Continuous Filters.

1—Industrial All Iron Rotary Filter; drum 6'x3'.

Tomato Juice & Puree Equipment, including Heat Exchangers, Coolers, Fillers, etc.

2—Colloid Mills, Premier and Chemi-Colloid, good for salad dressing.

3—Pony Mixers, 15 gal. cap.

2—W & P Jacketed Mixers; 9 gal. and 20 gal.

3—Dicers, Sterling & Anderson.

5—Jacketed Autoclaves or Pressure Vessels; 4'x6'.

New Syphon Fillers, New Vacuum Fillers, New Cap Tightiners, New Powder Mixers, New Hammer Mills or Granulaters, New Conveyors of all types, Large stock of Jacketed Kettles, Stainless and Copper from 30 gals. to 300 gals.

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ALUMINUM VACUUM STILLS, KETTLES, TANKS

2—Closed Jack. agitated Kettles with coils; 1—1,200 gal., 1—900 gal.
1—1,200 gal. closed jack. Kettle or Vacuum Still.
3—Closed jack. agitated Kettles or Vacuum Stills.
1—250 gal. Copper jack. agit. closed Kettles or Vac. Stills.
1—250 gal. closed jack. agit. Kettle.
1—100 gal. open Tank.
32—250 GAL. NEW CLOSED HORIZONTAL STORAGE TANKS, OVAL SHAPED, APPROX. 46" AND 28" BY 61" LONG, 18" ROUND MANHOLE IN TOP, ⅜" PLATE.

4—100 gal. underdriven LEAD MIXERS, in battery with drive and motor.

2—Buffalo 6' Vacuum & Atmospheric CRYSTALIZERS.
1—Anderson No. 1 Expellers, M.D.
1—6" Mikro Pulverizer.
1—Patterson 30" dia. Dry Pan, double muller.
4—18" & 22" Robinson & Bauer motor driven Attrition Mills.

DRYERS

1—Devine VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 14 shelves, 40x43.
2—B. & C. 28" dia. x 60" face Atmospheric DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS complete.
1—32"x72" BUFLOVAK ATMOSPHERIC DOUBLE DRUM DRYER, m.d.
9—Direct heat ROTARY DRYERS; 4'x30', 5'x20', 70"x30", 6'x60'.
1—ROTARY KILN, 6'x60'.
6—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS; 1—Devine, 5'x30'; 2—Devine, 4'x25'; 1—Devine, 4'x20'; 1—Struthers Wells, 30"x15'.
1—6'x32' Louisville Direct Heat single shell Rotary Dryer.

JUST PURCHASED
Chemical Perfume Plant

2—200 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
4—100 gallon Copper steam jacketed Agitated Kettles.
1—275 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—250 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—60 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
1—50 gallon All Copper Vacuum Pan, complete with condenser.
2—25 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pan.
1—60 gallon Copper Jacketed Evaporating Pans.
1—J. H. Day Drug Mixer.
13—400 lb. All Copper Percolators.
8—200 lb. All Copper Percolators.
5—100 gallon Closed Copper Tanks.
Miscellaneous small copper tanks, crocks, stone percolators, steam filters, etc.
6—Day wall type agitators.

SPECIAL PURCHASE

1—A. Colton No. 14 Fully Automatic Tube Filler, Closer and Clipping Machine.
58—Philadelphia GEAR REDUCERS.
37—Philadelphia Vertical Gear Reducers and motors, 2 HP.
1—Pneumatic Scale six head fully automatic Capping Machine.
5—World and Ermold semi-automatic Labeling Machines, MD.
3—W & P MIXERS, 150 gallon capacity, 100 gallon working capacity, size 15, style VI, type BB, equipped with sigma blades.
2—Stokes Hand Tube Fillers.
2—Colton Hand Tube Fillers.
4—Hand Closers and Crimpers.
1—Morgan Nailing Machine, MD.

Only a partial listing. Space does not permit listing all items. Send us your inquiries.

2—Weeks McDonald straight line fully automatic LABELERS, motor driven.
1—BRIGHTWOOD BOX MACHINE.
1—Karl Kiefer No. 2 Visco FILLER, piston type, to fill 4 oz. to 32 oz., motor driven.
1—Blanchard No. 14 SOAP POWDER MILL.
1—30x48" ROTEX SCREEN, motor driven.
1—Depp 500 gallon jacketed KETTLE.
1—Colton No. 3 TUBE CLOSER, and CLIP FASTENER.
2—J. H. Day auger FILLERS, motor driven.
8—BAKER-PERKINS, size 15, style VI, class BS, steam jacketed sigma blade MIXERS, 150 gallons capacity, 100 gallons working capacity. Each equipped with Hydraulic Tilting devices. These mixers are new, unused.
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1—5'x13' PEBBLE or TUBE MILL, with open trunions.

28"x48" Sifters, 8, 4, 3 and 2 decks.
1—4'x20' Ruggles-Coles Indirect Heat Rotary Dryer.
1—12"x15' long Rotary Kiln, complete.
1—12"x18" Dings Magnetic Separator.
1—3'x8' Iron-lined Rod Mill.
1—6 cyl. Kritzer Lime Hydrator.
4—3'x6' double-deck Sturtevant Moto-Vibro Screens, all steel encased.
2—Hardinge silex-lined Pebble Mills, 6'x36 & 8'x30".
2—6'x28' Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.

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1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Tank, 2,000 gals.
1—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Tank, 500 gals., with Stainless Steel Agitator.
1—High Chrome Iron Tank, 6,000 gals.
1—Nickel Jacketed Kettle, 400 gals.
1—Stainless Steel Holding Tank, 1,200 gals.
1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 38"x20'.
1—Ruggles-Coles Rotary Dryer, 7½'x60'.
1—Bartlett & Snow Rotary Brick-Lined Dryer, 8½'x50'.
1—W & P Stainless Steel Mixer, 150 gals.
1—W & P Steel Mixer, 300 gals.
1—W & P Steel Jacketed Mixer, 100 gals.

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1—JEFFREY TRAYLOR Dryer—Stainless Steel
6—1½ HP "Lightnin" Agitators—Geared Head
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1—BUFFALO FOUNDRY CO bronze drum drier, 24"x20", with scraper knife and metal housing.

1—SHRIVER 18" Cast Iron Filter Press
1—SHRIVER 12" Cast Iron Filter Press
4—Powder Mixers, 100 lbs. to 2,000 lbs.
1—PAUL O. ABBE Pebble Mill, 30" x 36"—M.D.
1—PFAUDLER Jacketed Glass Lined Reactor, 500 gal.
1—BOOMER & BOSCHERT Hydraulic Press, 200-ton cap.

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1—Anderson No. 3 Moisture Expeller.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugal, bottom discharge, belt driven.
1—Schaeffer Poidometer, 20"x4'.
1—Pfaudler Nickel Lined Jacketed Kettle, 287 gal.
1—Stokes Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 18"x3½'.
2—6' Buflovak Vacuum Crystallizers, complete.

1—Battery of 2 Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, bottom discharge, motor driven, 15 HP motors.
1—Orville Simpson No. 43 Rotex Sifter, motor driven.
1—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 20—42"x42" shelves.
3—Colton Class 9-18, 20 Punch Rotary Preforming Presses, 2" die.
2—Stokes "R" Single Punch Preforming Presses, 2½" die.
10—Colton and Stokes Single Punch Preforming Presses, up to ¾".
1—FEINC 3'x2' Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—Readco 100-gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Arm Mixer.
1—Fitzpatrick Model "D" Comminuting Machine.
1—Schutz O'Neill 16" Ball Bearing, Style D Limited Mill.
1—Colton No. 2 Combination Tube Filler and Closer.
3—Abbe No. 00, 1 and 2 Bluteregss Sifters.
1—New Era 100 gal. Double Arm Jacketed Mixer, motor driven.
1—Filler Machine Co. 4 spout Filler.
1—3' dia. Copper Jacketed Pan, agitated.
1—Lab. Valles Filter.
2—Zaremba All-Copper Evaporators, 500 sq. ft. each effect.
1—American 6' 2 Disc Rotary Continuous Filter.
6—Oliver 3' x 6' Rotary Hopper Dewaters. NEW.
1—Devine 4' x 15' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—6' x 27'6" Rotary Steam Tube Dryers.
2—American 16" x 40" 3 Roller Mills, water cooled, motor driven.
4—Stokes Rotary B and BB Tablet Machines.
7—Stokes, Colton, Mulford Single Punch Tablet Machines, 5B, 9D and "T" and "R".
3—Tyler Hummer Screens, 2' x 5', 4' x 5'.
2—Hardinge Ball Mills, 2' x 8", 4½' x 24".
7—Pebble Mills, 75, 100 gal.
1—Hurrell Colloid Mill, motor driven, 20 h.p. motor.
5—Copper Vacuum Pans, 42", 48", 5' and 6' dia.
5—1,200-lb. Brand New Powder Mixers.
2—3,000-lb. Powder Mixers.
1—J. H. Day, Size "C" Powder Mixer, motor driven.
6—Pfaudler Jktd. Agtd. Kettles, 100, 125, 200, 1,000 gal.
2—60 and 125 gal. Alum. Jktd. Kettles.
10—Copper Jktd. Kettles, 25 to 150 gal., some agitated.
8—Steel Jktd. Kettles, 600 to 1,200 gal., some agitated.
1—Copper Varnish Kettle, 175 gal.
4—W. & P. Mixers, 9, 20 gal.
1—Howes 24" x 12' Powder Mixer.
1—Williams No. 1 Hammer Mill.
1—Karl Kiefer Visco Piston Type Filler, motor driven.
5—World, Ermold Labelers.
1—60 gal. Cast Semi-Steel Autoclave, agitated, 2" wall.
6—Shriver, Sperry Filter Presses, 36", 32", 30", 24", 18", 12".
5—Shriver Wood Filter Press Skeletons, 24" to 42".
4—Sharples No. 6 Centrifuges, open and Pressurite.
3—De Laval No. 300, 600, 700 Clarifiers.
1—Tolhurst 40" Suspended type, Bottom Discharge Centrifugal, solid basket, M.D.
5—Tolhurst 32", 40", 48" Self-Balancing Type Centrifugals.
3—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24" x 20", 48" x 40", 8' x 6'.
4—Atmos. Drum Dryers, 4' x 9', 5' x 6', 6' x 12', 28" x 60".
2—Swenson Continuous Crystallizers, 24" x 30'.
1—Day 12" Pressure type ointment mill.
10—12" Belt Conveyors, 20 to 50' centers, built to specifications.
5—Rotary Dryers, 4' x 20' to 6' x 60'.

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MAIN ITEMS

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3—84" dia. all Copper RECTIFYING COLUMNS.
15—All Copper RECTIFYING COLUMNS, 54", 48", 42", 40", 30" and 24" dia. Copper Tube Dephlegmators, Condensers, Calandrias, Preheaters, Still Pot, Instrument Controls, etc., for above column.

46—Steel Sheet surface CONDENSERS, each 150 1½"x7' copper tubes.
30—Miscellaneous Steel Storage TANKS, Vertical and Horizontal 200 to 22,000 gallon capacity. All clean on inside, used for alcohol.
18—All Bronze CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, with stellited shafts, direct motor driven. Sizes 2½x1 and 1½x1.
11—Miscellaneous STEAM PUMPS, from 20x14x16 to 4x4x5.
1—680 KW NORDBERG POPPET VALVE ENGINE GENERATOR SET, non-condensing, 3/60/480 volts.
1—200 K.W. Allis Chalmers ENGINE GENERATOR SET, non-condensing, 3/60/480 volts.
1—750 KW NORDBERG CORLISS ENGINE GENERATOR SET, non-condensing, 3/60/480 volts.
1—Amer. Conseild. 62 ton LOCOMOTIVE, std. gauge.
1—Baldwin 27 ton Saddle Tank LOCOMOTIVE, std. gauge.
4—6,000 gal. ARA steel TANK CARS.
1—No. 450 KELLY FILTER, iron leaves.

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COMPLETELY EQUIPPED SAW MILL

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2—10 ton and 1-5 ton, hand CRANES, 45', 38', 21' span.
MACHINE SHOP—Lathes, Shaper, Planer, Milling Machines, Emery Grinders, Drill Presses, Pipe Machines. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT: 10 TRANSFORMERS, 200, 10 K.V.A.
Large number of MOTORS, 1 HP to 150 HP, 3/60/440 and 2300 volts, induction and slip ring. Send for list.
Approx. 14 miles of standard gauge 56-lb. and 45-lb. RAIL.
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60—Retort and Coolers, steel plate.
Complete Charcoal Iron BLAST FURNACE.
Air Compressors, Recording Instruments, Electrical Testing Instruments.
Miscellaneous: Large assortment of tools, wrenches, hammers, drills, torches, jacks, reamers, hoists, fans, valves, fittings, bolts, nails, railroad car supplies, shafting, pulleys, hangers, belting.

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1—Chrystie 80"x45' Rot. Dryer.
1—Oliver 8'x10' Rot. Vac. Filter.
1—Tube Mill, 5'x15'.
2—Dorr 15' Bowl Classifiers.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Sharples 2 H.P. Centrifuge.
1—Hammer Mill 7½ H.P.
1—Steel Ball Mill, 25 gals.
1—Adamson 6" Extruder.
25—New stainless Steel Tanks, 100 to 1,000 gals.
New Water Stills, Gas and Elec.
10—Pony Mixers, 15 and 40 gals.
500-ft. Ball Bearing Roller Conveyor, 12" wide.
12—Filter Presses, Iron, Wood and Rubber, 18" to 42" sq.
4—Centrifugals, 20", 26" & 40".
5—0000 and No. 0 Raymond Mills.
1—Bonnot 27" dia. Iron Filter Press.
12—Vert. Jack. Agit. Kettles & Autoclaves to 1,500 gals.
2—250 & 1,500 gal. lead lined kettles.
1—250 gal. copper jack. vac. Still & Receiver.
1—Pfaudler 250 gal. Jack. Agit. Steel Kettle, Copper Lined.
1—700 gal. steel copper lined vac. Filter Tank.
6—20, 35, 75 & 250 gal. closed, jacketed Copper Kettles.
1—Dopp 50 gal. Jacketed Kettle.
15—50 gal. Steel Tanks, Netteo Drives.
1—Blystone 2,000 lb. horiz. Paddle Type Steel Mixer.
6—Horiontzal Mixers, 30 to 100 gals., Single & Double Arm.
1—Faust 150 gal. Spiral Mixer.
1—Jeffrey Type 2A Electric Vibrator Feeder with Variac Rheostat.
2—4,000 gal. Acid Proof Tanks.
3—Devine Horiz. Vac. Pumps, 8"x6"x4"x6".
2—Wall Vac. Pumps, 4"x2½".
1—Devine Vert. Condenser.
1—National Acme Model C30 stainless Steel Centrifuge.
2—De Laval Multiple Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
2—Rotary Screens, 18"x72".
6—Attrition Mills & Disc Grinders up to 22".
1—Ross 16"x40", 3 Roll Mill.
3—Double Stand Steel 4 Roller Mills, 7"x18" to 7½"x30".
10—Iron Mills, 12", 14" & 18".
8—Stone Mills, 8" to 32".
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 72 gals.
3—Copper Varnish Kettles, 200 gals.
25—Steel & Wood Tanks, up to 4,000 gals.
1—Schutz-O'Neil 20" Pulverizer.
2—Double Roll Crushers.
1—Williams No. 3 "Regular" type Hammer Mill.
10—Electric Agitators, ¼ to 2 H.P.
20—Rotary, Centrif. & Triplex Pumps.
6—Gas Boilers, up to 10 H.P.

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LINDEN, N. J.
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ASTM Names Sherman To New England Post

Herbert L. Sherman, treasurer of Skinner & Sherman, consultants, Boston, has been elected chairman of the newly formed New England district of the American Society for Testing Materials. Mr. Sherman is also president of the American Council of Commercial Laboratories and treasurer of the American Conditioning House, Inc., Boston.

H.E.Outcault Promoted By St. Joseph Lead

Harry E. Outcault has been appointed assistant sales manager of the zinc oxide department of the St. Joseph Lead Company, New York. Mr. Outcault joined the St. Joseph Lead Company in 1931 as head of the technical service of the zinc oxide department.

Socony Paint Names Oswald Sales Head

E. M. Oswald, who served in the Air Forces during the war, has been named general sales manager of the Socony Paint Products Company, New York.

MILLS

1—J.H. Day 16" x 40" Three Roller Mill—Slow Speed.

1—Lehman 12" x 30" Three Roller Mill—High Speed.

EMSCO EQUIPMENT COMPANY
EMIL A. SCHROTH, Owner
41 HYATT AVE., NEWARK 5, N. J.
Phone: Mitchell 2-3536

AVAILABLE NOW

2—Autoclaves, 10-gallon and 125-gallon
1—John Ayres Tablet Counting Machine
3—Barnstead water stills, 5-gallon to 30-gallon
3—1½-barrel dough mixers
1—170-gallon Day jacketed mixer

1—Kent 3 roller mill, 12 x 30

3—Stokes F, T & B Tablet Presses
3—Robinson Day and Mead disintegrators
5—New 1,000-lb. mixers, ribbon and paddle type
2—Rotex sifters, 20 x 40 and 40 x 84
5—New 6-spout syphon fillers
8—National, Ermold, World semi-automatic labeling machines
10—New stainless steel tanks and kettles, 50 to 250 gallons

What have you for sale?

Chemical & Process Machinery Corp.
146-8 Grand Street New York 13, N.Y.
Tel. WOrth 4-8130

FOR SALE

Stainless Steel Tanks—new—100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
9—New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles, 30 and 40 gals. capacity; 2 100 gal. Steam Jacketed Kettle, 9' dia. x 5' deep, with agitator (new).
Stainless Steel Vert. Tank, 7' dia. x 10', No. 430 Chrome.
100—Steel Tanks—all sizes and shapes.
Copper tank with agitator and coil, 60" dia. x 7' high.
2—International Centrifuges, size 3, Type F.S., Stainless Steel with Motors.
Shriver Filter, 24" open del., all iron.
1—18 spout Karl Kiefer Rotary Filler.
Colton Capsule Machine with Dies.
6—DeLaval Imo Pumps, 2" suc., 2" disch. (new).
Stainless Steel Milton-Roy Pumps (new) with G.E. Explosion-proof Motors.

SPECIAL
6—Precision Balances, 250 M.G.
9—Torsion Balances, 200 M.G., made by Roller Smith & Co.

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Business Wants and Offers

RATES PER INSERTION—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

Help Wanted and Positions Sought—Minimum $2.00, thirty-six words or less; 35c for each additional six words.

All Other Classified Advertisements—$5.00 thirty-six words or less; 85c for each additional six words or fraction.

AGENCIES WANTED

A well established chemical distributor located Grand Central section New York City seeks distributing agency of industrial chemicals for metropolitan New York market. Prepared to supply fully equipped office space with complete facilities for out of town manufacturer desiring New York business office. OPD 822.

Well-established Swedish importers want to obtain agencies for United States manufacturers in chemicals, pharmaceuticals, drugs, alkaloids, colors, solvent, waxes, rosin, turpentine, paraffin, etc. Write Svenska Chemo AB, Malmo Sweden. Cable address Svenskchemo.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—500 to 700 gallon sulphonater, lead lined or monel metal. OPD 823.

Wanted—1 pebble mill, about 3 ft. diameter, by 4 ft. length. Prefer motor driven with chain drive. OPD 829.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Wide variety of liquid mixtures recovered at nominal cost for drum and tank car lots. We handle simple and difficultly-separable mixtures. We are also interested in purchase of all types of crude mixtures. Inquiries solicited. All replies treated in strictest confidence. OPD 831.

Chemical plant in metropolitan area, equipped to produce organic chemicals, interested in new production ideas on royalty or cost plus fixed fee basis. Details requested. OPD 837.

LABORATORY WANTED

Small chemical laboratory desired for rent, purchase or sub-lease in New York metropolitan area. Work will be in synthetic organic chemistry. OPD 826.

MATERIALS OFFERED

For Sale to importers: Finest steam refined non-freezing medicinal Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, U.S.P., and also extra pale filtered Poultry Feeding Cod Liver Oil, U. S. P., max. 1, 4% f.f.a., in new iron drums containing 30 gallons net, c.i.f. New York, Boston, or Philadelphia. OPD 827.

For Sale: Lactic acid. We have about 330 lbs. of 82% slightly off USP at attractive price. OPD 832.

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WELL TRAINED CHEMICAL SALES ENGINEERS
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BOX 821 O. P. & D. R.

MATERIALS WANTED

Off-grade or prime organic solvents such as acetates, alcohols, ketones, aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons. Also obsolete, contaminated or reclaimed lacquer thinners, solvent cleaners, reducers or allied solvent blends; in lots of 500 gallons or more. Describe fully stating shipping point and best price; or we will make offer. OPD 803.

Manufacturer wants to purchase coating having flat finish in the following monthly quantities: Ten 55-gallon drums, 10,000 pints, and 10,000 ½-pints. No labelling necessary. Pebble mill required. Grinding procedure simple. 3,000 lbs. of Ti-Pure R-200 or equivalent required for above quantities. Supplier must furnish pigment and containers. We furnish liquid quota-free. Will consider your supplying partial or greater quantities. OPD 806.

To manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots, many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 835.

PARTNERSHIP OFFERED

An experienced manufacturer of lactic acid with complete equipment offers partnership to reliable firm who can contribute necessary manufacturing space of at least 20,000 sq. ft. in 4-story building with adequate steam and disposal facilities. Location must be free from odor restrictions. OPD 834.

PLANT WANTED

Manufacturer of fine chemicals, capital, equipment and processes available desires collaboration with manufacturer who has manufacturing space available. OPD 833.

POSITIONS VACANT

Chemist experienced hormone extraction natural sources. Good opportunity, New York plant. State details. OPD 804.

Opening for young man with Pharmacy degree, in laboratories of well established mid-western firm, manufacturing a line of pure foods, medicines, toiletries and household articles. Must be able to take State Board examination if not already registered. Splendid opportunity for young man willing to work and accept responsibility. State age, height and weight, married or single. The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co., Box 1838, Columbus 16, OHIO.

Lacquer and synthetic chemist for well established company. Able to formulate and develop new products. Real future for experienced capable man. Write or phone. Standard Coating Company, 455 Broad avenue, Ridgefield, N. J. Chickering 4-4330.

Wanted—Chemist experienced with the manufacturing of Progesterone, Testosterone and glandulars preferably with a doctor's degree. Ziegler Pharmacal Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Wanted—Experienced tablet coater. Ziegler Pharmacal Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Technical Service Field Man (Graduate chemist) with at least five years of experience in the formulation of paints and lacquers. Paint trade contacts desirable. Northern New Jersey location. OPD 830.

POSITIONS VACANT

Paint and varnish chemist: Medium size, well-known and progressive Eastern manufacturer has a really good opportunity to offer for a man who has general all-around experience with shelf goods, varnishes and industrials. Excellent salary and bonus arrangement. Rest assured your replies will be held strictly confidential. Our employees know of this ad. OPD 805.

Chemist-production manager—Unusual opportunity with expanding firm of manufacturing chemist. Must have had experience in analysis & manufacture of liquid soap, disinfectants, floor waxes, cleaning compounds, polishes & related items. Capable of assuming full responsibility manufacture & improvement of old formula, also development of new ones. Reply in strict confidence giving complete details, age, education, experience & background. Salary open, commensurate with ability. Apply OPD 814.

Sales Engineer—Large manufacturer raw material for paint industry desires chemist with experience in formulation and manufacture industrial finishes. Prefer man who has had some sales-service experience. This is an excellent opportunity. In order to receive consideration, give complete personal and business history. All information will be considered absolutely confidential and no references will be approached until after personal interview. OPD 820.

Chemist-Engineer—Small chemical plant in northern New Jersey, equipped to produce organic chemicals, interested in services of chemist-engineer with ideas on new items to produce. Salary and royalty or bonus arrangement on contract basis. Full details requested. OPD 836.

Paint and Varnish Chemist and Formulator to take charge of Laboratory of a successful and progressive paint plant. Must be capable of originating and directing research and development. Must have a wide background and thorough knowledge of industrial and specification products and shelf goods. To a man who is honest, reliable and who wishes a position with a future, we offer excellent proposition with very good salary and bonus arrangements. Please communicate immediately with Mr. L. Pritzker, Vice President, Lasting Products Company, Baltimore, Maryland.

POSITIONS WANTED

Manufacturers' Agent, experienced salesman would like to contact manufacturers of biologicals for representation in the Southwestern States. Commission basis. Also could handle line of botanicals either as buyer or agent. P. O. Box 1768, Oakland 4, Calif.

Latin American operations: Experienced, aggressive chemist of proved ability wishes responsible supervisory position in Latin American plant operations or sales, covering plastics, paints or drugs. Ph.D., age 32. OPD 798.

B. Chem. '42. Some graduate work. Experienced organic and inorganic analysis. Available immediately. Present employer soon to relocate. Employed on glosses, resins, etc. Desires position New York City area. Expect $45.00 with chance for advancement. Veteran. Age 25. OPD 838.

"Essential Oils" Division Director

WANTED

We want one man—specially qualified for a special position—an unusually fine one.

A Leading manufacturing chemical and drug firm doing an extensive international business seeks a man to act as Director of its "Essential Oils" Division, located in New York City.

The Division is well established and amply financed. Its activities are in the production and marketing of a wide line of basic ingredients embracing Essential Oils and related lines of both natural and synthetic origin used by the manufacturers of perfumes, confections, flavors, foods, industrial odors and aromatics. *Its future is limited only by the ability and vision of the man who will take over its direction.*

Naturally, the man chosen for this position must have a well defined background in this type of work. He must have five to ten years experience closely related to general management, since he will direct all promotional efforts, purchases and sales, and act in an advisory capacity on production. And he must have extensive familiarity with one or more of the activities of the department.

This man is already successful, but is genuinely interested in reaching a larger goal and in improving his future.

To such a man this position offers a starting compensation of up to $25,000 per annum, commensurate with ability and achievement. Answers may be made in STRICT CONFIDENCE, but complete details are requested. Members of the organization have been advised of this advertisement.

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Johan Bjorksten, Ph.D.
185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Bureau of Chemistry
2 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

Di Cyan & Brown
12 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.

The Edwal Laboratories, Inc.
732 Federal St., Chicago 5, Ill.

Dr. J. Ehrlich
153 S. Doheny Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

Ellis-Foster Company
4 Cherry St., Montclair, N. J.

Ralph L. Evans Associates
250 East 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Food Research Laboratories, Inc.
48-14 33rd St., Long Island City 1, N.Y.

E. M. Laning Company
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LaWall & Harrisson
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Leberco Laboratories
36 Roosevelt Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

Molnar Laboratories
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James C. Munch
306 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.

Orthmann Laboratories, Inc.
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W. S. Purdy Company, Inc.
18 Bridge St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Schwarz Laboratories, Inc.
202 East 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.

Foster D. Snell, Inc.
303 Washington St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

Stillwell & Gladding, Inc.
130 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y.

Herbert Waterman
2100 Roselin Pl., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

Wiley & Company, Inc
Calvert & Read Sts., Baltimore 2, Md.

POSITIONS WANTED

Production Manager—Consultant, twenty-five years' experience in production and compounding lubricating oils and greases, drawing and cutting compounds, quenching and tempering oils, full line of rust preventives, case hardening products, metal cleaners, detergents and softeners, textile products and sulphonated oils. Able to handle men and correlate production with shipping requirements and laboratory control. Thoroughly familiar with the latest trend in manufacturing. OPD 824.

Chemist, M. S. organic chemistry, analysis and synthesis in high polymers, desires position in research and development. Two years experience in applied organic, petroleum and plastics. OPD 825.

Perfumer and chemist, 18 years foreign and domestic experience in essential oils and all phases of perfume and compound manufacture. Able to duplicate odors, create new perfumes, industrial covering agents. Good connections import and export. Fluent Spanish and French. OPD 828.

SERVICES OFFERED

New and modern equipment for quantity tube filling, also powder and liquids; the production of all types of tablets, expert coating. Two research laboratories, to handle all phases of chemical and biological assays, testing of materials, etc. Contract work a specialty. Lanteen Medical Laboratories, Inc., 900 N. Franklin street, Chicago 10, Ill.

N.Y. Paint Production Club Holds Outing

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club held its annual outing at the Jumping Brook Golf Club, Neptune, N. J. Charles J. Malizia, of the New Jersey Paint Company, was in charge of the arrangements of the golf tournament. Prize winners included E. G. Brown in the golf tournament, and Messrs. Metz and Benjamin Farber, of Farrow Varnish Works, Inc., in the tennis tournament, and Alvin Shough, of Paint Engineers, Inc., won the ping-pong contest with Ben Farber running second.

Passonno-Hutcheon Sold To Sleight Ink Co.

Sleight Metallic Ink Company has purchased the Passonno-Hutcheon Company, paint manufacturer, Cleveland, and wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Densol Paint Company, Cleveland, the Passonno-Hutcheon Company, Boston, and the William Connors Paint Manufacturing Company, Troy, N. Y.

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Tide Water Cuts Debt

Tide Water Oil Company has reduced the amount of its serial notes due 1945-54 from $17,250,000 to $13,250,000 through redemption prior to maturity of the August 15, 1951, notes of $2,000,000 and the August 15, 1952, notes of $2,000,000.

Texas Gulf to Buy Fohs

The Fohs Oil Company has accepted the offer of the Texas Gulf Producing Company to purchase Fohs' capital stock at $11 a share. Acceptance by owners of 668,431 shares of Fohs constitute about 87 percent of the shares outstanding.

Sinclair Oil Company, Wilmington, N. C., has completed purchase of 1,000-foot frontage on the Cape Fear river in Wilmington for $95,000 and has revealed plans for the construction of a $750,000 storage terminal on the site.

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